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UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

ESTABLISHED 1860 - By J. HOLBROOK.
REPRINTED 1975-By COLLECTORS CLUB OF CHICAGO

VOLUME TWO

OCTOBER 1866—SEPTEMBER 1872

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DEDICATION

The entire history of the Committee on Publications and the labor of all of its members have been under the chairmanship and leadership of one man, the late Anthony C. Russo.

All of the books published by the Collectors Club of Chicago, except the first, were under Tony's aegis, and we of the committee became accustomed to letting all of the work, save for the editing of the individual books, fall on his willing and capable shoulders.

When the possibility of the publication of this pair of volumes was first broached, it had no stronger backer than Tony Russo. While some members wanted only the rate charts published, and others were in favor of the reproduction of the entire material available, Tony never wavered in his belief in and support for the publication of the entire 1860-72 run presented here, with provision for the eventual publication of the later years, if sufficient copies suitable for reproduction can be assembled.

Tony lived long enough to initiate the project and set it in motion. We think he would be most pleased with the results. We humbly, but proudly, dedicate these volumes to Anthony C. Russo.

Charless Hahn, Chairman
Committee on Publications
Collectors Club of Chicago

AND

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UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VII, No. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1866. WHOLE No. 73.

Cheap Ocean Postage.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* urges a revision of the rates of postage between this country and Europe. He thinks it unreasonable that twenty-four cents should be charged for a letter to Liverpool, when the same would be carried to San Francisco for three cents. All experience has shown that the number of letters is increased as the rate of postage is reduced. The British Government derives five times the net revenue from postage at 1d. that it had when postage averaged 9d. per letter.

There are certain principles settled on scientific grounds in regard to this matter, which our Congress have never taken the pains to comprehend. It is certainly absurd to charge as much for the conveyance of three or four letters across the ocean, as would pay for the transportation of a barrel of flour. The intensely artificial and complicated system of management in the case of ocean postage causes great expense without any additional security. It is mathematically demonstrable that wherever a regular mail is carried, any increase in the number of letters adds very little to the actual expense. At the same time, the average expense per letter is diminished in proportion as the number of letters is increased. The English Post Office has proved that the whole expense of the Department is less than half the increase. In other words, the actual cost per letter is considerably less than one cent. If the British Government would reduce the present rate of inland postage one half, the receipts would more than pay the expense of the Post Office.

* * * * * * *

The reasons why the British Government has never applied the principles of cheap postage to the ocean mails are probably political rather than financial. The financial success of the new system has been so complete at home, that it is difficult to account for the rigid maintenance of the old policy on the ocean on any other supposition, unless we ascribe it to the dogged obstinacy with which English statesmen are apt to resist popular improvements. No reason can be given why the same principles, both financial and moral, should not be as applicable to the one as to the other. The interest which both rulers and people profess in favor of universal freedom of trade should furnish an additional consideration in favor of cheap postage to foreign countries. It would greatly extend the influence of English opinions and the respect for English interests, if that country had extended the benefit of its favorite postal system to other countries. That this has not been done is one of the causes which have given such wide currency to the impression of the short-sighted selfishness by which the policy of that country is so generally controlled.

Nearly twenty years ago this subject was commended to both countries in an earnest pamphlet by Elihu Burritt. A society in Boston promulgated a plan for cheap ocean postage, adapted and recommended especially to the United States. But when our Government finally adopted a rate of postage fifty per cent. higher than that which is found so productive and beneficial in England, and then proceeded to double the postage on transient newspapers and circulars and small pamphlets, it seemed idle to press upon public attention at that time a system which was based upon purely scientific principles, amply sustained by facts, but opposed to all the prevailing theory and practice.

Perhaps the suggestions of the *Inquirer's* correspondent may have the effect to reopen the question. The Boston plan for cheap ocean postage was based upon the idea that under the cheap postage system the multiplication of prepaid letters was the sole concern of the department. It was then proposed that our Government, having first adopted the most perfect and absolute system of cheap postage at home, should extend the same system to ocean postage, so far as our own mails are concerned, without reference to the course pursued by any other country. That is, all the letters mailed in this country for foreign countries to go in American mails, should prepay two American postages, for which the letters should be delivered at the port of destination, where they would of course be subject to the disposal of the Government of the place. Having settled this, which is all that our Government could do by its own authority, the most liberal terms practicable should be offered to foreign nations on terms of perfect reciprocity, in regard to the receipt and transmission of letters. The most liberal of all would be an agreement that each country should collect its own postages, and transmit gratis the prepaid letters of the other, with an equitable division of the expenses of sea transportation. Take Germany, for instance, and let all American letters be pre-paid two American postages, and all German letters be pre-paid two German postages, whether carried in American or German vessels.

It is easy to see that the great simplification of the business would save much of the expense, as no accounts would be necessary between the two countries. It is equally obvious that an incalculable increase of correspondence between the two countries would be the inevitable and most beneficial result: and such a multiplication of letters would be the very way to make ocean postage productive, which it has never been under the old system of sharp bargaining and minute reckoning to balance accounts.

A similar plan could be applied in the case of newspaper and pamphlet postage. If once adopted by the United States on their own account, and persisted in, all other countries would soon be compelled to follow.

There are one or two facts which ought to be added to the above article (which we copy from the New York *Evening Post.*) For a number of years past the United States Post Office Department have been endeavoring to induce the Government of Great Britain to agree to a reduction, upon a basis equitable to both countries, of the rates of ocean postage between them, but without success. Postmaster General Holt, in his report for 1859, referred to the subject as follows:

"The negotiations, which were temporarily suspended, having in view the reduction of the rates of postage upon letters and upon printed matter, between this country and Great Britain, have been renewed, but, I regret to say, without any encouraging result. A most liberal proposition was submitted by this Department to the Postmaster General of England, and, in view of the previous correspondence on the subject, the expectation was confidently indulged that he would promptly accede to it. It has, however, been declined, and for reasons so unsatisfactory, that for the present, no disposition is felt to pursue the matter further."

Again, in his report for 1860:

"In the month of August, 1859, I proposed to take the inland rates established in the respective countries—three cents United States to two cents British—as presenting a fair division, leaving the sea postage at seven cents; and that each country should continue to account, as at present for its due proportion of the postage, instead of retaining all it should collect and accounting only in respect to the sea postage. Regarding this proposition as most liberal, offering as it does to the international correspondence advantages in reality superior to those extended to our domestic letters in the aggregate, since a considerable portion of the latter are subject to ten cents postage, it was confidently believed that it would be promptly accepted. But I regret to say it was declined; the British Government insisting on an equal division of the inland postage, and proposing that the inland rate for each country should be two cents, leaving the sea postage at eight cents.

"As in the division of the twelve cent postage proposed, England will consent to no abatement of her inland rate, her postal authorities cannot reasonably expect that the United States will reduce their domestic rate, which, as shown, is already much below what the service actually costs. It is difficult to perceive on what principle it can be claimed that our rate, which is not remunerative, shall suffer abatement, while that of England, which is confessedly so, remains intact. Seven cents is regarded as affording an ample compensation for the ocean transportation. If, however, it is not so, it should be increased; but that increase should not be abstracted from the domestic rate of either of the two countries."

Postmaster General Blair, however, in his report for 1861, states that he had, "on a review of the whole subject, concluded to *accept* the division of the rates as proposed, which grants to the United Kingdom the same rate of inland postage, rather than longer delay an arrangement so desirable as that sought to be obtained by the reduction of the international letter postage from 24 to 12 cents the single rate."

But in his report for 1862, he is obliged to report that—

"The expectation offered in my last report of a reduction of the letter rate of postage between this country and the United Kingdom from 24 to 12 cents, I regret to state, has not been realized; my formal acceptance of this reduced rate for international letters proposed by the British post office in February, 1857, having failed now to receive the concurrence of that office. The British Department states in reply that it is *not disposed to agree upon any reduction of the international letter rate*, until the existing contract entered into by it for the North American mail service terminates; and this contract has about six years to run. The non-concurrence of the British office in my acceptance of its proposition was not anticipated, and is placed upon such grounds as to leave no opening at present for the further prosecution of the negotiations."

The above conclusively shows that if the present rate of ocean postage to the United Kingdom is excessive—as it undoubtedly is—the fault lies on the other side of the water. It is to be hoped that on the expiration in 1868, of the contracts above referred to, no other obstacles will arise in the way of so desirable a reform as the reduction of this postage.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

It is certainly unpleasant to be caught in a shower in an umbrella-less condition; but it is far worse to be subjected to a nipping frost, in loose linen garments. Who would have imagined that the sweltering heat of July would be followed by Novembry weather in August? The clerk of the weather certainly mixed things somehow or other, and were it not for his long established reputation for punctuality and regularity in introducing each month in its proper season, he might be suspected of being a reconstructionist. The idea of unchaining Jack Frost in midsummer, and allowing him to fly to the mountain and powder its crest,—to light on the trees, and dress their boughs in diamond beads, is almost bewildering, but, nevertheless, it was done; and, instead of going forth to my Waltonian exercises, at early dawn and dewy eve, on the St. Lawrence, I preferred, decidedly, to sit by a good fire, gossiping with my landlady and her sprightly daughter about neighborhood occurrences, marriages, births and deaths, and the prospect we had of the fruit and maple sugar crop.

This I continued for two or three days, in hopes the weather would warm up a little—but the tops and bottoms of the days kept growing colder and colder, and the swallows having all disappeared, I thought it prudent to move southward. The lady and her daughter (the former was a widow) both urged me to stay a little longer, but I would not yield. By adroit questioning they had found out that I was a bachelor, and took occasion to tell me that having neither wife nor children to bother about, I was just as well off one place as another. The young lady was pretty sharp on me sometimes, but the mother would say, "How can you be so aggravating? Ain't you ashamed, Jane Mary," and would give me such a singularly sympathizing look that "kind o' liked" Jane Mary to keep on "aggravating" me.

The little minx too, occasionally retorted on her mamma in rather an unfilial manner; once in particular, when I thought it was highly improper. On opening a snood, which had been severely wrenched by a big fish, I accidentally wounded one of my fingers with a hook; the blood flowed pretty freely, and the madam was kind enough to bind up the lacerated digit, to do which we were brought into close quarters. At this juncture Miss Mischief poked her head in the door, and gave a long, shrill whistle, which sounded very much like the *keyhole music* of the wind on a winter night, and instantly withdrew. I was terribly abashed, and Ma grew terribly red in the face, and as neither of us knew exactly what to say, we acted wisely, and said nothing. I walked out soon after, to give the ladies an opportunity for explanation, and when I returned, I inferred from the red eyes of the younger that it had been made. Apprehensive that some unjust hardship had been used, I approached her in my usual amiable manner, and in my sweetest tones asked her if she had been weeping. "Yes, sir, I have," said she. "Ma has been unnecessarily cross to me." "Why, Jane Mary, how can you? What will Mr. Tonson think of us, to hear you go on so?" "I don't know what Mr. Tonson will think of *us*, but judging from the closeness of your faces to each other awhile ago in the sitting-room, I know what he thinks of *you*," and bursting into tears, she flung herself out of the room, leaving us both in a peculiarly perplexing predicament. I left the same day. I felt half provoked with Jane Mary, but as "keeping spite" is out of my line, I soon forgot everything but her good qualities, and grew good natured with pleasant memories of her fascinating *naivete* and ingenuousness. The village of Hillhollow was blessed with a church, and a Post Office, and through the instrumentality of Miss Ann Thrope and A. Leaky Vessel, Esq., the fashions and foibles of the former, and the hidden mysteries of the latter, were revealed to her 'pon honor. Now, as I was a stranger, Jane Mary considered it no breach of confidence to divide the trust with me, and every day she gave me the latest news, until I grew more familiar with the affairs of Hillhollow than the oldest inhabitant. Church matters being of a local nature, served to interest and amuse for the moment, but the revelations made to her by the post office clerk were so minute, so graphic, and so elaborate, that I felt convinced he either looked over the shoulders of writers and readers of letters, or else got at the contents by some unknown criminal means. It is impossible to describe the contempt and disgust I conceived for this vender of stolen confidences. A body snatcher's reputation would suffer by companionship with such as he.

Day after day I listened, apparently pleased at these details, but my mind was fully made up to put a detective on the fellow's track, and I await with much solicitude the result of his investigation. It seems almost impossible that young men of character and intelligence should be guilty of such nefarious practices. For the honor of human nature, I hope they are rare. The sanctity of the official oath ought to deter those who believe in retributive justice, and unbelievers have no right in such places. In some offices, perhaps in a good many, Postmasters who are engaged in other affairs, employ clerks to transact postal business, and neglect to have them sworn in. Now, as this is a palpable violation of the law, would it not be well to furnish you with a list of these delinquents, so that they may be handed over to the Department for instruction, or held responsible for any losses or delays incurred through their irresponsible employes. Possibly, only the unsworn officials may be the offending ones. Ten to one that A. Leaky Vessel, Esq., never took the oath of office. His conduct shows him to be a coward—and cowards have consciences—therefore A. L. V. has a conscience, and having one, might have frightened him from the perpetration of dark deeds by shadowing a hereafter settlement.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

Communications.

P. O., INCUBIAUS, N. Y.

Editor U. S. Mail:—When I commenced my first letter to you, I expected to say all I had to say in that and a second, but I have received so many letters of inquiry about my office, and requests for advice, that I think I may benefit both the public and postmasters by giving some attention to them, "through the columns of your valuable journal." Notwithstanding their sameness of origin, these letters are curiously diverse in character. One party complains of the difficulty of "collecting postage," another considers "wrapping a great nuisance, and the cause of the loss of many letters," while a third is certain if letters "were only wrapped and tied as required by the regulations, losses by mail would be reduced one half," another is perplexed by the "complications of the Registry system," one is troubled by the "repeated calls of school children and toddling infants," and another by the "rudeness or pomposity of budding bloods," by which, I suppose, is meant those annoying specimens of humanity, who are ceasing to be boys and beginning to be men, and whose correspondence is confined to "drop letters" to and from silly and imprudent school girls, or, what is worse, ladies of unquestionable character. One thinks he ought not to be compelled "to open so early," while another thinks he is obliged to "keep open too late." Is there not a maxim, to the effect that "Not every one can command an army?" Whether there is or not, I say "Not every man can be a postmaster." Still, every postmaster can make some effort to have his office properly conducted, and not think, as some seem to do, that the "commission" confers the knowledge for the office as well as the right to it. The commission is only the first step, a step which should be immediately followed by another, viz.: the acquisition of the proper knowledge. Hence, I draw the conclusion that the great cause of annoyance to postmasters is their ignorance of the "Laws and Regulations," and I would advise every one, on receiving his commission, to immediately set about obtaining a full knowledge of those Laws and Regulations, that apply to his office. *This is what I did.* The next thing is to be as exact himself, and to insist on his clerks, and even the public, being as exact as possible in the observance of these laws and regulations, and this *I did*. For a while, indeed, it occasioned some trouble to all parties; but in the end all were better satisfied; and from having been unpopular, and the "very worst postmaster they ever had had at Innubibus," and causing even my political friends to look to a change of administration for a relief from the burden, I became very popular. The post office in Innubibus "had never been so well managed," and even my political enemies were heard to say they would "oppose my removal."

The Regulations are generally clear and explicit, but whenever doubt arises, I have always found "the columns of your valuable journal" ready to instruct me. True, this readiness may be because I am careful to ask only such information as I cannot find in the Regulations, or in answers to some other correspondent,—there is therefore no excuse for ignorance. The delivery, and the mailing of letters, the separation, for other offices, of the contents of a mail bag,—the putting up a mail,—the properly labeling and locking mail bags,—the supervision of mail carriers,—are all matters so easily understood that it would be "child's play" to dwell on them. The Registry system, however, though like "making the egg stand alone," simple enough when one knows how, is a matter of some difficulty to the ignorant. The "Instructions" are clear and free from verbosity, yet that they are either not read, or not understood, by a large portion of the postmasters of the smaller offices, is very evident. Two prominent difficulties seem to exist, *How to Bill* and *where to send* registered letters. And now, Mr. Editor, if you will not deem me impertinent, or reflecting upon your Instructions, I will say a few words upon these two points. And first, about billing,—and while I am on this subject I may as well include *all* the blanks required for registered letters. These are of six different kinds. 1. A Registered Letter Receipt, to be given for each letter, to the party mailing the letter. 2. A marginal receipt for each letter, to be kept by the postmaster. 3. A Return Registered Letter Receipt, to accompany each letter, being fastened to it by gumming or tying. 4. A Registered Post Bill, to accompany each package of Registered Letters, whether containing one or more. 5. An Ordinary Post Bill, marked with the number of packages, and to accompany the bundle of letters for delivery in which the package of Registered letters is placed. 6. A Return Registered Letter Bill, to be sent to the postmaster by the next mail. All these six blanks must be dated on the day on which the conveyance carrying the mail leaves. Now respecting the *office* to which Registered Letters are to be sent. I will suppose that postmasters know the difference between "mailing direct," and "mailing to a D. P. O.," but there is ignorance in mailing registered letters to a D. P. O., the envelopes often being directed, for instance, P. M., New York D. P. O., instead of "P. M., New York." A great many Smiths live within the delivery of my office—they are off-shoots of the old, wealthy, *yet highly respectable*, Smiths of Smithvale, and they keep up a constant and friendly correspondence with their relations; it is said, by the way, that the original Smith "came in with the conqueror," but one scapegrace of the family, having married the daughter of a journeyman tailor, who made a fortune in the war of 1812 by his ignorance of the difference between shoddy and real cloth, asserts that the real original Smith was "driven out" with the ancestors of the F. F. V's. However this may be, scarcely a day passes but that one or more letters are sent to or received from Smithvale, and New York is the D. P. O. between the two places; therefore I always send the letters for Smithvale to New York D. P. O. But if I have a registered letter for that place, I enclose it with the proper blanks, properly filled up, in an envelope, and direct it "Postmaster, New York," that is, I send my registered letters to the Postmaster at New York, in person, for him to send to Smithvale. If I have letters going to Canada, I direct the envelope "Postmaster, Buffalo." If going to the Western States, I direct it "Postmaster, Cleveland." And I put these letters to the postmasters in the bundles for "delivery," and not for "distribution." And I am happy to say that I have never yet had occasion to report the loss of a registered letter from Innubibus, and hope I never shall. If I do, however, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that the loss has not occurred through any negligence of mine.

Yours till next time,

NICOTINUS.

MANTSUCH, N. Y.,
September, 1866.

Mr. Editor:—I hope I will not be thought impertinent or presumptuous in addressing a letter to you. I know, indeed, that your paper is devoted entirely to the "mails," (please excuse this ancient and by no means *pun* gent pun, it is not even p(*h*)unny, but its use is an easy way of introducing my ladyship to you.) As I said, I know your paper is devoted to the "mails," and therefore you may not be inclined to give any attention to females, but I have a sort of claim on you, for my brother Dick is clerk, head clerk, in our post office, and so I quite frequently, when I am in the village, about dinner or supper time, or when Dick and I are going to a good concert, step into the office and wait for him,—and, by the way, this waiting for men to be ready to go anywhere with one is very trying to a woman's patience! One day I found it more than usually so, when Dick had kept me waiting more than half an hour, with his "ready in a minute," repeated about every minute; so, in a fit of desperation, I took up the *Mail*, conscious that even *dry* reading was preferable to impatient waiting; but I was agreeably surprised to find the *Mail* anything but dry. On the contrary, it afforded me a great deal of amusement, and some little profit, especially "Monsieur Tonson's" letter, and the "Answers to Correspondents;" so from that day I have read the *Mail* as regularly and eagerly as though I were a post office clerk. To be sure, I gave way to a few expressions of woman's impatience on your occupying nearly two columns in the July number with a new postage law, and in the August number with a list of Money Order Offices. Some amends, however, were made in the former by the letter of your new correspondent "Nicotinus," while your "Raid on Mail Swindlers," and "Monsieur Tonson" in the latter, redeems almost entirely that "desert waste" of names. The number for September, however, is splendid, but do you really expect women to believe that that letter from a seeker for a "true and loving heart" was a genuine production of one of my sex, or did you think that your paper, being only for males, (oh, that horrid pun again!) you would relieve the monotony of post office duty by holding up us poor females to the ridicule of post office clerks? [The document is genuine, Miss. Call at our office and see the original.—ED. MAIL.] And Monsieur Tonson has outdone himself; but he need not hope to make *me* believe that that old stage-horse is only to be found in the wilds near Canada. Why, there are two or three of them in our very village, and each one might tell just such a tale as "Monsieur's" horse, and I, even I, young as I am, and I am not twenty, could prove what they could tell. Why, only last week I went over twenty miles in the stage to visit Aunt Hepsey, and I saw enough on that trip! How I did wish "Monsieur" had been along, and one time I was inclined to believe he was; for one of the passengers was a stranger, a good looking, stoutish gentleman, from 40 to 45 years of age, very polite and very affable, and certainly with very kind, almost chivalrous devotion to my sex. He did not say much when he saw the mail bags flung about in a careless manner, or the driver, lazily banging about a tavern door for twenty or thirty minutes, while the mail bag lay in the dirt by the side of the stage, waiting for his bigbness to get ready to drive on. I could see, however, the stranger's eyes flash with indignation, and once he exclaimed, impatiently, "I am very glad I do not live on this route." But my traveler could not have been "Monsieur," for he was too young, too well dressed.

Now, kind Mr. Editor, all I have written is but a preface to what I want to write; but I am such a gabbler, as Dick says, that I could not help it, and my fingers can fly quite as nimbly as my tongue. I want to say something about post office clerks knowing more than they ought to know, and telling more than they ought to tell; for I have found out how it is done. But may be you will be frightened or offended at my long preface, so I will not trouble you any further until I know you are willing to listen to me.

Very respectfully, your friend,

FANNIE SPIGH.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

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AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, Editor.

NEW YORK OCTOBER, 1866

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "Publisher U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR, I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Spec'l Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

Ordered, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.
M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington* Oct. 15, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General Blair, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT" as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER, Esq., Editor U. S. Mail.

Special Notice.

By request of numerous subscribers who say, "*at all events don't stop the paper*," we have during the past year continued to send the *Mail* to those whose time of subscription had expired, and who have neglected to forward pay for another year in advance. As a consequence, quite a large number of our subscribers are more or less in arrears, and we have to request such either to renew at once or to pay arrearages, and order the paper discontinued. We send out this month upwards of 1,000 bills, and we trust that all those whose paper reaches them with wrapper marked 72, or *any less number*, will respond immediately.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them advantage of the latest official information on the postal matters.

Change in Foreign Postage.

POSTAGE TO THE NETHERLANDS VIA BELGIUM.—We are requested to state that letters and printed matter of every kind, posted in the United States, and addressed to the Netherlands, may be transmitted to destination *via* Belgium, in the mails made up at New York, and despatched by means of the new line of American Steam Packets, plying direct between New York and Antwerp.

Correspondence for the Netherlands forwarded in the mails to Belgium by direct steamer to Antwerp, will be subject to the following rates of postage, the same being in full to destination, viz.:

On Letters: 17 cents per single rate of half ounce, prepayment optional.

On Newspapers, Gazettes, and Periodical works: 4 cents for each weight of three ounces or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, stitched or bound,) Pamphlets, Papers of Music, Catalogues, Prospectuses, Advertisements, and Notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed: 3 cts. for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, prepayment required.

OPTIONAL PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE TO THE NETHERLANDS VIA BRITISH MAIL.

We are requested to state that an arrangement has been concluded with the British Office, for the optional prepayment of postage to destination, in either direction, upon letters transmitted in the *British Mail*, through the United Kingdom, between the United States and the Netherlands. The single rate of postage—half an ounce or under—in full to destination, is 27 cents; *prepayment optional.*

NEWSPAPER POSTAGES.—By a recent order of the Post Office Department all newspapers addressed to the following countries beyond Germany, when forwarded in the closed mail to Prussia, must be fully prepaid to their destination, at the rates named

Russia, including Finland and Poland	8	cents each.
Sweden	10	"
Norway	13	"
Denmark	9	"
Schleswig-Holstein	8	"
Switzerland	9	"
Italy, via Switzerland	11	"
Papal States, via Switzerland	12	"
Turkey, via Jerusalem	14	"
Turkey, via Trieste	11	"
Greece, via Trieste	14	"
Egypt, via Trieste	11	"
British East Indies and China, via Trieste	13	"
Farther India, Dutch and French possessions, via Trieste	15	"

Carelessness—Outside and Inside.

A short time ago, we published an article on some of the causes of errors and delays in the forwarding and delivery of letters and other mail matter. One of the most prominent of the causes thus referred to was the exceedingly slovenly and incomplete manner in which a great portion of the letters passing through the post office in this country are addressed by the writers. Americans are proverbial for "rushing things." Our railroad engineers can "make up time" (occasionally sending a car-load or so of passengers to eternity, by the way) in a manner never equalled nor attempted by those of other countries. Our builders can set up a row of tenement houses in sixty days, and when they have tumbled down and buried some scores of families, can duplicate them (the buildings, that is,) in six weeks. One of our travellers can jump from a car at a "refreshment station," swallow an oyster stew, two cups of coffee, three saleratus biscuits, a piece of pie, and a brace of doughnuts, and be back in his seat to enjoy his newspaper and his indigestion, all within five minutes. Ours is unquestionably a fast people, and in no way do they prove the fact more emphatically than in the manner in which they prepare their correspondence for transmission by mail. The idea of wasting time in adding the street and number to the direction of a letter intended for an individual whose name may be precisely similar to that of a dozen other persons in the same city where he resides, would not be entertained for a moment by some of our driving, go-ahead business men. What's the use?—so they argue—the Post Office people all know, or ought to know, who the letter is for; and to expend ink and time in helping them to find out what they already know, or ought to know, would be useless, if not positively sinful. And off goes the letter, directed simply to the name and city of residence of the person for whom it is intended, reaches the Post Office there, falls into the hands of a new clerk, "who ought to know" (but doesn't,) the particular John Brooks or Joseph Snooks to whom it rightfully belongs, and so delivers it to the first of the name who calls for it, and to whom it does not belong at all, but who, nevertheless, pockets and omits to return it; whereupon ensue great wrath and many imprecations on the part of the writer of the letter, directed against that condemned humbug, the Post Office, in which Brooks or Snooks heartily join, thinking it "a condemned shame that a man who has lived and done business in this city, sir, for thirty years, can't get a letter, plainly directed to his own name." And all this because our "driving" business man, or his "driving" clerk, would not take the trouble to tell the Post Office people, in addressing his letter, where Brooks or Snooks lives or does business, or even what that business is.

It would be very easy to go on and show how in many other ways this false economy of time on the part of our business men and others leads to all sorts of trouble and confusion in their correspondence; how they misdirect letters to Boston intended for Buffalo, and are prompt with the offer of any number of affidavits to prove they addressed them correctly; how they contrive to make "N. Y." in such a way that anybody but themselves would swear those characters were intended for "N. J.," and to write "Pittsburgh" so that a jury of writing-masters would never be able to agree as to whether "Pittsfield" or "Pittsford" were the correct rendering of the hieroglyphics, &c. &c.

It would not be honest, however, in referring to this subject, to stop with the shortcomings of the "outsiders." Many of the postal fraternity are quite as apt to indulge in the "rushing" style of doing business as are the public. Take a "fast" distribution or box-delivery clerk in a large post office, for example. How quickly a formidable pile of letters will melt away under his dexterous manipulation! Not many seconds does he require to decide which box is the proper receptacle for each letter as it passes through his nimble fingers; the merest glance is sufficient; the boxes are quickly filled with letters, and all beholders with admiration of his rapid movements and with wonder that "one small head can carry all he knows." But stop a moment. Go and examine those boxes and their contents a little more closely, and—what's this? Here's a letter in Jones's box which is plainly addressed to Brown, next box below! Here's another for Robinson in Smith's box, next above! Here's one for Barker the broker in the box of Parker the grocer! Here's one for the *Trumpet* newspaper snugly reposing in the box of its rival, the *Trumpeter!* Or if it be a distributing clerk, whose activity seems so wonderful, take a look over his work, and lo! a letter for Waterloo is in the Watertown box; another for Barrytown tarries in the Tarrytown pigeon hole; a third for Sugar Valley has been put into the shades of the Sugar Grove box; and with such discoveries one's admiration of the rapidity of the work is lost in quite another feeling concerning the heedless manner of its execution. Or go with a carrier who is always the first to return from serving his route, who brings back with him few, if any, letters undelivered as "not found;" whose integrity is beyond question, (though, strange to say, the complaints of missing letters from the residents in his district are neither few nor far between,) and perhaps his apparent promptitude and despatch may be accounted for by the fact that he doesn't scruple to save himself the trouble of ascending a couple of flights of stairs by calling a juvenile from the sports of the gutter, with "Bub, just carry that letter up stairs to Mrs. McBride," or "Sis, you know Mrs. O'Toole? just hand her this next time you see her;" or if the lady who lives over the bakery happens to be absent when he calls with a letter, he leaves it with the baker's boy, who next week is arrested for robbing the till. No wonder that the other carriers seem laggard compared with him who fulfils his important trust in this hap hazard style.

Nor is this fault of undue haste confined to the large offices—as many a route-agent can testify, who, day after day, finds among the mails received from small offices on his western trip, letters and packages of letters intended for the east, hurriedly thrown into the pouch by the Postmaster, who has been too busy talking politics to begin making up his mail until he hears the whistle of the approaching train. And, *per contra*, many a Postmaster can tell of repeatedly receiving from a route-agent a pouch whose contents prove to be all addressed to the next office below or above, and being obliged to announce the unwelcome fact to the waiting crowd, many of whom will be sure to charge their disappointment as being in some way due to *his* negligence.

There are, of course, many allowances to be made for both "outsiders" and "insiders" in this matter. There may be cases in which a merchant or banker is almost excusable for a hasty and incomplete letter-direction, and errors by Post Office clerks, amid the unavoidable hurry of some of their operations, must occasionally occur. But far too many of such blunders are the result of *unnecessary* haste, and of a desire rather to "get things out of the way" somehow or anyhow, than to accomplish work with all needful *speed* and at the same time with all needful *care*.

"The Fool and his Money."

Under the above title, the New York *Tribune* publishes the following article on the various swindles in the shape of lottery and gift enterprises which have for years past been carried on principally through the mails. We are glad to say that these schemes are pretty generally "played out," and that the harvest now reaped from the few remaining simpletons who believe the flattering tales of the lottery, jewelry, opera-house and other rascals, is now exceedingly meagre. If papers like the *Tribune*, however, with their large country circulation, had taken a little more pains to warn their readers against these schemes a year or two ago, as the *American Agriculturist* persistently did, and had *refused to publish the advertisements of some of the knaves*, very many "fools," who now mourn over the parting from their money, would have been spared their tears:

"There is need to day of a vigorous protest against a serious and growing abuse. It seems that, not content with the achievements in paths of honorable distinction which have made Americans justly proud, not content with having the best country, the best government, the bravest army, the finest generals, the greatest navy, Admiral Farragut, Hoe's Printing Press, the Mississippi River, and the New-Rochelle Blackberry, Niagara Falls, Mr. Morse and Dr. Franklin, two inventors of chloroform, three Websters, and so forth and so forth, and an interminable list of great names in every department;—not content with this altitude in excellence, we are striving to reach an equal eminence in badness, and are just now turning our attention to the getting up of lotteries, the mere reading of whose "schemes," as they are well called, is calculated to reduce the hearer to that state of stupefied astonishment that his pockets can be picked with impunity by the unscrupulous inventors of these fraudulent devices.

The reader may think we are in a jocular mood, but we are only so far moved to laughter as a man may be who sees that even wickedness has a ludicrous side, and that, painful as it may be to see innocence duped, it is not always equally painful to our unregenerate nature to see greediness overreached by cunning. But, we are by no means disposed to treat these lotteries as a jest, however little to be pitied we may think the greater number of those who buy tickets. We do not forget that the smaller number, however small in proportion it may be, must always be made up of those whose very ignorance supposes a condition of life in which the loss of the price of a ticket is seriously felt, and to whom the possession of a line engraving of any picture under the sun, must seem a mockery when they compare it with what they have parted with, or with what they hoped for. And, yet, it is very difficult to know just how to attack these organized swindles, so as to squelch them effectually. They are most carefully planned in every instance to elude existing laws made for the very purpose of repressing them; and they assume by their pretensions a high place among the agencies of social refinement. The most delicate euphemisms vail their inherent rascality, and under the name of Art Unions, Art Associations, or Gift Enterprises, they conceal the fact that they are simply lotteries open to all the objections, and liable to all the censure that belongs to those traps for the unwary. If we hold our tongue about them, and suffer them, day after day, to lay their nets without a warning, we are reproached by the gulls that they so plentifully make, with indifference to the public welfare; if, moved by wrath, we try to pillory the rogues, they impudently face us, and threaten us with libel. And, so, we are too often tempted to let them go their ways, and plunder unobstructed, content with keeping our own pockets buttoned when we go by their doors, and with warning our young and green acquaintances in private to do the same.

But there really is no reason why so many people should be victimized by these thieves, as we know there are, in a country like ours, where we boast of a widely diffused intelligence and education. How can any man who thinks at all, how can any man who reads his newspaper daily, and cons the oft-repeated stories of the tricks of scoundrels, small and great, be ready to swallow with eager appetite a similar bait when it is offered to him? Think of a man of ordinary intelligence perusing seriously any one of these preposterous "schemes" which are now being advertised all over the country so persistently, and at such an enormous expense, and then deliberately going and purchasing a ticket, as if he believed all the prospectus has told him! He will turn away from a beggar who runs off her glib roll of lies, some of which must at least, judging by the patent rags and leanness, be founded in truth; he will give a soldier—who tries to support, by the sale of books or newspapers, the miserable maimed life the enemies of his country have spared—the cold shoulder, and perhaps the insulting word; but the stories of the lottery men meet with his respectful attention. It seems wonderful, but so does every species of fatuity, to the cool and the sane; and perhaps nothing is more idle than to attempt to reason with those who seem determined to be deluded. "When a woman hesitates," says somebody, "she is lost. When a man hesitates, he wishes to be lost." And the man who is taken in by these gift enterprises, or lotteries called by whatever name, only declares that he hankered after the pleasure of being swindled, and ought to be congratulated on the completeness of his gratification, rather than pitied for the extent of his loss.

But, some reader with more than childlike innocence, will ask: "After all, suppose one does get the great prize?" Let him open his ears and listen, for an answer, to the rumors that already begin to come from the West:

"The firm of Ludlam Hale & Co., conductors of the 'Great North-Western Gift Concert,' 'failed' on Monday, the 13th, and those who invested are minus their money and gifts. One of the firm had absconded with $75,000, and the others were preparing to leave when the police arrested them."

And, already, from Chicago we hear a report that a panic has spread among the purchasers of tickets to the great scheme there, and that it is seriously proposed to have no drawing made. Any day this bubble may burst, as others have done before it, and it certainly will add nothing to the public confidence to be told that it is not yet known whether so-and-so, who is abundantly able to do it, *will consent* to pay back to the ticket buyer the money they have invested, in case the scheme is abandoned! The cool impudence with which these bogus promises are made to a presumably asinine public, is as nothing to the cool impudence with which these promises are broken.

But, after all, it has nothing to do with the right or wrong of the matter whether these lotteries are carried out in accordance with the published programmes or not. They owe their success principally to two causes; one is the light estimation in which Americans hold money, and which is quite easily compatible with the worship of the dollar which, if you will, is their characteristic; the other is, the eager haste to be rich, which we share in common with the rest of the world. We think nothing of a dollar, in one sense, though far too much of it in another; and we are, one and all, infected with the wild delusion that fortunes are constantly being made by chance, by accident, by luck, by any means, in short, except hard working and plain living, and until economy becomes a more popular virtue in America than it is at present, we suppose there is very little hope that the number of dupes to these enterprises will be considerably lessened by any amount of warning. We believe it is etiquette, now, to think five dollars the smallest sum that a gentleman can give to anybody for any cause or service. We are on the verge of an era when even the boot-boys will not "do the heels" under that trifle, and it follows, of course, that anything which costs less than what is popularly known in polite circles as a V, is of no account whatever. Tickets for gift enterprises, when *at par*, are usually placed low, in order to attract a larger shoal of weak fish and gudgeons, and it is taken for granted that the whole bulk of the loss will be so minutely divided among individuals that the suffering will be easily borne. Where the prizes are made fabulously large, indeed, as in some recent instances, of course the tickets are held by speculators at a great advance on the original price, and the loss is likely to be more serious than in other cases. But human nature may be relied on for the possession of a good deal of the pride that fears to be made ridiculous, and most dupes would rather suffer than expose their folly needlessly; and American human nature cares far less for the loss of a few dollars than for the discredit of having been 'taken in.' Therefore we see little hope that these swindling undertakings will be arrested by any outbreak of popular indignation.

* * * * * * * *

The only way to cure this evil is, "to stamp it out" by stringent, persecuting laws; to hunt it down in the courts, to drive the men that deal in it and profit by it, from decent society, and to brand them in the public prints and in public places as deliberate swindlers, far more worthy of the State prison than the majority of convicted thieves."

STAMP YOUR MONEY ORDERS.—Postmasters at Money Order Post Offices should warn their clerks against the omission from money orders of the stamp bearing the name of the issuing office, and the date of issue. Orders on which this stamp is lacking cannot be paid when presented, which may lead to great inconvenience to the persons in whose favor they are drawn, and to the expression by them of not unnatural indignation, at being obliged to suffer through such carelessness. We are tempted to give the names of some offices which have sinned in this way, especially that of an office several thousand miles from New York, which issued an order for a considerable sum, minus the stamp, and therefore worthless, until the omission had been supplied after many weeks' delay.

Special Agents.

The following is a corrected list of Special Agents of the P. O. Department:

Armstrong, Geo. B.	Kyser, Francis,
Briggs, Joseph W.	Knapp, S. H.
Buttles, Lucien,	Lane, John G.
Beard, Joseph S.	Murphy, David,
Brooks, Quincy A.	Macdonald, C. F.
Bright, Wm. H.	McLellan, Geo. Wm.
Depro, Frederick,	Miller, James J.
Davis, W. A.	Phillips, Theophilus,
Dally, Wm. M.	Park, Harrison,
Deering, Nath'l C.	Parker, David B.
Frazier, Z. W.	Pettis, S. Newton,
Gaskill, Rollin C.	Penn, S. M.
Gayler, James,	Reed, Harrison,
Graham, John,	Sharretts, Benj. K.
Hammatt, Wm. C.	Trott, Stanley G.
Harrison, M. La Rue,	Vassall, B. B.
Humphrey, Abel,	Wood, Oliver,
Harris, A. L.	Wickizer, John H.
Johnson, Chas. P.	Woodward, P. H.
Jobe, A.	Waller, A. B.
Kelly, Wm. L.	Zevely, A. N.

☞ Messrs. DODGE & MCLELLAN, Solicitors of Claims and Patents, Washington, whose advertisement appears in the present number of the *Mail*, are known to us as gentlemen to whom any business in their line may be entrusted with a certainty that it will be promptly and faithfully attended to. If any of our readers have need of the services of a Solicitor in matters pertaining to business in any of the Departments at Washington, they cannot do better than to secure those of Messrs. Dodge & McLellan.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement in our advertising columns, headed "To Postmasters." We have examined Mr. Tryon's system of keeping accounts, and can readily recommend it to Postmasters, for its simplicity and efficiency. We also feel assured that its use would considerably increase the revenue of the Department from postage on newspapers.

Answers to Correspondents.

[Subscribers will greatly oblige us, and often save time and trouble, if they will, before sending us inquiries to be answered in this column, consult the various standing articles in the *Mail* under the heads of "Miscellaneous Information," "Domestic Postages," &c., &c., for information on the subject in regard to which they are in doubt. We receive a great number of questions, answers to which could readily be found by attending to this request.]

Wrapping Letters, &c.—*W. F. C., L——, Tenn.*—1. It is only offices supplied in whole, or in part, by railway Post Offices that are allowed to discontinue wrapping. You must not confound offices supplied by railroad with those supplied by railway Post Offices: all offices but the latter, whether supplied by railroad or otherwise, are required to wrap. 2. You do not charge yourself for the new Regulations in your quarterly return but in your general account, and you should make this charge as soon as you receive the book. 3. At offices where the business is not extensive enough to require a separate room, and where the net proceeds amount to at least five dollars per quarter, a cheap, plain desk or case is allowed, but for permission to procure this you must apply to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department: the Regulations fix no price for it. 4. A Postmaster cannot remove the site of his office from the usual post road, or make any material change in such site without the consent of the Department.

Delivering Letters Addressed to another Office.—*W. F. C., L——, Tenn.*—"Postmasters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices which may be addressed to and deliverable from other offices, except in cases of letters addressed to a discontinued office nearest the office where such letters are held for delivery."

Postage on Bundles of Papers for Gratuitous Distribution.—*J. M. J., H——, Vt.*—If the papers referred to are sent to *bona fide* subscribers—no matter *who* pays their subscriptions—they should be charged with postage at regular quarterly rates; if strictly for *gratuitous* circulation, the postage should be prepaid by stamp at transient rates—but if they are received unpaid, they should be charged at prepaid transient rates.

Removing Stamps from Circulars, &c.—*O. H. S., M——, N. Y.*—1. The law provides, in substance, as follows, viz.: If any person shall wilfully remove from any letter posted at, or received in any post office, any postage stamp, affixed thereto in payment of postage, he shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months. 2. In billing for postage, you must not bill to the D. P. O. if you send the letter to one. If you mail direct, you bill to the office to which you send the letter. No bill is required with unpaid matter to a D. P. O.

Law Regulating Postage on Unpaid Transient Matter.—*J. O., M., C——, Mo.*—The wording of the Law would seem to confine its provisions to letters, but it has been decided that they apply likewise to papers. Hence Sec. 150 of Regulations of 1866 directs: "If *any* matter on which, by law the postage is required to be paid at the mailing office, shall reach its destination unpaid, the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery." The directions on the third page of the *Mail*, have been altered to conform to the regulations; it was marked to be done in two or three previous issues, but each time escaped the notice of the proof reader.

Postage on Foreign Letters, &c.—*D. C., Mt. P——, Utah.*—1. The postage on foreign letters is according to the *Table*, and there is no increase for the premium on gold in the postage on letters *to* foreign countries. The postage is charged on those *from* foreign countries, at the exchange office, according to the gold rate on the day they are received. In other words, on letters leaving your office, postage is to be charged according to the table, in currency. On letters arriving, it is to be collected, if unpaid, as charged on the letter. 2. Sec. 229, Regulations of 1866, evidently intends that letter postage should be charged on all the matter mentioned that is conveyed from any part of the East to any place west of the western boundary of Kansas, and the same coming east, from any point west of the eastern boundary of California, as well as between those two boundaries; but this would not allow such matter to be sent to California on newspaper postage because it is "mail matter sent westward beyond the western boundary of Kansas." 3. Of course, if you never see who "drops a letter in" your office, you cannot encourage *him* to use request envelopes, but you can encourage those you do see mail letters, and this is all that is expected. 4. If a parcel, chargeable with letter postage, is deposited in a post office with one rate prepaid, it must be sent to its destination charged with the balance of the full prepaid rate. You will thus see there will be no loss of postage stamps, in the case you mention.

Franking by Members of Congress Elect.—*J. W., C—— H——, N. C.*—Members of Congress elect have *not* the Franking Privilege. The law gives it to "Members of Congress *during* their term of office, and until the first Monday in December following."

Mail Carrier Leaving Main Road to Deliver Mail.—*C. B., B—— M——, Me.*—Such questions as yours are difficult to answer, so much depends on local circumstances. As a general rule, a mail carrier must deliver the mail as near to the door of the post office as he can go, without leaving his horses. It seems to us that this question of a mail carrier going a few rods more or less, in a certain direction, is more one of good feeling and courtesy between the postmaster and the carrier than it one of strict right.

Mailing to a Distributing Office.—*G. L., F——, N. C.*—Section 93 seems very clear. Letters not mailed direct should be mailed to the first D. P. O. through which they must pass. All the letters, therefore, from your office, which would first pass through the Raleigh office, should be mailed to that D. P. O. Whether packages received at that office, directed to another D. P. O. are opened, we cannot say, but presume not. But even if they were, that fact would not explain the reason why letters addressed to a town in another State are received at and advertised in a town of similar name in your State. It is just as likely that the mistake should occur in your office as in the D. P. O.

Cramming Letter Boxes with Stones, &c.—*L. P. W., P——, Conn.*—We cannot advise you on this subject. Wilful injury or destruction of letter boxes is a penal offence, but the matter of which you complain seems rather to arise from that spirit of fun, mistaken though it be, which is indigenous to American youth, than from any wilful wickedness.

Postmasters Receiving Mutilated Currency.—*H. M. G., L——, Ind.*—Postmasters are obliged to receive, for postage stamps, mutilated currency according to its value, as fixed by the Treasury Department, but of course they are not expected to take the counterfeit. Should any doubt arise, it is best for a postmaster to agree to mark such, and make a memorandum of the person from whom he receives it, and if it is not returned to him, then to give the owner the amount in stamps.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of September, 1866:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Wheelock,	Choctaw,	Ark.
Cadron,	Conway,	"
Aberdeen,	Monroe,	"
Morristown,	Pope,	"
Antoine,	Pike,	"
Olivia	Conway,	"
Prairie Centre	Prairie,	"
Magnolia	Columbia,	"
Ash Flat	Lawrence,	"
Hickory	Benton,	"
Godwinsville,	Bergen,	N. J.
Vidalia,	Concordia,	La.
Wesley,	Hickman,	Ky.
New Concord,	Calloway,	"
Little Flat,	Bath,	"
North Benson,	Shelby,	"
Gray's Landing,	Greene,	Pa.
Shawmut,	Elk,	"
Palm,	Montgomery,	"
Baker's Run,	Hardy,	W. Va.
Pan Handle,	Brooke,	"
Buckeye Cove,	Pocahontas,	"
Little Otter,	Braxton,	"
Horse Neck,	Pleasants,	"
Berlin,	Worcester,	Md.
Dulaney's Valley,	Baltimore,	"
St. Leonard's,	Calvert,	"
Fullersville,	Dorchester,	"
Weaversville,	Fauquier,	Va.
Halisford,	Franklin,	"
Carlton's Store,	King and Queen,	"
Brandon Church,	Prince George,	"
Friendshipville,	King George,	"
Jamesville,	Southampton,	"
Green Hill,	Campbell,	"
Erin Shades	Henrico,	"
Fife's,	Goochland,	"
Campbell, C. H.,	Campbell,	"
West Point,	King William,	"
Gladesborough,	Carroll,	"
Paint,	Highland,	Ohio.
Marble Spring,	Cherokee,	N. C.
Cumberland City,	Stewart,	Tenn.
Garber's Mills,	Washington,	"
Antioch,	Gibson,	"
Dallas,	Hamilton,	"
Lillard's Mills,	Marshall,	"
Withe Depot,	Shelby,	"
White's Creek,	Davidson,	"
Paradise Hill,	"	"
Glades',	Morgan,	"
Crooked Fork,	"	"
Centreville Station,	St. Clair,	Ill.
Long,	Vermillion,	"
Dowdellville,	Peoria,	"
Stock Yard,	Cook,	"
Tamola Station,	Kemper,	Miss.
Boltonville,	Cobb,	Ga.
Penfield,	Greene,	"
O'Neale' Mills,	Troup,	"
Ruckersville,	Elbert,	"
Alexander,	Burke,	"
Quaker Hill,	Vermillion,	Ind.
Mahalasville,	Morgan,	"
Bretzville,	Dubois,	"
Shawnee Mound,	Henry,	Mo.
Queen City,	Schuyler,	"
Missouritown,	St. Charles,	"
Grahamville,	Beaufort,	S. C.
Gully,	Darlington,	"
Reeveeville,	Colleton,	"
Jefferson,	Chesterfield,	"
Gallivants' Ferry,	Horry,	"
Aeriel,	Marion,	"
Hamburgh,	Edgefield,	"
Beaver Valley,	St. Clair,	Ala.
Chester,	Jefferson,	"
Easta Boga,	Talladega,	"
Kossuth Centre,	Kossuth,	Iowa.
Garry Owen,	Jackson,	"
Seaton,	Fayette,	"
Addison,	Humbolt,	"
Green Lake,	Monongalia,	Minn.

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

DISCONTINUED.

Name.	County and State.	Nearest Office.
Grand Saline,	Cherokee, Ark.	Little Rock
Kidron,	" "	" "
Boonsboro',	Washington, "	" "
Ridgewood,	Bergen, N. J.	Paterson
Red Mills,	Putnam, N. Y.	Mahopac
Winterboro',	Talladega, Ala.	Talladega
Badger Creek,	Webster, Iowa.	Fort Dodge
Coverdale,	Sussex, Del.	Bridgeville
Ruthburgh,	Queen Ann, Md.	Centreville
Wileonia,	Huntingdon, Pa.	Huntingdon
Lair's Station,	Harrison, Ky.	Cynthiana
Olympie,	Smythe, Va.	Marion C H
Stillwater,	Tuscarawas, Ohio.	Uhricksville
Crow Meadows,	Marshall, Ill.	Lacon
Fatama,	Wilcox, Ala.	Camden
Pine Apple,	" "	"
Grahameville,	Beaufort, S. C.	Beaufort
Ralston's,	Jefferson, Col.	Golden City
Belle Monte,	Boulder, "	Boulder
Centreville,	Bourbon, Ky.	Paris
Long Neck,	Richmond, N. Y.	New Sp'g'ville
Beulah,	Lawrence, Ohio,	Quaker Bot'm
Cory,	Fremont, Iowa,	Sidney
Patriot,	Union, "	Afton
Beaver,	Boone, "	Alton
Chester,	Penobscot, Me.	Lincoln C'nt'e
House's Mills,	Barbour, W. Va.	Barnesville
Randolph Macon Col.	Mecklenburgh, Va.	Boydton
Langdon	Peoria, Ill.	Robin's Nest
Light House,	Ogle, "	Oregon
Spring Cave,	Owen, Ind.	Quincy
Ebenezer,	Greene, Mo.	Richland
Hickman,	Knox, "	Newark
Pleasant View,	Ray, "	Richmond
Edom	Keokuk, Iowa,	English
Palo Alto,	Louisa, "	Huron

NAMES CHANGED.

Name.	County and State.	Changed to.
Lower Chanceford,	York, Pa.	McSherrysville
Oak Station,	Knox, Ind.	Oaktown
Sherwood,	Winona, Minn.	Dresbach
Chase's Station,	Baltimore, Md.	Harewood
Anandale,	Fairfax, Va.	Springfield Depot
Page's Corners,	Herkimer, N. Y.	Cullen
Olmsted,	Harrison, Iowa.	Harrison
Wellivereville,,	Columbia, Pa.	Eyer's Grove
Laphameville,	Kent, Mich.	Rockford
Boon Station,	Boone, Iowa.	Montana

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(PRESIDENTIAL.)

Name.	County and State.	Postmasters.
Paterson,	Passaic, N. J.	Wm. Davidson, Jr
Auburn,	Androscoggin, Me.	Willard Small
Brunswick,	Cumberland, "	Albert G. Tenney
Ellsworth,	Hancock, "	Samuel Greeley
Bangor,	Penobscot, "	Charles K. Miller
Wilmington,	New Castle, Del.	Joseph M. Barr
Clarksburgh,	Harrison, W. Va.	Wm. L. Hursey
Pittston,	Luzerne, Pa.	James Walsh
Carbondale,	" "	Daniel Prendergast
Hyde Park,	" "	Augustus Davis
Port Deposit,	Cecil, Md.	Alonzo Snow
Buffalo,	Erie, N. Y.	Joseph Candee
Rome,	Oneida, "	Samuel P. Lewis
Utica,	" "	James McQuade
Palmyra,	Wayne, "	John W. Corning
Lima,	Livingston, "	Franklin Carter
Brooklyn,	Kings, "	Thomas Kinsella
Newburgh,	Orange, "	J. Henry Reeve
Ithaca,	Tompkins, "	Anson Spencer
Sidney,	Shelby, Ohio,	Matthew C. Hale
Toledo,	Lucas, "	Albert G. Clark
Troy,	Miami, "	Samuel McKee
Painesville,	Lake, "	Moses M. Seymour
Houghton,	Houghton, Mich.	W. H. Streeter
Saginaw,	Saginaw, "	Edwin Saunders
East Saginaw,	Saginaw, "	Solomon B. Bliss
Detroit,	Wayne, "	Henry Barnes
Niles,	Berrien, "	Wm. J. Edwards
Flint,	Genesee, "	Damon Stuart
Jackson,	Jackson, "	F. W. Anthony
Grand Rapids,	Kent, "	Charles H. Taylor
Bloomington,	McLean, Ill.	Thomas J. Brown
Lacon,	Marshall, "	S. W. Cummins
Quincy,	Adams, "	Wm. R. Lockwood
Lincoln,	Logan, "	Wm. S. Morse
Jacksonville,	Morgan, "	J. O. Hamilton
Waukegan,	Lake, "	Charles Case
Morrison,	Whitesides, "	John M. Colburgh
Peoria,	Peoria, "	Isaac Underhill
Milwaukee,	Milwaukee, Wis.	Henry A. Starr
Janesville,	Rock, "	William Ruger
Oshkosh,	Winnebago, "	Charles K. Folker
Fond du Lac,	Fond du Lac, "	Edward S. Bragg
Appleton,	Outagamie, "	Geo. M. Robinson
Indianapolis,	Marion, Ind.	David G. Rose
Crawfordsville,	Montgomery, "	John Crawford
Terre Haute,	Vigo, "	Edward B. Allen
Kokomo,	Howard, "	E. W. Freeman
Cedar Falls,	Black Hawk, Iowa	Wm. H. McClure
Fairfield,	Jefferson, "	Isaac C. Jones
Burlington,	Des Moines, "	Thomas French
Iowa City,	Johnson, "	George W. Clark
Oskaloosa,	Mahaska, "	R. R. Harbor
Hannibal,	Marion, Mo.	George W. Shields
Rolla,	Phelps, "	T. P. Metler
Springfield,	Greene, "	Marcus Boyd
Fort Scott,	Bourbon, Kan.	Charles W. Blair
Grass Valley,	Nevada, Cal.	Martin S. Norton
Red Wing,	Goodhue, Minn.	W. W. Dekay
Newburyport,	Essex, Mass.	George J. L. Colby
Waterbury,	New Haven, Ct.	George W. Beach
Lancaster,	Lancaster, Pa.	Jay Cadwell
Williamsport,	Lycoming, "	Jacob Sallade
Wheeling,	Ohio, W. Va	Odell S. Long
Champaign,	Champaign, Ill.	Joshua Dickerson
Clarksville,	Montgomery, Ten	George Isenstein
Washington,	Washington, Iowa	John Wiseman
Keokuk,	Lee, "	John A. McDowell

RE-OPENED.

ALABAMA.

Mount Sterling Choctaw. — Union, Greene. — Midway, Barbour. — Reform, Pickens.

ARKANSAS.

Berryville, Carroll, — Olivia, Conway, — Pilot Hill, Fulton, — Harrisburgh, Poinsett, — Chismville, Scott, — El Dorado, Union. — West Point, White,

FLORIDA.

Midway, Gadsden.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gathey's Creek, Henderson, — Sugar Grove, Watauga, — Edneysville, Henderson, — Spruce Pine, Yancy, — Bridgewater, Burke, — Day Book, Yancy, — Paint's Gap, Yancy, — Childsville, Yancy, — Rayesville, Madison. — Crane's Creek, Moore, — Bono Camp, " — Blue Ridge, Henderson, — Oak Ridge, Guilford, — Stacyville, Rockingham, — Stocksville, Buncombe, — Calhoun, Henderson, — Valley Crucis, Watauga, — Boman's Bluff, "

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Lisbon, Darlington, — Temple of Health, Abbeville — Diamond Hill, Abbeville, — Philadelphia, Darlington.

TENNESSEE.

Sandy Springs, Benton, — Pleasant Mound, Montgomery, — War Gap, Hawkins, — Henry Station, Henry, — Olympus, Overton, — Tennessee Ridge, Stewart, — West Fork, " — Netherland, Overton, — La Guardo, Wilson, — Mason Grove, Madison, — Caney Spring, Marshall, — Ringgold, Montgomery, — Cave Spring Carter, — Rover, Bedford.

VIRGINIA.

Whitehead's Store, Pittsylvania, — Osborn's Ford, Scott, — Young's Store, Franklin, — Mount Zion, Campbell, — Yellow Branch, Campbell, — Piper's Gap, Carroll, — Wilmington, Fluvanna. — Purcellville, Loudon,

Miscellaneous Information.

Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.)

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully Chap. 35, Regulations of 1866, and Sections 1 and 2, Act of June 12, 1866.

Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs only in the rate, and not, as heretofore, in the weight or standard. The *maximum standard weight* is now half an ounce, and the *rate* is twenty-four cents; postage to Great Britain and Ireland, therefore, is as follows, viz.:

One rate (24 cents) for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

Two rates (48 cents) when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

Three rates (72 cents) when over 1, but not exceeding 1½ ounces, &c., &c.

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.16, being chargeable with nine rates. All *part paid* letters to foreign countries are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Columbus Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Nashville, Tenn.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Memphis, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
Chicago, Ill.	Napoleon, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Galveston, Texas.

Postmasters at the smaller offices will send all registered letters addressed to offices beyond their respective States to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route—enclosing them, with the registered letter bill, in envelopes, addressed to the Postmaster of that office, sending the return bill there also, and treating them exactly as if intended for *delivery* there.

POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden," Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Portland, Detroit, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Route's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly: when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. .... 10 cts.

For any distance over 3,000 miles.......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Dagnerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).			35 cts.
Six times per week,	"	"	30 "
For Tri-Weekly,	"	"	15 "
For Semi-Weekly,	"	"	10 "
For Weekly,	"	"	5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *news papers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (excep bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*; but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each, prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

East Mail	5.00 A. M.
"	1.30 P. M.
" (via Newp't & Fall River boat)	4.00 P. M.
" (via New Haven Way)	2.20 P. M.
"	6.00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5.00 A. M.
" (Way)... 5 A. M., and	3.15 P. M.
"	4.00 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport.	1.30 P. M.
Long Island	5.00 A. M.
" "	2.30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.	3.45 P. M.
North Mail	5.00 A. M.
" " (Way	2.00 P. M.
" "	4.30 P. M.
South	5.00 A. M.
"	4.30 P. M.
"	5.30 P. M.
"	10.30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00, 7.45 A. M.; 6.30 P. M.; 1.00, 5.45, and 11.30 P. M.

SOUTH—Due 5.45 A. M.; 12.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30 P.M.

EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, and 11.30 P. M.

WEST—Due 12.30 A. M., 1.00, 4.30, 10.30 P. M., and 9 A. M.

Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, until 11 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO POSTMASTERS.

THE undersigned respectfully solicits attention to his system of keeping, rendering and collecting Newspaper and Box accounts. He offers it as the result of twelve years' experience in the difficulties, vexations and uncertainties of keeping these accounts in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations, so well understood and painfully realized by Postmasters and their assistants.

The author is confident that in this system will be found a most valuable auxiliary, and one long needed in this perplexing branch of official duty. The advantages of it are, its simplicity, certainty, celerity, and cheapness. It is in exact and full accordance with the requisitions of Postal Law, and renders compliance with the regulations of the Department in regard to these accounts, and their Quarterly Return, easy, certain, and with little comparative cost of time and labor.

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☞ All orders must be addressed to George W. Tryon, Box 5532, New York P. O.

Sept. '66, tf.

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FOR THE

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" 3, " 276 " 7.50, " "
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Also, for the *smallest* offices, in flexible covers, $2.50, sent by mail, post-paid.

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Asst. P. M.,
Sept. '66, tf. Burlington, Vt.

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Special attention given to all just claims arising from the late war, and under the Internal Revenue Laws, in the Court of Claims, and before the various Executive Departments.

References, by permission: Hon. A. W. Randall, Postmaster General; Hon. J. M. Brodhead, 2d Comptroller of the Treasury; Major Gen. B. W. Brice, Paymaster-General U. S. A.; Henry D. Cooke, of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers; and many Members of Congress and Heads of Bureaus.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce.	Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's.	Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts.
Acapulco	.	10	2	‡
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton	.	33	4	...
do do via Marseilles	39	45	6	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Adrianople, French mail	*30	*60	..	..
Africa, (West Coast,) British mail	...	33	4	.
Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt	.	21	2	..
do do do by Brit. pkt.	.	5	2	.
Alexsadria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c)	...	*38	11	..
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*30		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.	..	21	4	..
do do do by British pkt.	.	5	4	.
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.)	...	*33	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*22	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54	...	...
Antivari, French mail	*30	*60	.	...
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton	.	33	6	.
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	..
Argentine Republic, via England		45	4	...
do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux	30	60		..
Ascension, via England		45	4	.
Aspinwall	.	10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	...	33	6	...
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
do do via Panama	...	22	6	..
do by private ship from N York or Boston	..	5	2	‡
do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry,)	*30	*60	..	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez	60	102	..	...
do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste	.	55	.	..
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail	..	*30	6	.
do do do do when prepaid	...	28	..	..
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	.	*15	3	1
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42		.
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)	..	*30	6	...
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	...	..
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	..	5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, via Southampton	...	45	6	.
do do via Marseilles	61	57	8	...
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	..	45	4	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do French mail	30	60		
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail	.	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	..	28	..	.
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	.	..
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42	.	..
do closed mail, via England	.	*27	5	5
do open mail, via London, by American pkt	...	21	2	..
do do do by British packet	...	5	2	..
Belgrade do do by American pkt	...	21	7	..
do do do by British packet	.	5	7	...
do by French mail	*21	*42	...	...
Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	..	*40	6	..
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada	...	18	6	4
Bolivia	..	34	6	4
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	..	45	8	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	10	...
do French mail	30	60	..	...
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	...	33	6	..
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
do French mail	*30	*60	.	...
Brazils, via England	..	45	4	...
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	...	..
do Am. packet (29th each month)		10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	...	28	..	...
do Bremen mail	...	*10	2	1
do Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	..	.
Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles	...	*10	2	‡
do do do exceeding 3000 miles	...	*15	2	‡
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do when prepaid	...	28	..	..
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	..	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	..	..
Buenaventura	.	18	6	4
Buenos Ayres, via England	...	45	4	.
do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux	30	60		
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail	..	*38	6	
Canada	...	*10	2	
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	.
Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
do open mail, via London, by American pkt	...	21	4	...
do do do by British packet	..	5	4	...
Canea, British mail, by American packet	.	21	2	.
do do by British packet	..	5	2	.
do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	..	*40	6	..
do French mail	*30	*60		.
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton	...	45	6	..
do do do Marseilles	...	53	8	..
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	..
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	..	.
Carthagena	...	18	6	.
C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama	..	10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt	...	21	6	...
do do do by British packet	..	5	6	...
do French mail	30	60	..	...
do British mail, via Southampton		33	6	...
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
Chili	...	34	6	4
China, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste	...	55	...	...
do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez	40	72	...	...
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship	...	3	.	...
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c)	...	*40	6	..
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	..	*32	.	...
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt	...	21	2	..
do do do by Brit. pkt.	...	5	2	...
Corfu—see Ionian Islands.				
Corsica, British mail, by American packet	...	21	2	...
do do by British packet	...	5	2	..
do French mail	*15	*30	..	...
Costa Rica	...	10	2	‡
Cuba	...	10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England	...	45	4	...
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	..	*40	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)	...	*33	9	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	..	*20	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54	.	‡
Durazzo, Prussian closed mail	.	38	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.	...	21	6	...
do do by British packet	...	5	6	...
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste	...	68	13.	
do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste	...	36	13	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez	40	72	...	...
do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste		64	..	..
do French mail	30	60	.	...
Ecuador	..	34	6	4
Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton	...	33	6	...
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	8	...
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail		36	11	.
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	30	.	..
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[T[illegible] places exce[illegible] above, 21c. by U.S. packet or 5 . by Brit. pack. per ½ oz prepay. compuls.]				
Falkland Islands, via England	...	33	4	...
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42	...	‡
do Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	...	28	..	...
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	..	*15	3	1
Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	..	...

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	Cts.	Cts	Cts	Cts.
Galatz, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt	...	21	2	...
do do do by Brit. pkt	..	5	*2	...
Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	..	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Gambia, via England	.	33	4	...
Gaudaloupe, via England	..	45	4	...
Guatemala	...	10	2	‡
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)		*30	6	...
do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
do Bremen mail	...	*15	3	1
do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail	...	*15	3	1
Gibraltar, French mail	21	42	..	...
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt	...	21	4	1
do do by British packet	...	5	4	1
Great Britain and Ireland	...	*24	2	(†)
Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	...	*42	14	
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	..	*35	3	1
do open mail, via London, by American pkt	...	21	4	...
do do do by British pkt		5	4	...
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York	...	*10	2	1
do Bremen mail	...	*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do when prepaid	..	28	...	...
do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
Hanover, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	.	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
Havana—see Cuba.				
Havti, via England	..	45	4	...
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt	...	21	2	...
do do do in British pkt	.	5	2	...
do do via England, by private ship	.	33	4	..
Holland, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England	.	*27	2	..
do by American packet, via Belgium	...	*17	4	3
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)	...	*33	6	..
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*25	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54	...	...
Honduras	...	34	6	...
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do do via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do by French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	30	...	...
do Prussian closed mail	...	36	10	...
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	...
do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
Ineboli, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c)	...	*38	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
do British mail, via England	35	49	4	...
Italy—see Sardinian States, Lumbardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina, by French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Java, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Jaffa, Prussian closed mail	...	38	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	..	...
do open British mail, by American packet	...	21	2	...
do do do by British packet	...	5	2	...
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	..	45	6	...
do do via Marseilles		53	8	...
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	...	...
do (to *Yokohama*) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Jerusalem, British mail	...	33	4	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do French mail	...	53	...	...
Larnica, by French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)	...	*33	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	.	*25	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Latakia, Prussian closed mail	...	38	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail	...	33	4	...
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	...	*42	11	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lubec, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lucca, British mail, by American packet	...	21	2	...
do do by British packet	...	5	2	...
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
do do Bremen mail	...	*15	3	1
do do Hamburg mail	...	*22	3	1
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	...
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Majorca, British mail	...	33	6	...
do French mail	21	42	...	...
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt	...	21	4	...
do do do British packet	...	5	4	...
do do French mail	*30	*60	..	...
Martinique, via England	...	45	4	...
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton	...	33	6	...
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Mexico	..	10	2	‡
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail	*21	*42	...	...
Messina, Prussian closed mail	...	38	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	22	...	...
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Minorca, by British mail	...	33	6	..
do French mail	21	42	...	...
Mitylene, Prussian closed mail	...	38	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Modena Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)	..	*42	11	...
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*25	3	1
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail	...	28	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*32	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	8	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	10	...
do French mail	...	60	...	...
Montevideo, via England		45	4	...
do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux	30	60	...	...
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail	...	28	6	...
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail	...	22	..	...
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	...	5	2	‡
Natal, British Mail, via Southampton	...	*45	8	...
do do Marseilles	...	53	8	...
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England	...	*27	2	...
do by American packet, via Belg	...	*17	4	3
New Brunswick	...	*10	2	‡
Newfoundland	...	10	2	‡
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.)	...	18	6	...
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	...	33	6	...
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
do by mail to San Francisco	..	3	...	...
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	...	33	6	...
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
do via Panama	...	22	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	...	10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of	...	34	6	...
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.)	...	*42	13	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*38	3	1
do French mail	*33	*66	...	1
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs.	...	...	...	...
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)	...	*30	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*13	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
Panama	...	10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England	...	45	4	...
Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	...	*42	11	...

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COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce.	Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's.	Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Parma, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	..	*25	3	1
Penang, British mail, via Marseilles	..	53	8	...
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Peru	...	22	6	4
Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do do do via Marseillas	...	53	8	...
do do French mail	30	60	...	...
Placentia, Prussian closed mail	...	28	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*25	...	...
do French mail	27	54	...	...
Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)	...	*37	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*29	3	1
do French mail	*30	*60	...	1
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana	...	34	...	...
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	8	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	30	42	..	..
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa, Prussian closed mail	...	38	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov.				
Prussia, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	...	1
Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail	...	44	12	...
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do do Bremen or H'burg mail	...	*28	...	...
Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.)	...	*42	...	...
Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)	...	*37	8	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*29	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Rustchuck, by French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
Samaoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	2	...
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco	...	3	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	...	*42	11	...
do do French mail	*21	*42	.	‡
du du Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*23	4	1
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do do do Fr. mail	*21	*42	...	...
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do du when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*25	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54	...	...
do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)	...	*33	8	...
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail	...	28	6	...
do do French mail	30	60	...	...
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.	...	21	2	...
do do do do by Brit. pkt.	...	5	2	...
Seres, by French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Servia, by Prussian closed mail	...	28	6	...
do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria	21	42	2	†
Seychelles the, French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do do via Southampton	...	45	6	...
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail	...	47	6	...
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt.	...	21	2	...
do do do do by Brit. pkt.	...	5	2	...
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	22	...	...
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt.	...	21	...	...
do do do by British packet	...	5	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail	...	30	...	...
Sophia, by French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Spain, British mail, by American packet	...	21	2	...
do do by British packet	...	5	2	...
do French mail	21	42	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	30	42	...	...
St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica	...	18	6	...
do via Havana	...	34	6	...
Sulina, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.)	.	*38	10	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*33	3	1
do French mail	*33	*66	...	‡
St. Helena, via England	...	45	4	...
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.)	...	*35	9	...
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen mail	...	*19	4	1
do by Hamburg mail	...	*19	3	1
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	6	...
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.				
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt.	...	21	4	...
do do do by British pkt.	...	5	4	...
Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt.	...	21	...	...
do do do by British pkt.	...	5	...	...
do Prussian closed mail	...	38	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.	...	21	...	...
do do do by British pkt.	...	5	...	...
do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	...
Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
Prussian closed mail	...	28	14	...
By Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*32	...	...
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.	...	21	2	...
do du by British pkt.	...	5	2	...
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	...	...
Turk's Island	...	10	2	‡
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	...	*42	11	...
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*28	3	1
Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux	30	60	..	...
do British mail, via England	...	45	4	...
Veiona, Prussian closed mail	...	38	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n	...	33	6	...
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,)	...	*40	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt	...	21	4	...
do do do by British packet	...	5	4	...
Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 26c.)	...	*30	6	...
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	4	...
Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n	...	33	6	...
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
do do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Volo, Prussian closed mail	...	38	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
West Indies, Brit	...	10	2	‡
do not Brit., (except Cuba,)	...	34	6	...
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail	...	28	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	30	3	1
Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do by, open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.	...	21	2	...
do do do in Br. pkt.	...	5	2	...
do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	...	...

† Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

‡ Pamphlets, Magazines and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

[illegible] Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St N. Y

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U.S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prus'n closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of October, 1866.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	Date of Departure from Boston.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	.....	South Pacific, &c.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	3	.....	Europe v. Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	3	.....	Havana.
Mexican	France.	3	.....	Mexico.
Bremen	U. S.	6	.....	Europe, except Frch mail, via Bremen & Southampton.
French	France.	6	.....	French mail v. Brest.
Dales	U. S.	6	.....	Ireland via Q'nstown.
Hamburg	Ham	6	.....	Hamburg City only.
*Nassau	Gt. Brit.	6	...	Havana & Nassau.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	9	10	Europe via Liverpool.
*Havana	U. S.	10	.....	Havana.
Mexican	U. S.	10	.....	Havana & Mexico.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11	.....	South Pacific, Kingston, Ja. Australia, etc.
Hamburg	Ham	13	.....	Hamburg City only.
Bremen	U. S.	13	.....	Ep. v. S'pton & Brem.
Dales	U. S.	13	.....	Ireland via Q'nst'wn.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	17	.....	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	17	.....	Havana.
Bremen	U. S.	20	.....	Europe, ex. Fr. mail via S'ton and Br'n.
French	France	20	.....	Fr. ml via. B'st.
Dales	U. S.	20	.....	Ireland, v. Queenst'n.
Hamburg	Ham	20	.....	Hamburg City only.
Aspinwall	U. S.	20	.....	S. Pacific C. A. Aus. &c.
Brazilian	U. S.	22	.....	Brazil, W. Indies, &c.
Kingston	Jamaica	22	.....	Kingston, Ja.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	23	24	Europe v. Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	24	.....	Havana.
Havre	U. S.	27	.....	Europe via Falmouth
Dales	U. S.	27	.....	Ireland via. Q'nstown.
Hamburg	U. S.	27	.....	Ger. States v. Hamb'g
Nicaragua	U. S.	29	.....	Nicaragua, C. A.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	31	.....	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	31	.....	Havana & W. Indies.

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Vol. VII, No. 2. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1866. **Whole No. 74.**

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

I was not the only one that was hurried back to town by the premature wintry weather; but I don't believe any of the multitudes of home returners felt more rejoiced to get under the domestic vine or fig-tree than your humble correspondent. To be sure the cause of my hurried departure still existed to a limited extent; but as constant exposure to the enemy's fire makes the most timid reckless, if not brave, so my varied border trials and tribulations fortified me against fear to such an extent that I could have snapped my fingers at a legion of contagious diseases had they dared me to the encounter. On my hither journey I felt quite invigorated, and I don't think I ever enjoyed a trip so much. The weather was delightful, the cold snap had exhausted itself, the summer heat and the summer dust were things of the past, our own sublime autumn was around and about us; a golden dreamy haze was in the sky; the forests were clad in their gorgeous thousand-tinted robes; the mild sunshine mellowed the ever-changing landscape, and everything in nature imparted rapturous gratification. Perfectly happy and at peace with all the world, I was good company for myself, and I gave a free rein to my thoughts. Among the many subjects which shared my meditations, was one which I confess I could not manage mentally to my satisfaction, and that was the extraordinary desire of people during the summer season, to leave their cozey, roomy homes, replete with every concievable convenience, and at an enormous expense purchase limited accommodations and a thousand aggravating discomforts at some fashionable sea-shore, mountain-top, river side, or mineral water resort.

Newport to be sure has its Ocean House, and ocean surf, its dusty day drives, and its nocturnal revels. The White Mountains, after the toil of climbing them, have their hot days sandwiched between cool mornings and evenings, have their nooks, and crooks, and fussy brooks, their dinners and their dances. Saratoga has her variety of hostelries, her recuperatory waters, her races and her roulettes, her patrician and plebeian patrons, her churchly virtues and her worldly vices, her luxuries and her miseries. Niagara, the *unique*, the mighty and never resting, has her world wide prestige, her international *vis-a-vis*, her terrors and her temptings, her exciting drives and promenades along fearful precipices, her dizzying Suspension Bridge, her blood-curdling inclined plane, her boiling ferry, walled by sprays and roofed by rainbows; and the numberless other bathing, watering, and airing resorts all have their fascinations, excitements, temptations, bewitcheries and disappointments, but with all their good qualities aggregated, and their bad ones ignored, I believe that nineteen out of every twenty of these human swallows, at the close of the gayest season, realize the truth of the beautiful sentiment—"Be it ever so humble—there is no place like home." Of course these places are, and of right ought to be, Meccas for valetudinarians, and brain and mind worn invalids. Brine, fine air and medicated waters, in such cases, are essential and beneficial; but as I said before, for wealth, health, and refinement to change the luxuries and liberties of princely habitations for the conventual routine, apocryphal associations, and the disgusting restraints of these fashionable places, merely in obedience to the decrees of the inexorable Mrs. Grundy, is to say the least a matter of positive astonishment. But I can't remedy the matter, and don't know that I would if I could—but in connection with it, a great amount of trouble and annoyance is foisted upon the Post Office department, which might be remedied. Many of these eccentric satellites of fashion and primordial custom, like mother Carey's chickens, are constantly on the wing. Forty-eight hours spent at any one locality seems like a limited life time, and in many cases laundresses are required to furnish forth the recently sent out soiled linen, washed and starched but unironed—the latter process having to be performed at the next "fetch up." Now these wanderers when they left home gave to their correspondents a particular address, for instance "Proletary Buck, Esq., Brown-Stone Hotel, Root Beer Springs, New Jersey." When Buck left his friends and his home, Root Beer Springs was the objective point, and to that delectable refuge from heat, creditors and poor relations he requested his letters to be addressed. Arriving there, a brief stay surfeits him, and he "moves on" to the next salt, sulphur, or cliff establishment, to leave there again after a few days, and so on until he has exhausted the supply. In the meantime his letters come to "Root Beer." He either has or has not left instructions at the hotel to forward his letters—in either cases it amounts to about the same thing—for if they are not "gobbled up" by hotel attaches, or delivered to wrong parties—they become so traveled stained, and illegible, after passing through two or three hotel offices, that they are neglected or overlooked, and never overtake him. Of course the disappointed Buck becomes indignant, and pours out the vials of his wrath, not upon hotel keepers and their clerks, but upon the Post Office, and he spares no efforts to bring innocent postmasters to grief. Now it strikes me if the postmasters at these various points of attraction would have periodical examinations made of the letters remaining uncalled for, and unforwarded at the hotels, they would make frequent discoveries of alleged lost or missing ones, and thereby relieve themselves of much (undeserved) censure, and mail-agents or whatever name they go by, of a good deal of much fruitless labor. The adoption of this rule at all hotels I think would work advantageously. I suppose there is no regulation or instruction of the Department making it obligatory to do it; but it strikes me that much benefit would result from the establishment of such a system, not only to post offices, and the owners of letters, but it would create a greater respect for the fiduciary character of the responsibility imposed upon hotel keepers by their confiding guests, and more care and time would be taken to secure the prompt delivery and safe keeping of letters directed to their care.

Monsieur Tonson.

Communications.

A——a, N. Y., *October*, 1866.

Mr. Editor:—"'Tis pleasant to see one's name in print," but it is also sometimes surprising, especially when "one wakes up some morning and finds one's self famous," not even having *dreamed* of such a thing the night before. And I was surprised when I saw that you had printed my letter in full, and thus launched "my bark upon the sea of literature." I had no idea of such a compliment, but I hope that you have no fear that I will prove a troublesome correspondent; I promise you I will not, for although "my bark is afloat," it is a tiny one, and I doubt if this second letter will not exhaust its freight. The most that I hoped for was a few words among your "Answers to Correspondents;" and there is where, after eagerly waiting for the *Mail*, I looked, but when I found not a word of reply, I threw down the paper in a not very amiable mood, and I do believe I had the usual idea regarding editors, held by those whose communications receive no notice, that is, that editors do not know how to appreciate genius. After a few moments, however, to recover my equanimity, I concluded I would finish reading the paper, knowing if I did not I would punish myself more than you, when lo I found my letter, as I have said, printed in full. I must then consider that you are willing to have me tell you what I know or have seen, and that *you* know how to appreciate *genius*. Post Office tattling is so mean, so absurd, so unmanly, so wicked that too much cannot be said against it, and I am glad to see that Monsieur Tonson does not consider it beneath the notice of his able pen. Speaking of Monsieur's letter, it enabled me to escape very handsomely and almost truthfully, Dick's charge that I "might have written my own letter if I only had brains enough." I berate Dick a great deal about this post office tattling, and he always says 'Pshaw, Fannie, people in the country always will take an interest in other people's affairs." To tell the truth, though, Dick does not tattle much, but as for Joe, the delivery clerk, why he is as perfect a specimen as you could wish to find. I would just like you to be in our post office about 12 o'clock, after the academy dismisses, and the scholars are on their way home to dinner, and see how they rush into the office inquiring for letters for themselves and everybody they know; a very favorite practice is to take letters for their acquaintances, under pretence that they will deliver them, when after reading the addresses they will return them with the plea that they are not going home immediately after school, or that some of the folks will be in town themselves, and this does not happen occasionally, but every day. But this is not so bad as their crowding round the delivery window, asking Joe all sort of questions about who received letters, whether so and-so, and so-and-so, and Joe is all smiles, and fancies himself a *hero* and *oracle*, giving all the information in his power, tells that Jennie B. received a large package, thinks it was an elegant book from Philadelphia, and Harry K. received a large envelope, thinks it contained a pair of slippers, from Cleveland. Now all the village knows who Jennie's Philadelphia correspondent is, and who it is in Cleveland that would send slippers to Harry K.; but that is no reason why the post office should gossip about it. I was so indignant one day at the actions I saw between Joe and the academy scholars, that I scolded Dick all the way home. He called me a prude and silly and cold hearted, but I don't care, I know I am right. I know that post office clerks have no business to tell who send or receive letters.

During one of my visits to Aunt Hepsey, I met a young gentleman from Albany. Among other matters that came up in conversation was the post office. Aunt Hepsey has two daughters: this gentleman wanted to send one of them a book for a birth-day present, and not to let her know of it till she found it among her other presents, on the day. To provide against a chance in delays of the mails, he wrote to h sister that on such a day he would send a book addressed to a certain name, that she must get it from the office, and make such disposition as he requested; he had to do this because the one who was to receive the present usually goes to the office and gets all the mail for the family, and of course if there were a book she would want to know what it was; but the gentleman's also little plan was foiled. The sister wrote to him not to send the book directed in another name, as it would make "*such a talk*" but to direct it to her, and she would manage to go to the office for it. Now this is a simple affair to trouble you with, but it shows the meanness of this post office tattling so well. When I spoke of it to Dick, he replied that the Department did not allow the delivery of letters bearing fictitious addresses. There may be some good reason for this as a general rule, but I do not believe it was meant to apply to cases where harmless social pleasantries are the sole motive, and if it was, that is no reason for clerks to talk about it—they need not tell that they delivered Sophia Jones a package directed Cornelia Brown, and set themselves and all the town to wondering and guessing and prying to find out who Cornelia Brown is that is staying at Mrs. Jones, and gazing and staring at all the Jones family the next Sunday, when they come to church, in expectation of seeing the new and unknown visitor. I might say a good deal more on this subject, and tell you a good deal more that I have seen, while waiting for Dick, and I believe I have got brains enough to do it, even though Dick does not think I have. But this must do for this time. I have had "my say," and thanking you for thus affording me this one luxury of woman's life,

I am, very respectfully, your friend.

Fannie Spigh.

☞ We have heard of several post offices having been lately entered and robbed at night. This but confirms an opinion we have for some time maintained, that postmasters are not sufficiently careful to guard against burglary. It may seem that the care of a few letters, newspapers, and postage stamps, does not demand a great deal of vigilance or trouble, and that it is needless to incur any but a trifling expense to make a post office secure against unlawful visitors. But postmasters should consider that the property entrusted to their charge is far more valuable than it really appears, more valuable to others, though not to a postmaster himself, and that extra vigilant care for others property is obligatory, because the persons interested have not the privilege of choosing to whose care such property shall be committed, but they are compelled to rely on the one government agent. In addition to this obligation to have a special care of other people's property, postmasters should recollect that no credit will be allowed them in cases where post offices have been robbed of stamps or stamped envelopes. As stated in the Regulations of 1866, "in an opinion of a former Attorney General, 'One who has the custody of public money or property, and is paid for taking care of it, cannot get rid of his responsibility by showing a theft or accidental loss.'"

It would be judicious to have a clerk sleep in the office, where the business is sufficient to require a separate room, and if this is not practicable, have a good watch dog to act as guardian. Care should also be taken that doors and windows, on lanes or alleys and out of the way places, should be strong and securely fastened. We have known quite large offices with rear doors so slight that a man could cut through them with an ordinary pocket knife, in five minutes, and locks so common that a crooked nail would readily unlock them. We hope these hints and suggestions will be well received, and that postmasters will be "wise in time." The old adage of "locking the door after the steed is stolen." is peculiarly pertinent to our warning.

☞ A foolish story was lately started by some malicious individual, who telegraphed to a New York paper that a newly appointed Postmaster had refused to receive in his office for mailing, certain newspapers published in the same town, and that he had stated, when remonstrated with, that he had "received instructions" not to forward any papers through his office except such as supported a particular political policy. The whole story was of course false—no such absurd "instructions" ever having been issued to that or any other postmaster. The statement, doubtless, originated in his refusal to deliver, free, newspapers published in the town and intended for subscribers within the delivery of the office—a refusal in which he was perfectly justified. The free circulation of weekly newspapers within the county where published, applies only to such as are *conveyed by mail*, and not to those deposited in a post office for *delivery* thence. By the decision of the Department, published in the July number of the *Mail*, a postmaster is not *obliged* to deliver such papers. If, however, he does deliver them through courtesy, he can make no charge for so doing, and of course should make no *distinctions* in such a matter on political, personal, or any other grounds. He should not do it at all if it involves neglect of his regular official duties.

"The Post Office Question."

The New York *Evening Post*, in a late issue, published an editorial under the above title, based upon the statements contained in a letter to the *Tribune* written from San Francisco last winter. The arguments and assertions in that article, and the accompanying letter, are of the same nature as a number of others which have from time to time appeared in print, favoring the policy of dissolving the connection of the government with the mail service, and leaving the transportation and delivery of the correspondence of the country to express companies or other private enterprises. Any proposition of such magnitude as to involve the abolition of an institution which at present has so important a bearing upon our social and commercial interests should certainly be supported by calm and well-considered arguments based upon indisputable facts, and presented only after a careful review of all the existing circumstances of the case, and of all the probable consequences of making the proposed change. We do not think this course has been pursued by the *Post* in the present instance.

The portions of the letter of the *Tribune's* correspondent referring to the mail service in California are the following:

"The Wells, Fargo & Company Express is a prominent and all-pervading interest on the Pacific slope. It transports most of the business letters and nearly all treasure and other packages from the interior to this city, and hence to New York. It combines banking and express business, and has about one hundred offices. One encounters its messengers on stage-coach, railway train and steamer, and sees its signs in every town and mining camp. Like other great express companies, it illustrates the superiority of private enterprise. When its messengers run side by side, on the very steamer, or the same railway carriage, with those of the United States mail, three-fourths of the business men entrust it with their letters, which are invariably delivered in advance of the government consignments. In this city Mr. Colfax dropped a note into the mail, making an engagement for the next week with a gentleman residing less than half a mile from our hotel. Three days after the appointed time his friend appeared, saying, 'I have just received your letter. Why didn't you send it by Wells, Fargo & Co.?'

"The uniform charge for delivering letters is twelve and a half cents, but the company carries them only in stamped envelopes, thus paying a government tax of three cents on every half ounce. Yet the post office authorities oppose it, and a mail agent comes out periodically from Washington proposing to stop it. Half a million of the 'fierce democracy' being in its favor, however, he might as well forbid water to run down hill. Last year it carried 2,300,000 letters. Two and a quarter millions of writers paid 9½ cents extra not to have their letters subjected to the Circumlocution Office. What stronger proof of the folly of government mails! It might with just as much propriety sell groceries, convey heavy freight, or deliver washing. The Post Office Department is a hopeless nuisance, which, like the wrongs of our forefathers, has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. Abolish it altogether. Leave this, like other carrying trade, open to private competition, and the mail service of the United States would be performed fifty per cent. cheaper and one hundred per cent better than it is to-day."

In introducing these extracts, the *Post* says that

"It is a remarkable illustration of the mischief done by the government when it charges itself with the transactions to which individuals, but for its interference, would naturally attend for their own convenience and interest. The monopoly of the mails is a very glaring instance of this mischievous officiousness. Two men want to communicate with each other by letter. They are not allowed to employ a person to carry their written messages to each other for a compensation, which would be the case if the Post Office laws did not prevent it. The government steps in and arrogates to itself a monopoly of carrying the business communications, which private persons address to each other on the subject of their own concerns. The government might as well undertake to convey passengers from port to port by sea, or on our rivers, or on our canals, railroads, and stage routes. To escape the penalties of this absurd law, the express company carry letters in stamped envelopes, paying a tax to the government equal to what it would derive from carrying and delivering the letters, and then, running side by side with the mails, they beat them out of sight in despatch, certainty and punctuality. Our Post Office system is a bungling affair in comparison."

That is to say: Because an express company, whose operations as letter carriers are confined to a single State of the Union, where there is scarcely a railroad in existence, but where the necessities of the people require constant transportation of gold from the interior to the coast, can, with the facilities necessary to conduct such an enterprise successfully, combine with their ordinary business the carrying of letters at a charge of three hundred per cent. over the government rate of postage, and can do this—in California—so well that many of the people there prefer to entrust their letters to them, therefore "the Post Office Department is a hopeless nuisance," and the *Tribune* correspondent demands that it be "abolished altogether." There is an additional fact connected with this matter, however, which that writer ought to know—if he does not already—namely, that a very great proportion of the letters which Wells, Fargo & Co. are thus paid twelve and a half cents each for delivering, are *not* delivered by them at all—but after being conveyed (by the same steamer which carries the mails) from San Francisco to New York, are there deposited by Wells, Fargo & Co. in the *Post Office*, four or five hours after the mail letters sent by the same steamer have reached the Post Office and been forwarded thence to their destination. When the steamer arrives after the middle of the day, these letters often do not reach the Post Office until the next day. Precisely what advantage in "despatch, certainty, and punctuality" is gained by the writers of these letters—who have paid 9½ cents freight on each of them, in addition to the postage—is not very apparent. We are speaking, of course, of *letters* only—not money packages, for which a receipt is given, and a per centage paid according to value.

The *Post* further says that it has, "for more than thirty years, been in favor of liberating the government from all connection with the Post Office. It is a connection which only bring the government into disesteem with the people; or, if not with the people generally, yet with all who have an opportunity of comparing the awkward, clumsy, and inefficient manner in which it performs the office of a carrier of messages between man and man, with the swift and punctual execution of the same office by private expresses. Some time or other this anomaly in our institutions, this invasion of the proper province of the private citizen, this obstruction of the free communication between man and man, this absurd restraint, in short, upon personal liberty—for such it is, make the best of it—will be done away. The monopoly of the mails will be abrogated, when men become a little more enlightened as to the proper province and functions of government. It will be abrogated at some moment, when men are able to pause awhile from the contentions of parties, and occupy themselves with beneficial changes in legislation. The sooner that time arrives the better for the country.

One circumstance that makes such a change important at the present time is the wants of the treasury. We have piled up an immense national debt in the course of the war, a debt so large that if we had anticipated it six years before, we should, in the very prospect of it, have despaired utterly of ever paying it. We know, now, however, that it can be paid, and a reform in our Post Office laws, which should open the mails to private enterprise, might be effected in such a manner as largely to help to pay it. The express companies would be glad to make a bargain with the government which would secure to the federal treasury one cent upon every letter delivered, and they would undertake to deliver the letters to individuals for three cents each, as now. In this way the government would get rid of the entire expense of the Post Office, amounting to many millions yearly, and receive annually a large income from those who should be admitted to the privilege of carrying letters from one part of the United States to another."

If the object of the government, in assuming charge of the transportation and delivery of the correspondence of individuals were to make that service a source of revenue, such arguments would have more force; but every one knows that the reason why this government, and all governments, insist upon retaining the mails in government charge is, that regular postal communication between *all* points of the country is a matter of too great importance to be subject to the caprices, convenience, and exactions of private individuals. "Private expresses" will carry letters and packages from point to point so long as the business *pays*, and no longer. It *does* pay in California, but not elsewhere; and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s is the *only* express company in the country which makes a regular business of carrying letters at all. Does any one doubt that the express companies would be "glad to make a bargain" to convey letters between New York and Boston, or Philadelphia, or Chicago, at three cents each, and pay a tax of one cent each to the government? And does any one believe that they would be "glad" to convey a letter from Skowhegan, in Maine, to Pine Bluff, in Arkansas, on the same terms?

If "all who have an opportunity of comparing" the operations of the Post Office Department and the express companies are so struck with the superiority of the latter, how is it that the columns of the newspapers (those of the *Post* included, if we mistake not) so often bristle with the wrathful complaints of correspondents as to the exorbitant charges and vexatious delays of these companies, to say nothing of the insolence of their employes? What express company in the country now undertakes to deliver packages beyond the limits of towns, or villages directly on the line of railroad or steamboat routes? There are thousands of mail routes throughout the country on which the government undertakes to deliver, and does deliver, letters at half a dozen post offices daily semi-weekly, or tri-weekly, where the receipts for postage do not begin to cover the expense of postmasters' salary and contractors' pay, and where an expressman has never been seen or heard of. Pecuniarily this does not pay; but the government considers, and rightly, that by keeping up the service on just such routes as these, the indirect advantages to the people of regular mail communication, identified as it is so closely with their intellectual, moral, and business prosperity, justifies what is apparently an outlay of money bringing no return.

As for the government monopoly of the mail service being "an absurd restraint upon personal liberty," it is no more of such a restraint than the law compelling a believer in the bliss of ignorance to pay his school-tax, or granting

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a railroad corporation the right of way through private grounds, regardless of the wishes of the owner. Many private rights have to yield to the demands of the public welfare ; and we believe the government best consults the public good by forbidding the competition of private individuals with itself in carrying letters, in order that it may be the better able to extend the blessings of a cheap postal system over the *whole* country. Take away from the Post Office its *national* character, and leave the duties it now performs to the hands of private persons or corporations (who will manage them with "a single eye" to their own good, or else belie all experience), subject to State control, and to the confusion and interruptions liable at any time to arise from local causes, and we are confident that the experiment would prove a magnificent failure.

What "private enterprise" does as exemplified in city railroad companies (and a good many other railroad companies), California steamship companies, and even some *express* companies, viz., to extract the maximum of cash from the public in exchange for the minimum of accommodation—would be very likely to be exemplified on a larger scale were the mail service given over, as the *Post* proposes, to private hands.

The Post Office Department is not faultless ; its servants may not all be faithful, not all honest, not all devoted to the public good. There are many reasons why it is not now in all respects what it should be, nor what it will be. But the people are not quite prepared to surrender the advantages it at present affords them in the hopes of any improvement that could be expected from the transfer of its functions to the hands of a dozen or a hundred individuals or companies.

Perhaps it may not be out of place to relate, by way of offset to the *Tribune* correspondent's story of Mr. Colfax's delayed letter, one or two occurrences which have come under the writer's observation in the course of investigation of reported delay in the mail service :

Not long since a gentleman in Savannah sent to New York by express, several letters, each containing a large sum of money—in all, about $5,000—addressed to a banker here. The letters reached the express office in New York, their arrival being recorded on the books of the company, but they did *not* reach the banker to whom they were addressed. On his making inquiry for them, it was found that they had been given in charge of a young man in the Company's employ to deposit in the *Post Office*. This, of course, accounted for the trouble at once ; some dishonest Post Office clerk had embezzled the letters, and complaint was at once made to the Postmaster. Careful search and inquiry was made, but without success the thief had so well "covered his tracks" that the attempt to discover him seemed hopeless. So the matter stood, when it was ascertained that the young man to whom the letters had been entrusted had suddenly decamped from the express office, and being traced, was discovered in the far West, whither he had gone to enjoy the fruits of his ingenious attempt to cast the odium of his crime upon the Post Office.

The editor of a New York morning paper about a year since published an article bitterly denouncing the inefficiency of the Post Office Department, and strongly urging its abolition the cause of his wrath being the fact that he had placed a letter in the New York Post Office, addressed to a village about thirty miles distant on the Harlem Railroad, which had been two days in reaching its destination. He also alleged that the copies of his paper addressed to subscribers residing on the line of that road, and other roads, were very often one or two days in reaching them, and sometimes did not reach them at all, the fault being in the New York Post Office. An investigation was promptly made, and developed the facts that the long-delayed letter was directed in a handwriting so eccentric as to resemble Chinese as much as English chirography, and had been laid aside until a clerk more familiar with hieroglyphics than his fellows, tracing some dim resemblance in the address to the name of a post office, it was sent there "on a guess," which proved to be correct. The difficulty as to the newspaper proved to be the result of carelessness on the part of the persons employed in the newspaper office, who were in the habit of sending an average of a hundred copies a day to the Post Office, with no address whatever on the wrappers, and also of sending entire sacks full directed to subscribers on the line of the Harlem Railroad, labelled "Hudson River" or "New Haven," and *vice versa*, the sacks not being opened until they reached the hands of the route agents on the trains, when it was too late to repair the blunder. These practices had been brought to the attention of the *publisher* of the paper by the officers of the New York Post Office, but it was of course much easier for the editor to write a slashing article abusing the Post Office than to inquire as to the real locality of the fault, which might have been found in the basement of his own office.

Since the above was written, we have seen in the *Nation* (one of the ablest journals in the country, and one which could never be accused of any backwardness in finding fault with the Post Office) the following remarks on this proposal to hand over the postal interests of the country to the tender mercies of the express companies :

"The *Evening Post* has come out in favor of the abolition of the Government Post Office and the transfer of the letter-carrying business to express companies. We shall be in favor of this change also whenever we see a disposition in any quarter to make express companies amenable either to law or public opinion. They have recently, by wholesale consolidation, escaped from the checks usually imposed on money-making corporations by competition. Whenever a rival makes its appearance in the field the whole weight of the capital and prestige of the old company is brought to bear on it, and it is speedily crushed. For neglect or misconduct or incivility on the part of the great express companies and great railroad companies, poor men have now absolutely no remedy. To talk of the courts as an instrument of justice in such cases is a mockery, inasmuch as these companies keep lawyers on a yearly salary, to whom and to their employers it is a mere amusement to defend suits, while to a busy or poor plaintiff litigation is ruin. The State legislatures, Congress, the courts and the municipal corporations are daily passing more and more under the influence of these gigantic monopolies. They promise, in our opinion, before very many years, to prove a greater curse to this country than any aristocracy now in existence to any country of the Old World, because they have "neither a soul to be saved nor a body to be kicked." We now see, however, the great organ of free trade proposing that a fresh addition be made to their powers and privileges by handing over to them a monopoly of letter-carrying—a business which so nearly concerns the happiness of the community. It is a duty which cannot be safely entrusted to anybody but the Government. Governments discharge it in France and England with a punctuality, safety, economy, and fidelity such as no company has displayed or will ever display here or elsewhere, in any branch of business ; and if the public wills it, our Government can be made to do it just as well. Government is the only corporation over which the people have any effective control ; and we warn them that, if they allow it to hand over its duties to private speculators, the result will simply be the reduction of the masses to still deeper and more degrading subjection to the Vanderbilts, Laws, and other capitalists of this class, who play very much the part in our day, *mutatis mutandis*, which the robber barons played in the Middle Ages."

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860 . By J HOLBROOK.
J GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK NOVEMBER, 1866

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

Ordered, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.
M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR —I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON,
Postmaster General
To J. GAYLER, Esq *Editor U. S. Mail.*

[OFFICIAL.]

New Stamped Envelopes.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE OFFICE,
October , 1866.

Letter-size envelopes stamped 3 cents, made of a cheaper quality of paper than those heretofore issued, are furnished by the Department at $32.80 per thousand (being, $2.80 exclusive of postage,) and in proportion for less quantities

The better quality at $34.80 per thousand is not, however, superseded, but will be supplied as heretofore, and, if desired, will be ruled for the address, without additional charge. This is the only kind of envelopes furnished with ruled lines.

In using ruled envelopes the superscription should be written before placing the letter in the envelope, otherwise the lines will be concealed.

Upon all letter and official size envelopes there will be printed *across the end*, without additional charge, the names, business, and Post Office address of parties, and a request to return if unclaimed within a given time—the whole not to exceed four lines—when ordered in quantities of five hundred and upwards of any specific denomination.

Among the advantages secured to the public by the use of stamped envelopes are :

First. Cheapness.

Second. Security to correspondence, in this, that the stamp cannot be removed nor lost.

Third. Where a request is endorsed for the return of the letter, it will not be sent to the Dead Letter Office in the event of its non-delivery, but will be returned directed to the writer free of postage.

The postage on stamped envelopes, spoiled in directing, will be refunded in stamps as provided in section 1?9, Postal Regulations

By order of the POSTMASTER GENERAL :

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

☞ We call attention to the following changes to be made in our list of special agents: Rollin C. Gaskill, and John Graham are no longer agents Marshall Smith, St. Louis, Mo., and H. C. Tenney, Madison Wis., have been appointed. We will next month give a complete list, with the jurisdiction and Post Office address of each.

Collection of Newspaper Postage.

There is no doubt but that there is a great deal of neglect on the part of postmasters, in collecting postage on newspapers and other printed matter, and the revenue of the Post Office Department thereby considerably diminished Previous to this time, the payment of postage before delivery became a law ; it was allowable for postmasters, and quite common with them to give credit for postage. There were no bills more difficult to collect, none to settle which the debtor was so apt to "have no money with him," or for which he treated a "dun" with so much indifference as postmasters' bills. The consequence was, that in many instances persons have received papers for years without paying any postage on them. The law requiring prepayment of postage was intended to remedy this evil, and it at the same time, by making it obligatory on postmasters to collect the postage in advance, relieved them from the responsibility—perhaps odium is not too strong a word—of refusing to "trust." The old habit of "not having any money by me" still clings to many, even of the most respectable callers at post offices, and deficiency in money seems more than made up in the reply of indignation to shower upon a postmaster who refuses to deliver a paper on which the postage has not been paid. Notwithstanding the "oath," many postmasters bow to this storm of indignation, or escape it entirely by delivering papers without even a demand for the postage. We would say to postmasters that the law requires prepayment on all mail matter, except that mentioned in chapter 17, Regulations of 1866, and in chapter 20, payment before delivery. That they have done this they are required to make oath in every quarterly account. They should resolutely determine to fulfil the law in this respect, and *educate* the public up to the necessity of doing their part. Refuse at once but politely, to deliver any paper or mail matter on which the postage has not been paid, and the public will soon become as accustomed to carrying money when they go to the post-office as when they go to a store. To obviate the difficulty of collecting postage and keeping accounts of newspaper-box rents, &c., two different gentlemen connected with the postal service have introduced Account Books. We have examined both kinds, and can recommend them. Their advertisements will be found in our columns.

REGISTERING LETTERS TO A D. P. O — We must again call attention to the ignorance or neglect of postmasters in sending registered letters to a D. P. O. We repeat, when a registered letter, or letters must pass through a D. P. O., put it in an envelope and direct it to the postmaster of that D. P. O. individually. Suppose the letter is to pass *through* the New York D. P. O., then direct the envelope "Postmaster, New York," and also put registered letters in the bundle of letters for city delivery, and never in that for distribution. Recollect this, never put a registered letter in a D. P. O. bundle. We request our subscribers if they know of any postmasters, who are not subscribers, to take the first opportunity of reading to him this paragraph.

THE POST-OFFICE AT THE VILLAGE OF LANCASTER was entered by burglars Thursday night. The robbers blew open the safe, and carried off some $300 in stamps and currency. No trace of the perpetrators of the act have been discovered, but they are supposed to be parties who were engaged last fall in committing depredations in and around the town.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Daily Papers writes that for the fiscal year ending June 30, four millions of dead letters were returned to Washington. This is stated to be 300,000 less than the preceding year, when large armies in motion rendered the delivery of letters less certain.

☞ C. F. MACDONALD, Esq. Superintendent the Money Order Office, has returned to his duties, after an absence of some months, rendered necessary by the state of his health, which is now, we are glad to learn, greatly improved.

PRESENTATION.—F. E. Harrison, Esq., the courteous and efficient Assistant Postmaster at New Haven, Conn., was presented with a beautiful gold headed ebony cane, by the officers and employees of the New Haven Post Office, on the 17th ult. Postmaster Sperry, with a few well timed remarks, made the presentation, to which Mr. Harrison replied in a beautiful and happy manner. The party then sat down to a fine collation. Numerous toasts were given, and among them was the following, from Mr. Harrison :

"May we all so live that when the welcome signal to "close up" our earthly labors shall come, when the "carriers" shall be appointed to perform for us the last friendly offices of earth, the angelic messengers who shall be the "through route agents," may not "missend" that which is entrusted to them, its "wrapper" being left behind in closed "boxes," but may safely guard us till we arrive at the glorious "general delivery," which awaits "the spirits of just men made perfect."

The cane bore the following inscription :—"Presented to Frank E. Harrison, by his friends, Sept. 17th, 1866."

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible. Instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them advantage of the latest official information on the postal matters.

Answers to Correspondents.

[Subscribers will greatly oblige us, and often save time and trouble, if they will, before sending us inquiries to be answered in this column, consult the various standing articles in the *Mail* under the heads of "Miscellaneous Information," "Domestic Postages," &c., &c., for information on the subject in regard to which they are in doubt. We receive a great number of questions, answers to which could readily be found by attending to this request.]

Collecting Double Postage on Papers, when not collected at the beginning of the Quarter.—*M. C.,——, East O.*—The collecting *double* postage is not required under any circumstances. But in case of papers regularly received by subscribers, the payment of postage should be in advance for at least one quarter, and you cannot deliver such papers until the postage is paid, without violating your official oath ; nor can you honestly take the prescribed oath to your quarterly returns : in that oath you swear, "you have not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered, to any person any mail matter on which the postage had not been paid at the time of delivery." If parties are not *prepared* to pay the postage, withhold the papers until they are, they will soon find the money, it may occasion some dissatisfaction for a while, but in the end they and you will be better satisfied.

Net and Gross Proceeds of an Office.—*D. K. S., M——Tenn.*—The *net* proceeds of an office are the proceeds after deducting expenses ; the *gross* proceeds are the whole receipts from whatever source.

Right of Mail Carrier to assist in Changing Mail.—*M. P.,— W—— C——, Pa.*—Mail carriers have *not* a right to assist in changing a mail, and should not be allowed to do so.

Why People delay Mailing Letters until the Time for Closing the Mails.—*F. E. D. S——F——, Cal.*—The "reason why," in this case, would be difficult to state ; it may be because, in general, people make a habit of putting off a duty to the latest moment ; it may be to save a second trip to the post office in case letters should be written near the time of closing the mails, though, as you state, the practice subjects your office clerks to extraordinary exertions, and sometimes occasions letters to lose a mail ; yet we cannot see how it can be changed.

Postmasters obtaining Increased Compensation.—*A. W. M—— C——, Mo.* — Any Postmaster of an office of the third, fourth, and fifth class seeking a readjustment of his salary, under section 8 of Law of June 12, 1866, "must make to the First Assistant Postmaster General, under oath, a special exhibit of the whole amount of stamps cancelled—that is the amount of postage prepaid by stamps or letters originally mailed at his office during a period of not less than *two quarters*. Also a statement of other items of postage on which commissions were estimated under the act of 1854." This is all the information we can give you.

Advertising by a Written List. *J. R. L., P——, N. J.*—No allowance was ever made for advertising letters by a written list, nor is any made now ; consequently, letters so advertised should not be charged with one cent.

Disposition of Drop Letters.—*P. O. Clerks, P——, Ill*—Drop letters after having been held about a month, should be sent to the Department with other dead letters. No authority is given to Postmasters or Post Office clerks to open sealed letters of any kind to learn the name of the writers.

Settling Accounts with the Department.—*O. V. H., J——, Iowa.*—Postmasters are required to render quarterly returns to the Department. Post offices are divided into "deposit," "draft," and "collection" offices, and make respectively such dispositions of post office funds, as is required by chapter XXVI, Regulation of 1866, which please to read carefully.

Postage on Autograph Albums.—*G. O. S., R——, N. C.*—Autograph Albums, and all books containing manuscript writing, are subject to letter postage.

Postage to Scotland!—*J. H. C., W——, Pa.*—For the rate of postage to England, Wales, *Scotland*, or Ireland, consult the table for the rates under the name of "Great Britain and Ireland." Scotland is generally supposed to be a portion of Great Britain.

Forwarding Letters. *C. R., B——, N.J.*—Section 1 of Act of June 12, 1866, provides that "*prepaid* and free letters shall be forwarded, at the request of the party addressed, from one post office to another, without additional postage charge."

Postage on Photographs to Russia and Germany.—*W. R., S——, Ill.* They can only be sent at letter rates of postage.

Preserving Orders to forward Registered Letters.—*T. M. C., C—— Ga.*—The order to forward a registered letter should be attached to the original "Account of Registered Letters Received." As you send a *copy* of this account to the Department, of course the "order" is retained in your office with the original. Postmasters are required to keep an account of letters sent—the last quarter of every second fiscal year. That quarter ends with the month of June in each even year.

Postage on Papers published in one County and Delivered from a Post Office in an Adjoining County.—*W. B. R—— M——, O.*—Section 229, Regulations of 1866, provides "*Bona fide* subscribers to *weekly* newspapers can receive the same free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail matter."

Regulating the Rent for Post Office Boxes.—*W. D. S——, Ga.*—The rent for boxes has generally been regulated by postmasters ; but since the Acts requiring postmasters to account to the Department for box rents, and establishing salaries for postmasters, we presume that the consent of the Department would be required to make any change.

Preserving Post Office Accounts. *D. M. D——, Mass.*—It is considered that two years is long enough to hold the accounts, transcripts of which are sent to the Department.

Registering Letters to Italy.—*J. F. N., L——, Ky.* — Letters can be registered to Italy and to all places but France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Asia, Africa, Australia, Oceanica, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the islands or colonies of the various powers (*except* Canada and Jamaica). They cannot be registered to any part of this continent except the United States and Canada.

Increase of Salary of Postmasters. *H. J. S., D—— B——, Wis.*—We can only advise you to apply to the Post Master General, Washington, D. C.

Postmasters holding other Offices.—*Wm. Mc. V., C—— O*—See Sec. 62, Postal Laws, published 1866, as to holding another federal office. We do not think this applies to *state* offices.

Editor U. S. Mail :—I beg leave through your columns to inform persons sending for sample sheets of "Tryon's Post Office Account Book," that they cannot get a correct idea of the system without the examples and instructions for use, which, with not less than ten blank sheets, comprise the work, and can be sent only as advertised.

A careful following of the directions will demonstrate the utility of the system, and its perfect adaption to the requirements of the service.

Copy right secured.

Your obedient servant,
WM. TRYON.

OF THERMOMETERS.—Not as measurers of the weather, but of character, is the theme of the article. "Chit" at the post-office, superintends their operations, the thermometers being a civil request at the box delivery windows as follows ; "Dont hit the bell so hard." He assures us that it is amusing to watch its development. Some show the "asinine" by a rap with double force ; others, the "well bread," by courteous attention, while, between these two extremes, the mercury ranges at every stage from fridig to boiling heat. When you call at the box window to-morrow, remember that "Chit" is getting the measure of your character on the scale of his thermometer.

Perhaps the conductors of the horse cars, and other people in quasi-public service, have other similar self-registering thermometers in operation, unobserved by you, taking your measure in a like way Make a good record.—*New Haven Palladium.*

New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of September, 1866 :

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Spring Bank,	Lafayette,	Ark.
Chesnut Hill,	Kanawha,	W. Va.
Olive,	Marshall,	Ky.
Willow Shade,	Metcalf,	"
Fair Dealing,	Marshall,	"
Briensburg,	"	"
Hummell's Store,	Berks,	Pa.
Cowan,	Union,	"
Taverner's Woods,	Talbot,	Md.
Mountain,	Berks,	Pa.
Roachton,	Wood,	Ohio.
Bennett's Vineyard,	Richmond,	N. C.
Rural,	Rock Island,	Ill.
Groover's,	Brooks,	Ga.
Bostick,	Jefferson,	"
Ousley,	Lowndes,	"
Cameron,	Screven,	"
Melton's Mill,	Tallapoosa,	Ala.
Gray's Point,	Lawrence,	Mo.
Shelby's Creek,	Pike,	Ky.
Bent Branch,	"	"
Robinson Creek,	"	"
Clear Creek,	Knox,	"
Abb's Valley,	Tazewell,	Va
Bradyville,	Cannon,	Tenn.
Chapel Hall,	Marshall	"
Cog Hill,	Mc Minn,	"
Cyrnston,	Lincoln,	"
Thorn Grove,	Knox,	"
Polk Run,	Clark,	Ind.
Shorter's Depot,	Macon,	Ala.
Greenwood,	Jackson,	Mo.
Allendale,	Barnwell,	S. C.
Brownsville,	Marlborough,	"
Norway Centre,	Oxford,	Me.
Dayton,	Howard,	Md.
Castleman's Ferry,	Clarke,	Va.
Crab Orchard,	Wythe,	"
Magon Landing,	Polk,	Wis.
Marietta,	Crawford,	"
Ponte,	Marion,	Ill.
Newton Depot,	Newton,	Miss.
Mann's Landing,	Manitowoc,	Wis.
Johnsonville,	Sheboygan,	"
Yuma,	Yuma,	Ariz.
Aubrey,	Mojave,	"
Tierra Amarville,	——	N. M.
Elbow,	Fresno,	Cal.
Hopeton,	Merced,	"
Cisco,	Placer,	"
Fort Wallace,	——	Kan.
Eugene,	Shawnee,	"
Iron Mound,	Saline	"
Big Timber,	Riley,	"
Grantville,	Jefferson,	"
Coal Creek,	Ottawa,	"
Walnut Creek,	Neosho,	"
Spring Valley,	Leavenworth,	"
Oswego,	Neosho,	"
Montana,	"	"
Liberty,	Benton,	Oregon,
La Porte,	Larimer,	Col.
Big Bend,	Avoyelles,	La.
Logansport,	De Soto,	"
Long Street,	"	"
Bonner,	Jackson,	"
Marthasville,	Natchitoches,	"
Fort Jesup,	Sabine,	"
Lima,	St. Tammany,	"
Madisonville,	"	"
Bertrand Prairie,	Winn	"
Chocahoula,	Terre Bonne,	"
Ringgold,	Bienville,	"
Kesler's Cross Roads,	Nicolas,	W. Va.
Mount Storm,	Hardy,	"
Fillmore,	Barry,	Mich.
Bentonville,	Warren,	Va.
Leesville,	Campbell,	"
Pegram's Station,	Cheatham,	Tenn.
Andrew Chapel,	Madison,	"
Roan Mountain,	Carter,	"
Leases' Grove,	Mason,	Ill.
Saint Omer,	Coles,	"
Emerson's Station,	Knox,	Ind.
Porter's Cross Roads,	Porter,	"
Humrick's Station,	Putnam,	"
Abiqui,	Rio Arriba,	N. M.
Rio Membres,	——	"
Oro,	Owyhee,	Idaho.
Calabasas,	Pima,	Ariz.
Mojave City,	Mojave,	"
Centreville,	Lancaster,	Neb.
Saint Frederick,	Nemaha,	"
Wamego,	Pottowattomie,	Kan.
Perry,	Jefferson,	"
Centreville,	Washington,	Oregon.
Ford's Creek,	Catahoula,	La.
Saint Maurice,	Winn,	"
Cheneyville,	Rapides,	"
Cresco,	Howard,	Iowa.
Beebe Springs,	St. Clair,	Ala.
Lariesa,	Winston,	"
Gravelly Spring,	Lauderdale,	"
Blue Pond,	Cherokee,	"
Big Pond,	Fayette,	"
Olustee Creek,	Pike,	"
Dayton C. B.	Lake,	Col.
Helena,	"	"
Williamsport,	"	Ariz.
Charleston,	Doniphan,	Kan.
Blue Eagle,	Clay,	Md.
Bennettsville,	St. Clair,	Ala.
Rustic Bower,	Jackson,	"
Oak Lawn,	Greenville,	S. C.
Prairiefield,	Rock Island,	Ill.
Lockhart,	Lauderdale,	Miss.
Toomsuba,	"	Miss.
Holston Furnace,	Sullivan,	Tenn.
Kewanee,	Lauderdale,	Miss.
Nangari,	Marathon,	Wis.
Lincoln,	Wayne,	N. Y.
Coila,	Washington,	"
Waylandsburgh,	Culpeper,	Va.
Rye Coor,	Scott,	"
Dug Spur,	Carroll,	"
Duncan's Mills,	Scott,	"
Jefferson,	Powhatan,	"

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

DISCONTINUED.

Name.	*County and State*	*Nearest Office.*
Dry Creek,	Kenton, Ky.	Covington
North White Creek,	Washington, N. Y.	Cambridge
Coila,	" "	"
Flat Pond,	Lee, Ga.	Starkville
Stanley,	Monroe, Wis.	Sparta
Bersheba Springs,	Grundy, Tenn.	Altamont
Kout's Station,	Porter, Ind.	Hebron
Harrison,	Hudson, N. J.	Newark
Big Clifty,	Grayson, Ky.	Steph'nsb'g
White Mills,	Hardin, "	Elizabethtown
Clark's Corners,	Ashtabula, O.	Monroe C'nt's
Dickersonville,	Niagara, N. Y.	Lockport
Wilkins,	Union, Ohio.	Richmond
Withe Depot,	Shelby, Tenn.	Memphis
Mc Donald,	Orange, Ind.	——
Magnolia,	La Rue, Ky.	Buffalo
North Linklaen,	Chenango, N. Y.	Linklaen
Manchester Centre,	Ontario, "	Manchester
Sunny Side,	Columbiana, Ohio.	Ham'dville
Willow Sprout,	Augusta, Va.	Mount Sidney
Mulberry Gap,	Hancock, Tenn.	Sneedville,
Grand Junction,	Hardeman, "	——

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Name.	County and State.	Nearest Office.
Wrightsboro'	Columbia, Ga.	Thompson
Utica,	Hinds, Miss	Jackson
Tallahale,	" "	"
Byram,	" "	"
Cayuga,	" "	"
Scandia,	Carver, Minn.	Waconia
Fish Springs,	Mono, Cal.	Aurora,
Six Mile Creek,	Morris, Kan.	Council Grove
Wolf River,	Doniphan, Kan.	Ridge Farm
Fort Aubrey,	——— "	Pawnee Fork
Mohawk,	Lane, Oregon	Eugene City
Grafton,	Kane, Utah,	Rockville
Prairie Landing,	Desha, Ark.	Little Rock
Uniontown,	Middlesex, N. J.	N'wBr'nsw'ck
Receland,	La Fourches, L.	Sp. Agt. N. Or.
Brushy Run,	Pendleton, W. Va.	Fr'nklin, C.H.
Saint Clara Colony,	Doddrige "	West Union
Walnut Flat,	Lincoln, Ky,	Stanford
Holton,	Brunswick, N. C.	Smithville
Mc Donald,	Hardin, Ohio	Kenton
Beaverton,	Boone, Ill.	Park Grove
Lisbon,	Noble, Ind.	Kendallville
Charity,	Lincoln, Tenn.	———
Shelby,	Clarke, Iowa	Osceola
Jackson Creek,	Fairfield, S. C.	Ridgeway
Twelve Mile,	Pickens, "	Pickens, C. H.
Long Island,	Jackson, Ala.	Scottsborough
Echo,	Live Oak, Tex.	Oakville
Oat Meal,	Burnet, "	Mahomet
Middle Ferry,	Brooke, W. V.	
New Hackensack,	Dutchess, N. Y	
St. Paul,	Robeson, N. C.	
Belmead Mills,	Powhatan, Va.	
Kendall's Store,	Stanly, N. C.	
Dry Point,	Shelby, Ill.	
Nebo,	Pike, "	
Rexford,	Cook, "	
Rural Retreat,	Coles, "	
Steen's Creek,	Rankin, Miss.	
Fort Browder,	Barbour, Ala.	
Oakland,	Lauderdale, Ala.	
Ucher,	Russell, "	
Crawford,	" "	
Pollard,	Conecuh, "	
Macon Station,	Marengo "	
Glen Hamilton,	Nye, Nev.	
Bluff Creek,	Mahaska, Iowa.	
Kaw City,	Jefferson, Kan.	
Junctionville,	Hale, Neb.	
Neenah,	Stearns, Minn.	
Brick House,	Cedar, Iowa.	
New Topia,	Barbour, Ala	
San Andere,	Milam, Tex.	
Wakarusa,	Douglas, Kan.	
Trade Centre,	Adair, Mo.	
Kingston City,	Linn, Iowa	
Fort Collins.	Larimer, Col.	
Etna,	Humboldt, Nev.	

NAMES CHANGED.

Name.	County and State.	Changed to.
Walnut Plains,	Prairie, Ark.	Moreten
Bienvenue,	St. Bernard, La.	Ducro's Station
Monocacy,	Berks, Pa.	Umstead
Taylorsville,	Carroll, Md.	Franklinville
Slate Hill,	York, Pa.	Mine Hill, H c. Md
Haskins,	Wood, Ohio.	Hull Prairie
Hanlin,	Washington, Pa.	Hanlin Station
Pine Grove,	Crawford, Wis.	Yankeetown
South Plymouth,	Hennepin, Minn.	Weyzeta
Spring City,	Roop, Nev.	Hot Springs
Hardin City.	" "	Harveyville
Fort Halleck,	" " Dak.	Fort John Buford
West Fall,	Pike, Pa.	Knowland
Greenwade's Mills,	Hill, Tex.	Towash
Hogansport.	Titus, "	Palmer's Bridge
Flintham's Tan Yard	Red River, Tex.	Milton
Waco Village,	McLennan, "	Waco
White Cottage,	Shelby, "	Centre
Morven,	Anson, N. C.	Burnett's store
Spalding,	Saginaw, Mich.	Saginaw
Seller's Tavern,	Bucks, Pa.	Sellersville
Funkville,	Venango, Pa.	Pioneer

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(PRESIDENTIAL.)

Name.	County and State.	Postmasters.
Quincy.	Norfolk, Mass.	John B. Bass
Meriden,	New Haven, C.	Linus Birdsey
Philadelphia.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles Hall
Chambersburg,	Franklin, "	Methew P. Welsh
Norristown,	Montgomery. "	Henry Quillman
Pottstown,	" "	D. H. Missimer
Milton,	Northumb'd "	Carlton H. Davis
Lima,	Allen, Ohio.	W. H. Harper
Jamaica,	Queens, N. Y.	H. W. Rider
Flushing,	" "	G. H. Quarterman
Williamsburgh	Kings, "	Levi Darbee
Hamilton,	Madison, "	E. R. Barden
Geneseo,	Livingston, N. Y.	H. V. Colt
Saint Joseph,	Berrien, Mich.	F. H. Stevens
Kalamazoo,	Kalamazoo, "	Foster Pratt
Marshall,	Calhoun, "	James Monroe
Ann Arbor,	Washtenaw "	Richard Beahan
Hillsborough,	Highland, Ohio	W. H. Woodrow
Macomb,	McDonough, Ill.	J. L. Tuyman
Elgin,	Kene "	Jonath'n Kimball
Geneseo,	Henry, "	W. P. Cook
Delphi,	Carroll, Ind.	S. M. Graham
Watertown,	Jefferson, Wis.	Henry Bertram
Beaver Dam,	Dodge, "	C. B. Beebee
Kenosha,	Kenosha, "	J. W. Webster
Marshalltown,	Marshall, Iowa	J. E. Page
Bridgeton,	Cumberland, N. J.	S. R. Fithian
Ellicott's Mills	Howard, Md.	Edward Talbot
Glasgow,	Barren, Ky.	Wm. McFarran
Warren,	Trumbull, Ohio	Jefferson Palm
Moline,	Rock Island, Ill.	H. E. Wells
Danville,	Vermillion, "	William Morgan
Joliet.	Will, "	Alonzo Leech
Carlinville,	Macoupin, "	H. B. Grubb
Decatur,	Macon, "	Hiram Buck
Jerseyville,	Jersey, "	J. H. Buffington
Kewanee,	Henry, "	O. D. Bassett
Sycamore,	De Kalb, "	J. W. Burst
Clinton.	De Witt, "	J. B. Wolf
Warsaw,	Hancock, "	M. H. Browner
Sparta,	Monroe, Wis.	Samuel Hoyt
Valparaiso,	Porter, Ind.	J. H. Marshall
Plymouth,	Marshall, Ind.	Gideon Blain
Princeton,	Gibson, "	C. C. Hill
Michigan City,	La Porte, "	Wm. Schoramann
La Porte,	" "	E. S. Organ
Marion,	Linn, Iowa	T. S. Bardwell
Gardiner,	Kennebeck, Me.	Samuel D. Clay
Saco,	York, "	S. S. Richards
Green Point,	Kings, N. Y.	S. S. Tree, Jr.
Saratoga Springs,	Saratoga, N. Y.	L. B. Pike
Amsterdam,	Montgomery, N. Y.	Almarin Young
Hudson,	Columbia, "	H. W. Dixon
Dansville,	Livingston, "	E. R. Pratt
Mount Morris,	" "	Norman Seymour
Gallipolis,	Gallia, Ohio	Arch. Scatterday
Salem,	Columbiana, Ohio	James Lupton
Canton,	Stark, "	M. V. Gotshall
Bucyrus,	Crawford, "	J. Z. Bryant
Dayton,	Montgomery, "	J. R. Hubbell
Battle Creek,	Calhoun, Mich.	Ed. Van Demark
Pekin,	Tazewell, Ill.	E. L. Williams
Rockford,	Winnebago, Ill.	A. E. Goodwin
Kendallville,	Noble, Ind.	J. J. Lash
Columbus,	Columbia, Wis.	H. K. Dodge
Independence,	Buchanan, Iowa.	Warren Barnhart
Camden.	Camden, N. J.	T. C. Moore
Newark.	Essex, "	J. J. Craven
Trenton,	Mercer, "	F. S. McNeely
Salem,	Salem, "	Nehemiah Dunn
Rahway,	Union "	J. B. Oliver
Kanawha, C. H.	Kanawha, W. Va.	William Gramm
Newport,	Campbell, Ky	J. J. Thomas
Frankfort,	Franklin, "	J. G. Hatchett
Tecumseh,	Lenawee, Mich.	G. T. Ketchum
Albion,	Calhoun, "	E. Hollingsworth
Dowagiac,	Cass, "	William Hezlett
Three Rivers,	St. Joseph "	C. W. Fonda
Albany,	Albany, N. Y.	Joseph Davis, 2d
Cazenovia,	Madison, "	C. H. Beckwith
Shelbyville,	Shelby, Ill.	W. A. Trower
Kankakee,	Kankakee, Ill.	J. H. Durham
Paris.	Edgar, "	W. S. Cook
Cohoes,	Albany, N. Y.	S. D. Trull
Lockport,	Niagara, "	L. A. Spalding
Potsdam,	St. Lawrence, N.Y.	S. C. Crane
Cuba,	Allegany. "	W. F. Bement
Green Bay,	Brown, Wis.	E. Hicks
Terre Haute,	Vigo, Ind.	E. Read
Burlington,	Chittenden, Vt.	W. H. Hoyt
Fitchburg,	Worcester, Mass.	G. E. Goodrich
Millbury,	" "	S. Farnsworth

RE-OPENED.

ALABAMA.

Geneva, Coffee,	Mount Alvin, Blount,
Columbia, Henry.	Skipperville, Dale,
Waterloo, Lauderdale,	Wilsonville, Shelby,
Cistern, Fayette.	Cedar Grove, Jefferson.
Lawrenceville, Henry,	Henryeville, Marshall,

FLORIDA.

Waldo, Alachua,	Callahan, Nassau,
Vernon, Washington,	Adamsville, Sumpter,
Cerro Gordo, Holmes,	Uchee Anna, Walton.
Ponce de Leon, "	Grange Hill, Washington.
Flemington, Marion,	

GEORGIA.

Preston, Webster,	Stark, Butts,
Dublin, Laurence,	

LOUISIANA.

Evergreen, Avoyelles,	Wheeling, Winn,
Good Water, Winn,	Berwick, St. Mary's,

MISSISSIPPI.

Bluff Springs, Attala,	Lody, Choctaw,
Edinburgh, Leake,	Chunkeyville, Lauderdale,
Silver Springs, Tippah,	Edwards Depot, Hurds,
Ruckersville, "	Ashland Monroe,
White Sand, Lawrence,	Calhoun, Madison,
Lafayette Springs, Lafayette	Camden, "
Black Horn, Winston,	Australia, Bolivar,
Cherry Hill, Calhoun,	Mooresville, Itowamba,
Smithdale, Amite,	Pope's Depot, Panola,
Horn Lake, De Soto,	State Line Station, Wayne,
Glencoe, Bolivar,	Pelahatchee Depot, Rankin,
Winchester, Wayne,	Union Church, Jefferson,
Black Hawk, Carrol,	Hickory Flat, Tippah,
Hickory, Newton,	Lake, Scott,
Monroe, Perry,	Waynesborough, Wayne.
Augusta, Perry,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Fork, Ashe,	Mount Mourne, Iredell,
Oak Grove, Union,	Mount Gilead, Montgomery,
Cool Spring, Iredell,	Blue Wing, Granville,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Parnassus, Marlborough,

TENNESSEE.

Monroe, Overton,	Brush Creek, Polk,
Santa Fe, Maury,	Parksville, "
Saltillo, Herdin,	Higden's Store,
Elm Tree, Weekley,	Longmire, Washington,

TEXAS.

Kemp, Kaufman,	Alabama, Houston,
Hope, Lavaca,	Concord, Hardin.
Kidd's Mills, Leon,	Atchinson's Point, Tarrant,
Midway, Madison,	Estill's Station, "
Lineville, Panola,	Big Rock, Van Zandt,
Linn Flatt, Nacogdoches,	Farmersville, Collin,
Milam, Sabina,	Bagdad, Williamson,
Mission Valley, Victoria,	Evergreen, Washington,
Norman Hill, Bosque,	Double Horn, Burnet,
Trinity Mills, Dallas,	Egypt, Wharton,
Nockenut, Gaudaloupe,	Blue Branch, Burleson,
Tedwells' Creek, Hunt,	Fincastle, Henderson,
Prairie Mount, Lamar,	Marion, Angelina.
Shelbyville, Shelby,	Mormon Mills, Burnett,
Pine Tree, Upshur,	Jena, Falls,
Union, Washington,	Farmington, Grayson,
Webster, Wood,	Macomb,
Velasco, Brazoria,	Meyersville, De Witt.

VIRGINIA.

Baptist Valley, Tazewell,	Painsville, Amelia,
Wise, C. H., Wise,	Red Bank, Halifax.
Turkey Cove, Lee,	Burnt Ordinary, James City,
Tower Hill, Appomattox,	

Miscellaneous Information.

Dead Letters.

the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are. when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.|

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully Chap. 35, Regulations of 1866, and Sections 1 and 2, Act of June 12, 1866.

Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs only in the rate, and not, as heretofore, in the weight or standard. The *maximum standard weight* is now half an ounce, and the *rate* is twenty-four cents; postage to Great Britain and Ireland, therefore, is as follows, viz.:

One rate (24 cents) for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

Two rates (48 cents) when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

Three rates (72 cents) when over 1, but not exceeding 1½ ounces, &c., &c.

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.16, being chargeable with nine rates. All *part paid* letters to foreign countries are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Columbus Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Nashville, Tenn.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Memphis, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
Chicago, Ill.	Napoleon, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Galveston, Texas.

Postmasters at the smaller offices will send all registered letters addressed to offices beyond their respective States to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route—enclosing them, with the registered letter bill, in envelopes, addressed to the Postmaster of that office, sending the return bill there also, and treating them exactly as if intended for *delivery* there.

POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden,*" *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

STAMPS.

Post Offices. the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Portland, Detroit, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly: when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes. prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces.

for distance not over 3,000 miles.	10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles	15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material. (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).	35 cts.
Six times per week, " "	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " "	10 "
For Weekly, " "	5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the post [illegible] d, either at the mailing or deliver [illegible]

Publications issued [illegible] office of publication, or [illegible] thereof, must not be forwarded [illegible] unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d Instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (excep- bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*; but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rats of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mityleae, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each, prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

East Mail	5.00 A. M.
"	1.30 P. M.
" (via Newp't & Fall River boat)	4.00 P. M.
" (via New Haven Way)	2.20 P. M.
"	6.00 P. M.
Erie Mail	6.00 A. M.
" (Way)....5 A. M., and	3.15 P. M.
"	4.00 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport	1.30 P. M.
Long Island	5.00 A. M.
" "	2.30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.	3.45 P. M.
North Mail	5.00 A. M.
" " (Way	2.00 P. M.
" "	4.30 P. M.
South	5.00 A. M.
"	4.30 P. M.
"	5.30 P. M.
"	10.30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are Due at New York Post Office

NORTH—Due 7.00, 7.45 A. M.; 6.30 P. M.; 1.00, 5.45, and 11.30 P. M.

SOUTH—Due 5.45 A. M.; 12.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30 P.M.

EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, and 11.30 P. M.

WEST—Due 12.30 A. M., 1.00, 4.30, 10.30 P. M., and 9 A. M.

Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, until 11 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO POSTMASTERS.

THE undersigned respectfully solicits attention to his system of keeping, rendering and collecting Newspaper and Box accounts. He offers it as the result of twelve years' experience in the difficulties, vexations and uncertainties of keeping these accounts in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations, so well understood and painfully realized by Postmasters and their assistants.

The author is confident that in this system will be found a most valuable auxiliary, and one long needed in this perplexing branch of official duty. The advantages of it are, its simplicity, certainty, celerity, and cheapness. It is in exact and full accordance with the requisitions of Postal Law, and renders compliance with the regulations of the Department in regard to these accounts, and their Quarterly Return, easy, certain, and with little comparative cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of Post Office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

From ten to fifteen sheets are sufficient to last that period for offices of the Fifth and Fourth classes, and will be sent together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, post paid, as follows:

For Ten Sheets ....$1 50.
For Fifteen Sheets .... 2 00.

After which Postmasters ordering in quantities of from Ten to Twenty sheets will be furnished by mail, post paid, at the rate of $8.00 per 100 sheets.

Over this quantity, for large offices, an additional amount, to cover *Postage*, will be required.

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at a reduced rate.

WILLIAM TRYON.

☞ All orders must be addressed to George W. Tryon, Box 5532, New York P. O.
Oct. '66, tf.I*

Now Ready.

STONE'S POST OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK,

FOR THE

Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages.

Every Postmaster should have it.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish postmasters with the above book at the following prices, viz.:

No. 1, containing 106 pages, $5.00, sent by mail, post-paid.

No. 2, containing 202 pages, $6.00, sent by express.
" 3, " 276 " 7.50, " "
" 4, " 376 " 10.00, " "

Also, for the *smallest* offices, in flexible covers, $2.50, sent by mail, post-paid.

This book is highly recommended by all postmasters who have examined it; is simple, accurate, designed for *four* years; is made of fine paper, printed headings, paged, alphabeted and substantially bound.

Postmasters ordering the book should order the right size for their office, stating size, and remitting price of same.

No. 1, designed for small offices, No. 2, offices supplying five to ten thousand inhabitants. Large sizes for larger offices.

Descriptive Circulars sent on application.

All orders should be addressed to the undersigned. M. H. STONE, Asst. P. M.
a66 5t Burlington, Vermont.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY,

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters. 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

STONE'S

Post Office Account Book,

IN different styles of binding, at reduced prices. No. 1, sent by mail, post paid, $4. No. 2, sent by Express, $5.

All orders should be addressed to
M. H. STONE,
Asst. P. M.,
Oct. '66, tf. Burlington. Vt.

DODGE & McLELLAN,

SOLICITORS of Claims and Patents, No. 448 Fifteenth Street, (over National Metropolitan Bank, and opposite Treasury Department,) Washington, D. C.

Special attention given to all just claims arising from the late war, and under the Internal Revenue Laws, in the Court of Claims, and before the various Executive Departments.

References, by permission: Hon. A. W. Randall, Postmaster General; Hon. J. M. Brodhead, 2d Comptroller of the Treasury; Major Gen. B. W. Brice, Paymaster-General U. S. A.: Henry D. Cooke, of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers; and many Members of Congress and Heads of Bureaus.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, (original price $1,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

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COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exc'ding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exc'ding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r: Newspap's.	Postage on Printed Mat'r: Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Acapulco				
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton		33	4	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Adrianople, French mail	*30	*60		
Africa, (West Coast,) British mail		33	4	
Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c)		*33	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*30		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British pkt.		5	4	
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*22	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54		
Antivari, French mail	*30	*60		
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton		33	8	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Argentine Republic, via England		45	4	
do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux	30	60		
Ascension, via England		45	4	
Aspinwall		10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do via Panama		22	6	
do by private ship from N. York or Boston		5	2	‡
do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.)	*30	*60		‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez	50	102		
do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55		
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42		
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles	51	57	8	
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42		
do closed mail, via England		*27	5	5
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Belgrade do do by American pkt.		21	7	
do do do by British packet		5	7	
do by French mail	*21	*42		
Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada		18	6	4
Bolivia		34	6	4
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail	30	60		
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Brazils, via England		45	4	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66		
do Am. packet (29th each month)		10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen mail		*10	2	1
do Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles		*10	2	‡
do do do exceeding 3000 miles		*15	2	‡
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Buenaventura		18	6	4
Buenos Ayres, via England		45	4	
do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux	30	60		
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
Canada		*10	2	
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	
Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	4	
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Canea, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do do Marseilles		53	8	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60		
Carthagena		18	6	
C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	6	
do do do by British packet		5	6	
do French mail	30	60		
do British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Chili		34	6	4
China, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste		55		
do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez	40	72		
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship		3		
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Corfu—see Ionian Islands.				
Corsica, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*15	*30		
Costa Rica		10	2	‡
Cuba		10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England		45	4	
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	9	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*20	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54		‡
Durazzo, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	6	
do do by British packet		5	6	
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste		68	13	
do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste		36	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez	40	72		
do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste		64		
do French mail	30	60		
Ecuador		34	6	4
Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	8	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail		45	11	
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.]				
Falkland Islands, via England		33	4	
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42		‡
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40		
Galatz, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt		5	2	
Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Gambia, via England		33	4	
Guadaloupe, via England		45	4	
Guatemala		10	2	‡
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)		*30	6	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail		*15	3	1
Gibraltar, French mail	21	42		
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt		21	4	1
do do by British packet		5	4	1
Great Britain and Ireland		*24	2	(†)
Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	14	
do French mail	*30	*60		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*35	3	1
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	4	
do do do by British pkt.		5	4	
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York		*10	2	1
do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do French mail	*21	*42		
Hanover, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Havana—see Cuba.				
Hayti, via England		45	4	
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do in British pkt		5	2	
do do via England, by private ship		33	4	
Holland, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England		*27	2	
do by American packet, via Belgium		*17	4	3
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54		
Honduras		34	6	
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
do by French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do Prussian closed mail		36	10	
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	0	
do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Ineboli, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c)		*38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
do British mail, via England	35	49	4	
Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina, by French mail	*30	*60		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Jaffa, Prussian closed mail		38		
do French mail	*30	*60		
do open British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60		
do (*to Yokohama*) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Jerusalem, British mail		33	4	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60		
Keressund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail		53		
Larnica, by French mail	*30	*60		
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Latakia, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail		33	4	
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lubec, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lucca, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do do Hamburg mail		*22	3	1
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60		
Majorca, British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt		21	4	
do do do British packet		5	4	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Martinique, via England		45	4	
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Mexico		10	2	‡
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail	*21	*42		
Messina, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		22		
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Minorca, by British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Mitylene, Prussian closed mail		38		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	3	1
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail		60		
Montevideo, via England		45	4	
do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux	30	60		
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail		22		
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.		5	2	‡
Natal, British Mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do Marseilles		53	8	
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England		*27	2	
do by American packet, via Belg		*17	4	3
New Brunswick		*10	2	‡
Newfoundland		10	2	‡
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.)		18	6	
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
do by mail to San Francisco		3		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do via Panama		22	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of		34	6	
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*42	14	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*38	3	1
do French mail	*33	*66		1
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs.				
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*13	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Panama		10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England		45	4	
Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
Parma, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	3	1
Panang, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
Penang, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Peru		22	6	4
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do do French mail	30	60		
Piacentia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25		
do French mail	27	54		
Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*29	3	1
do French mail	*30	*60		1
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60		
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana		34		
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	30	42		
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa, Prussian closed mail		38		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov.				
Prussia, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		1
Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail		44	12	
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do do Bremen or H'burg mail		*28		
Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.)		*42		
Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*29		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Rustchuck, by French mail	*30	*60		
Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	2	
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco		3	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*23	4	1
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do do do Fr. mail	*21	*42		
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do do French mail	*21	*42		
Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54		
do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	8	
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60		
Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do do French mail	30	60		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Seres, by French mail	*30	*60		
Servia, by Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria	21	42	2	†
Seychelles the, French mail	*30	*60		
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail		47	6	
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	
do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		22		
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt.		21		
do do do by British packet		5		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail		30		
Sophia, by French mail	*30	*60		
Spain, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	21	42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	30	42		
St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica		18	6	
do via Havana		34	6	
Sulina, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.)		*38	10	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*33	3	1
do French mail	*33	*66		‡
St. Helena, via England		45	4	
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.)		*35	9	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen mail		*19	4	1
do by Hamburg mail		*19	3	1
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	6	
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60		
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.				
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British pkt.		5	4	
Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	
Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
Prussian closed mail		28	14	
By Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.		21	2	
do do by British pkt.		5	2	
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42		
Turk's Island		10	2	‡
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*28	3	1
Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux	30	60		
do British mail, via England		45	4	
Velona, Prussian closed mail		38		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt		21	4	
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.)		*30	6	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Volo, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
West Indies, Brit		10	2	‡
do not Brit., (except Cuba,)		34	6	
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30	3	1
Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do in Br. pkt.		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60		

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

S. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr's Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prus'n closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of November, 1866.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	Date of Departure from Boston.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1		South Pacific, & C. A.
Dales	U. S.	3		Europe, ex't Fr. ml v. Q'nstwn & Liverp'l.
Bremen	U. S.	3		Ger. Sts. via Bremen.
Hamburg	U. S.	3		Hamburg City only.
French	France	3		Fr. ml v. Br'st & H'vr
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	3		Havana & Nassau.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	6	7	Europe via Liverpool.
Antwerp	U. S.	6		Belgium and Holland,
Havana	U. S.	7		Havana.
Mexican	U. S.	10		Havana & Mexico.
Aspinwall	U. S.	10		South Pacific, Kingst'n, Ja. A'str'lia, etc
Bremen	U. S.	10		Ger. Sts. v Bremen.
Hamburg	U. S.	10		Hamburg City only.
Dales	U. S.	10		Europe v. Queenst'n and Liverpool.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	14		Europe v. Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	14		Havana.
Bremen	U. S.	17		Europe, except Frch mail, via Southampton & Bremen.
French	France	17		Fr. ml v B'st. & H'vre
Dales	U. S.	17		Ireland, v. Queenst'n.
Hamburg	U. S.	17		Hamburg City only.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	20	21	Europe v. Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21		South Pacific & C. A.
Havana	U. S.	21		Havana.
Kingston	Jamaica	22		Kingston, Ja.
Brazil	U. S.	22		Brazil, W. Indies, &c.
Havre	U. S.	24		Europe via Falmouth and Havre.
Dales	U. S.	24		Ireland via. Q'nstown.
Bremen	U. S.	24		Bremen City only.
Hamburg	U. S.	24		Ger. States v. Hamb'g
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	28		Europe via Liverpool.
*Havana	U. S.	28		Havana.
Nicaragua	U. S.	29		Nicaragua.

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. V[illegible], NO. 3. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1866. WHOLE NO. 75.

Report of the Postmaster General.

We give below such portion of the Postmaster [illegible] Annual Report as our limited space will allow us to publish in the present number:

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The Revenues of this department for the year ending June 30, 1865, were $14,386,986, 21, and the expenditures $15,352,079 30, showing an excess of the latter of $965,093 09. Anticipating this deficiency, a special appropriation was made by act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was 1 1-5 per cent., and the increase of expenditures 12 per cent. Including the standing appropriation for free mail matter, $700,000, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only $265,093 09—within $51,141 of amount estimated in the annual report of 1854.

ESTIMATES FOR 1868.

The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1868, are..		$17,583,000
The revenues estimated at 5 per cent. over last year................	$15,106,335	
Appropriation for free matter................	700,000	
		15,805,335
Excess of expenditures.......		1,776,665

For this deficiency no special appropriation will be required. The standing appropriations for free matter, unexpended for several years, are deemed sufficient.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The number of postage stamps issued during the year was 347,734,325, representing $10,816-661; stamped envelopes 30,386 200, representing $921,500 50; stamped envelopes bearing printed cards and requests 7,683,525, representing $230,005 75; stamped wrappers 1,025,000, representing $20,500; making in all $11,988,668 25; a decrease of $858,769 25, as compared with the previous year.

The aggregate of stamped envelopes and stamped wrappers issued during the year ended June 30, 1866, was 39,094,725, representing $1,-172,007 45; an increase of 12,888,550, representing $424,557 25, or nearly 50 per cent; being largely in excess of issues during any previous year since the introduction of stamped envelopes.

The sale of stamps, envelopes, &c., during the past year amounted to $12,204,729.54, or $215,-061 29 more than the issues; showing the absorption to that extent of the stock remaining unsold in the hands of postmasters, which amounted on the 1st of July, 1865, to $447,710.

The issues of postage stamps and stamped envelopes during the current fiscal year, from 1st of July to 1st of November, are $360,755 in excess of the issues for the corresponding period of last year, being at the rate of more than one million of dollars per annum.

The increased demand since 1st July for envelopes with printed cards and requests for returning direct to the sender, if not promptly delivered to the address, is very notable, being about 66⅔ per cent. The general use of such envelopes will tend largely to reduce the number of dead letters.

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.

There were in the service of the department on the 30th June, 1866, 5,059 contractors for the transportation of the mails.

Of mail routes in operation there were 6,930; aggregate length 180,921 miles; aggregate annual transportation 71,837,914 miles; aggregate annual cost $7,530,474; including the compensation of route agents, local agents, mail messengers, postal railway clerks, and baggage masters in charge of mails, viz., $779,710, the aggregate annual cost was $8,410,184, This service was divided as follows:

Railroad routes: length 32,092 miles; annual transportation 30,609,457 miles; annual cost $3,391,592. about 11 cents per mile.

Steamboat routes: length 14,345 miles, annual transportation 3,411,962 miles; annual cost $440,-844, about 13 cents per mile.

Celerity, &c.: routes' length 134, 483 miles; annual transportation 37,816,485 miles; annual cost $3,798,038, about 10 cents per mile.

The length of routes was increased over the preceeding year 38,581 miles; the annual transportation 13,724,420 miles; and the cost, $1,393,-590, the increase arising principally from the restoration of service in the southern States.

MAIL SERVICE IN LATE INSURGENT STATES.

A table herewith annexed shows the rate of pay per annum for mail transportation in operation in late insurgent States on the 30th June, 1866, $1,170,529, compared with the amount due for service actually rendered in those States in the year ending with that date. $769,218; the difference, $401,311. resulting from the fact that much of the service was in operation only part of the year. The net postal receipts from those States of the same period being $593,835, the liabilities (without including the compensation of route agents, local agents, and mail messengers) exceed the receipts by $75,383,

A table is annexed showing the mail service in operation in these States September 30, 1865, compared with the condition of the service in the same States. November 1, 1865, the date to which the statements on this subject were made up in the last annual report. From this table it will be seen that there are in operation in the States enumerated ninety railroad routes, with an aggregate length of 8,170¾ miles, at a cost of $587,581 per annum; twenty-six steamboa routes, with an aggregate length of 5,557 miles, at a cost of $195,565 per annum; and 1,137 "star service" routes, (celerity, &c.,) with an aggregate length of 46,442¼ miles, at a cost of $1.062, 477 54 per annum; making the whole service now in operation in these States of all grades, 1,253 routes, with an aggregate length of 60,170½ miles; at a cost of $1,845,623 54 per annum.

Compared with the service in operation on the 1st November, 1865, viz., seventy-one railroad routes, with an aggregate length of 6,242 2-10 miles, at a cost of $437,257 per annum; twelve teamboat routes, with an aggregate length of 3,869½ miles, at a cost of $93,260 per annum; and 154 "star service" routes, with an aggregate length of 8,186¼ miles, at a cost of $177,743 per annum, there appears an increase of nineteen routes, 1.928 55-100 miles, and $150,324 annual cost of railroad service; fourteen routes, 2,971½ miles, and $102,305 annual cost of steamboat service; and 983 routes, 38,256½ miles, and $884,734 54 annual cost of "star service;" making a total increase of 1,015 routes, 41,872 55-100 miles, and $1,137,363 54 annual cost.

Another table is annexed showing the number, termini, and length of southern railroad routes not in operation September 30, 1855; the number being only fourteen, and the aggregate length 696 12-100 miles. Comparing this with ninety routes in operation, having an aggregate length of 8,170¾ miles, shows a remarkable progress in the resuscitation of the railroad system of the South. There being two thousand two hundred and fifty routes in all the States enumerated, these statements show more than half the whole number to be in operation, comprising nearly nine-tenths of the railroad routes. All the routes in these States were duly advertised to be let to contract; a part from 1st January, 1866, and the residue from 1st July, 1866; but on a large number of them no proposals were received under the advertisement, and on many others the bids were extravagantly high. In the latter case, offers of the highest admissible rates were submitted by the department to the lowest bidders; and in some instances negotiations were opened through special agents, postmasters, and leading citizens. By all these means combined, the amount of service here stated has been obtained.

The existing contracts in all the States named, except Tennessee, will expire on the 30th June, 1867. New advertisements, inviting proposals for four years' service from 1st July, 1867, are now being issued, under which it is hoped all routes of real utility in the whole section will be let.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

By a recent order of the department, the overland mail route to California, of which Atchison, Kansas, had been the inital point, has been changed so as to have two points of departure—one from Junction City, Kansas, on the Union Pacific railroad route. (eastern division,) running from Wyandotte. Kansas; and the other from Fort Kearney, Nebraska, on the Union Pacific railroad route, running from Omaha City, Nebraska. The lines from these two points meet at Denver City, in Colorado Territory.

The Junction City road connects at Wyandotte with the Pacific railway from St. Louis, Mo., making a continuous railway connection with the eastern cities. By this route the stage travel is diminished one hundred and sixty-eight miles, and the time occupied in the transit should be proportionally reduced. The mails to and from California, which before were sent via Chicago and St. Joseph, were consequently ordered, on the 15th of August last, to be sent via St. Louis, Wyandotte. and Junction City. The reports so far received of the actual running of the mails since the change took effect do not show the average diminution of time in the performance of the through trip which the department was led to expect, through the capacity of the route for superior expedition is proved by the fact, that in one or two instances the mails have been received at New York in nineteen days from San Francisco, a day less than the shortest time ever made previous to the change. Subsequently, however, the extension of the Chicago and Northwestern railway to Omaha City, which is necessary to form a continuous line by rail to Fort Kearney, has become so nearly completed, that, on the 13th of November instant, orders were issued to forward via Chicago, Omaha City, and Fort Kearney, all mails destined for the overland route from the distributing offices at Portland, Boston, Hartford, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit—the expectation being that mails from that portion of the country represented by these distributing offices will find their quickest transit by the northern route.

POST-ROUTE MAPS.

The preparation of post-route maps for publication has been continued by the topographer, and is well advanced. Two sheets, exhibiting the post offices and mail service of the New England States, are in the hands of the engraver, and will be ready for distribution and sale early this winter.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The aggregate amount of postage, sea, inland, and foreign, upon the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries, was $2,289,219 30, being an increase of $469,290 70, as compared with the previous year. Of this amount $1,840,-800 92 accrued upon the mails exchanged with Great Britain, France, Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg, and Belgium; $328,341 33 on mails exchanged with the British North American Provinces, and $120,077 05 on the correspondence transmitted to and from the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America.

The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 9,430,546; of which 4,886,916 were sent from, and 4,543,630 received in the United States. Of this number 8,564,347 were exchanged with the European countries, an increase of 1,851,330 over the number exchanged in 1865.

The number of newspapers sent to foreign countries was 2,804,442, and the number received from foreign countries, 1,381,724, making a total of 4,186,166. Of this number 3,828,135 were exchanged with Europe, being an increase of 29,157 on the number in 1865.

The increased correspondence with foreign countries, particularly with the continent of Europe, during the year is unprecedented, amounting to more than twenty-five per cent, as compared with the previous year.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH ITALY.

A liberal postal convention has been concluded with the kingdom of Italy, which adopts the leading reforms in international postal intercourse, recommended by the postal conference held at Paris in May, 1863. It was negotiated and signed at Turin on the 8th of July, 1863, and the ratification thereof were formally exchanged at Florence on the 14th of June, 1856. This convention, a copy of which is annexed, will be carried into execution as soon as notice is received from the post department of Italy of the route or routes of transit by which the exchange of correspondence in closed bags can be effected.

BASIS OF NEW POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN,

Notice was given by the British government, under date of July 25, 1866, of its purpose to terminate the existing postal convention between this country and the United Kingdom on the 1st of January, 1868, simultaneously with the expiration of the mail subsidy contract with the Cunard line; accompanied with an assurance of the desire of that government to conclude a new convention on a more liberal basis, reducing the present rates of international postage and granting enlarged mail facilities. The necessary steps were at once taken to accomplish that object, and I have the satisfaction of announcing that a preliminary basis for a new postal convention has been agreed upon by the two post departments, reducing the international charge on a single letter from twenty-four to twelve cents; admitting into the mails printed matter of every kind, and patterns of merchandise, at such rates as the despatching country shall establish; and granting to each country, reciprocally, the right to transit correspondence in closed bags. or in the ordinary mails, through the other, at the same rates of charge paid by the inhabitants of the country through which the correspondence is forwarded.

No time has yet been agreed upon for carrying the new convention into operation, but it is confidently expected that the British office will consent to name as early a date as practicable, that the public may receive, without unnecessary delay, the benefit of the reduced rates of postage, as well as of more frequent means of mail communication between the two countries.

MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New York, to which was awarded the contract for the China mail service, authorized by the act of February 17, 1855, has executed a contract for that service, a copy of which is annexed. The high reputation of this company, their experience and undoubted resources, and the zeal and energy which they have manifested in making preparations for the service, afford a guarantee of the success of this great national enterprise to extend and develop American commerce, by obtaining control of the vast and constantly increasing trade of Japan and China, which the advantages of our geographical position should enable us to possess.

The contract is for monthly trips between San Francisco and Hong Kong, touching at the ports of Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands, and Yokohama (Kanagawa) in Japan, both on the outward and inward passages, by a line of first-class American sea-going sidewheel steamships of not less than 3,500 tons burden, government measurement, and of sufficient number, not less than four, to perform the stipulated service.

APPOINTMENTS.

The number of post offices established during the year........	1,143
Number discontinued........	635
Increase of offices........	507
Number of post offices in operation on the 30th June, 1865........	20,550
Total number in operation on the 30th June, 1866........	23,828
Number of post offices in the States not engaged in the rebellion........	20,550
Number in the late insurgent States, of which 2,778 were re-opened during the year........	8,839
Number of offices subject to appointment by the President........	709
Number by the Postmaster-General........	23,119
Number of offices re-opened in the southern States up to November 1........	3,234
Appointments made to fill vacancies by resignation of postmasters........	4,679
To fill vacancies in suspended offices...	2,778
By removals........	1,065
By change of names and sites........	192
By death of postmasters........	217
By establishment of new offices........	1,143
Total number of appointments.....	10,074
Number of cases acted upon........	10,816

FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The free delivery system is in operation in forty-six of the principal cities. The number of carriers employed was 863, at an aggregate compensation of $589,236 41.

This mode of delivery has steadily grown in favor with the public, and in several of the large cities, where its progress has been most marked, the local postage shows a gratifying increase. Experience has shown its superiority over the old system of box delivery, and the results of the last two years commend it to Congress as a permanent branch of the postal service. Its effects in saving time to the public; in insuring the correct delivery by inducing the habit of directing letters to street and number; in reducing the great number of advertised and dead letters; in facilitating correspondence, especially local; in obviating the necessity of the many fruitless calls at the post office, are relied on to prove its advantages over the old system of office delivery.

DEAD LETTERS.

The whole number of dead letters received, examined, and disposed of during the year, was about four and a half millions, upwards of 40 per cent, of which were from forty-seven of the larger post offices. About six hundred thousand other letters were received, being unmailable for want of pre-payment of postage, or on account of misdirection or illegible address.

During the year there were registered and remailed to the respective owners, as enclosing money in sums of one dollar and upwards, 32, 814 letters, containing an aggregate of $244,589 99, of which number 27,948, containing $221,066, 19. were delivered, being 90 per cent. The number of letters enclosing sums of money less than one dollar, remailed to the respective owners, was 13,834, containing an aggregate amount of $3,652 55. Of these, 11,175, containing $3, 001 23, were delivered.

The number of letters containing papers of value other than money, as deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, &c., received, registered and returned for delivery to the owners, was 26,610, and the nominal value of the enclosures therein was $7,826,881 68. The number of these letters delivered was 24,053, being 85 per cent.

The number of letters and packages containing photographs, daguerreotypes, and articles of jewelry, was 67,016, of which 53,572 were sent out, (containing, for the most part, photographs and daguerreotypes,) and 42,745, or 80 per cent., delivered.

A large number of packages containing miscelaneous articles, for which no owners could be found, were sold at public auction, the proceeds amounting to $3,543.14.

About 2,500,000 dead letters have been destroyed during the year. Of these upwards of 60 per cent. were ordinary business circulars, advertisements of lottery and gift enterprises, notices of corporate societies, and tradesmen's bills; the remainder being composed of letters not signed, or so written as to be unintelligible.

An investigation into the cause of the non-delivery of letters confirms the statement made in the last report, that three-fourths of the whole number fail to reach the parties addressed through faults of the writers, and it has been ascertained that the proportion of letters fully addressed returned from offices where the free delivery is established is less than 3 per cent. From some of these offices returns have been received, in which not a single letter so addressed apears without a satisfactory reason for the non delivery. From 40 to 50 per cent. of dead letters are returned from these offices, and it thus appears that a more careful attention to the details of address on the part of writers, together with a more extensive use of request envelopes, would materially promote the certainty of delivery and greatly diminish the number of dead letters.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The number of money-order offices now in operation is 766, being 347 more than at the date of the last annual report, and measures have recently been taken to establish 67 additional offices in the Pacific States and Territories.

The number of orders issued during the year was 243 609, of the value of........		$3,977,259 28
The number paid was 233,124, of the value of........	$3,851,839 49	
To which is to be added amount of orders repaid to purchasers	52,050 73	
		3,903 890 22
Excess of issues over payments....		73,359 06

From the establishment of the system on November 1, 1864, to July 1, 1865, a period of eight months, the orders issued amounted to $1,360,122 52, and the orders paid and repaid to $1,313,578 08. On comparing these amounts with the corresponding transactions of the last fiscal year, it appears that the business has been almost trebled.

The average amount of each order issued during the year was $16 32.

The receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year as adjusted and reported by the Auditor, were as follows, viz.:

Receipts:		
Fees on orders issued........		$35,799 98
Premium received on exchange..		3 08
		$35,803 06
Expenditures:		
Commissions to postmasters........	$11,432 49	
Clerk hire........	14,910 50	
Books and stationery...	1,224 59	
Premium paid on draft.	25	
Miscellaneous, including furniture and fixtures	563 44	
Remittances lost in the mail........	533 00	
		28,664 27
Excess of receipts over expenditures		7,138 79
This sum represents the gross amount of revenue derived from the transaction of the money-order business for the past year, and if we deduct therefrom the amount of the deficiency in the receipts as compared with the expenditures during the period of eight months ending July 1, 1865, as stated in the last annual report, viz........		7,047 97
There remains the sum of........		90 82

As the proceeds of the system from its commencement up to the last fiscal year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to the details of this report, I submit a few suggestions: The condition of all branches of this department is most encouraging. The general plan proposed by my predecessor for re-establishing postal service in the late insurgent States has been, to a large extent, carried out; and efficient service, with economical expenditures, has resulted. Just as rapidly as the condition of the country and the necessities of the people will warrant, new post offices will be opened, and mail service increased.

The surplus of revenues over expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30. 1865, was not anticipated for the year ending June 30, 1856. The expense incident to re-establishing mail service in the southern States, where such service had been interrupted by the rebellion, it was known would increase largely the general outlays of the Department beyond what had been required during either of the preceding four years.

There is no better evidence of national prosperity than the constant increase from year to year of revenues derived from domestic and foreign postages. There is no better evidence of the increasing general intelligence of the American people than that furnished by the loaded mails.

The change in modes of conveyance from carrier pigeons and special messengers, and post-riders with billets and small packages and a few letters, to railroads and steamboats, carrying every day hundreds of tons of letters and newspapers and books, all through the length and breadth of the land, is an extraordinary commentary upon the increasing wealth and prosperity of the nation, and the energy and intelligence of the people. The few thousand pounds of postal revenue in Franklin's time for a single year, give place now to fifteen millions of dollars annually, a sum greater than the annual revenues of the federal government during the administration of John Quincy Adams.

This service, under the liberal patronage of the government, has done more to aid in developing the resources of the country than anything else except the cultivation of the soil. It has done more to aid in enlightening in Christianizing the people than anything else, except the spelling-book and Bible. The post office and mail route travel with civilization, and mark its progress as distinctly as the school-house and meeting-house.

It has always been an erroneous theory in the history of the postal service of the United States that it was established or sustained on the principle of wholly defraying its own expenses out of its own revenues; or, in other words, on the principle that it should be self-supporting. It is a great public necessity, to accommodate private citizens, and it will not do to say that no mail route shall be opened, or post office established, until the business on the proposed route or of the proposed office shall pay all expenses.

Large sums of money are paid every year to contractors for carrying mails beyond our frontier, across the central wilderness to the Pacific States; and other large sums are paid for service on lines tributary to the main lines, to accommodate as yet sparse settlements From these comparatively small returns come back in the shape of postal revenues. Yet these very agencies invite settlement and encourage enterprise in material development, so that there comes back to the people in real wealth almost as many millions of dollars as the government expends thousands in this particular branch of service.

Congress has wisely appropriated five hundred thousand dollars per year to pay for carrying mails from San Francisco to China. There is an excuse, in sending mails, for paying this money to a private company in aid of a great commercial enterprise. This money, so expended, will come back from the China seas in goods and wares and merchandise to our own markets or, in seeking European markets, in transportation paid across the continent.

Whether the people pay in postage stamps for transmission of letters through the mails, or whether they pay by appropriation of public money, the ends sought and the ends attained are the same. While a lavish expenditure of public money is to be avoided, there ought to be a liberal expenditure for extending mail facilities by land and by sea.

In another respect I recommend more liberality. The clerks and employees of the Post Office Department have not been well paid for the services they have performed. The salaries of clerks in the Post Office Department during the four years of war were not increased, while all the expenses of living were more than doubled. The salaries were fixed in times of peace and low prices. They were not raised when war raised prices. Clerks were compelled to run in debt, and, in many cases, their families suffered from want. They worked faithfully and skillfully and honestly in discharging important duties for the government. I submit that they ought to have some reasonable allowance for the past, and an increase of salary in the future.

Clerks in post offices, letter-carriers, and route agents are not paid what they ought to be paid. Honest, industrious men are required for all these duties, and they ought to be paid a fair and living compensation for their labor. Their employment is uninterrupted, except by sickness. The letter-carriers claim peculiar consideration. They travel every day from early in the morning until late at night, in heat and cold, and rain and snow, all through the cities, distributing letters and papers, without compensation enough to pay house rent. I feel that the government ought to pay all these employees better, because they earn more, and because the government can afford to pay more. I plead the cause of all these employees, because it is just to them that I should, and I earnestly ask permission and means to pay them better.

The foreign postal service has grown to such magnitude that increased care and responsibility fall upon those having the direct charge of it; and I respectfully ask that authority be given to appoint a superintendent of foreign mails, and an additional clerk for that branch of the service.

I also recommend that authority be given to appoint a superintendent of the opening and distribution of dead letters.

The law regulating the franking privilege ought, in my opinion, to be amended. I do not think the privilege should be abolished. I think it a necessity for the different departments, as well as for Congress. But great abuses have grown up under it. To avoid frauds, and a mis-use of the privilege, I recommend such a change in the law as to require the written signature of the person exercising the privilege upon the matter franked; and to relieve the heads of departments and bureaus of great labor, that a franking clerk be authorized by law for each department of the government, with the right to frank all matter pertaining to the department for which he is appointed.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General

THE PRESIDENT.

HIGHLANDERS' LETTER-POSTING.—Queer scenes occur at the Post Office at Wick, Scotland, especially on Saturday evenings, when hundreds of letters are posted by the Highland fishermen. When the penny postage was first established, the Postmaster had many a hard night's work among the Highlanders, who illustrated their national characteristic by endeavoring to beat down the postage to a halfpenny, alleging that the letter was a little one, and that the Highland Postmaster never charged more than a halfpenny. From the out-stations beyond the daily delivery they would come, and while one would ask if there was a letter for him, he would answer to the interrogatory as to his name, "Och! ye'll see it on the back of the letter;" and on the name being at last communicated and the information that there was no letter for him, Donald often put the poser: "Do you think she will be the morn?" Donald has learned by experience, however; but at present it generally requires four Highlanders to complete the *modus operandi* of posting a letter. One brings it to the office wrapped up in a piece of paper, a second precedes him and buys a stamp; handing the stamp to a third, he, after various licks and manipulations, gets Her Majesty's head affixed to the letter, and the fourth, after looking into the slit with considerable suspicion, cautiously lets it drop, and the whole four finish the performance by peeping down the slit to see that all is well with their missive. This may be seen almost daily, and especially on Saturday evenings

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK DECEMBER, 1866

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher U. S. Mail*" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To. J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

Ordered, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.
M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington Oct. 13, 1864.*

DEAR SIR: I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER, Esq. *Editor U. S. Mail.*

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them advantage of the latest official information on the postal matters.

Postal Convention with Venezuela.

We are requested to state, that a Postal Convention has been concluded between the U. S. of America and Venezuela, providing for a regular exchange of mails by the ordinary routes of sea transportation, as well by private ships as by American or Venezuelan steam or other mail packets, plying between the sea ports of the two countries.

By the terms of this convention, each country is to levy, collect, and retain *its own postage only* at certain established rates; thus avoiding the necessity of accounts upon the correspondence exchanged.

The rates of postage chargeable upon letters, newspapers, &c., mailed in the United States and addressed to Venezuela, are as follows, viz:

Upon letters, 10 cents per single rate of half an ounce, *prepayment required.*

Upon newspapers and other printed matter, the U. S. domestic postage, with *one cent added* for sea rate on each newspaper—and *one cent an ounce added* for sea rate on other kinds of printed matter, *prepayment required.*

Upon letters and other mail matter *received in the United States from Venezuela*, the U. S. domestic rates of postage, only, are to be levied and collected on delivery.

[OFFICIAL.]

Circular Limiting Issue of Money Orders.

The following circular has been issued by the Department to P. M.'s at all Money Order Offices:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MONEY-ORDER OFFICE, *Washington, December* 1, 1866.

SIR: The specific object of the money-order system is to afford facilities for the safe transfer, through the mails, of *small sums* of money, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the loss of money letters, which contain generally but small amounts, and to promote thereby the public convenience.

The maximum of a money-order is expressly limited by law to fifty dollars. Hence it was not intended that this system should assume the functions and interfere with the business of banks and of bankers by furnishing exchange for large sums of money, for which it is not adapted, and by which its operations would be deranged. The spirit and intent of the law is therefore violated by the issue, in one day, to the same person, of several money-orders, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum, and all payable at a single office to one individual. Some cases of this kind having recently occurred, the Postmaster General deems it expedient to establish by regulation a limit to the number of such orders which any money-order office is permitted to issue. POSTMASTERS, THEREFORE, ARE HEREBY INSTRUCTED TO REFUSE TO ISSUE, IN ONE DAY, TO THE SAME REMITTER, AND IN FAVOR OF THE SAME PAYEE, MORE THAN *three* MONEY-ORDERS PAYABLE AT THE SAME POST-OFFICE.

It must be borne in mind that the money-order system is not designed to facilitate the business of the mercantile community, which can, as heretofore, obtain from bankers exchange for large amounts, but its purpose is to afford security to remitters of small sums which might otherwise be sent in letters through the mails.

You will be pleased to acknowledge, without delay, the receipt of the present circular, which you will retain on file in your office for future reference.

By order of the POSTMASTER GENERAL:
C. F. MACDONALD, *Superintendent.*

The Postmaster General's Report.

On the first page of this number will be found extracts embracing most of the important portions of the Report of the Postmaster General for the year 1866. We regret our inability to publish it entire at this time, and purpose in our next to give further extracts of interest, especially statistics showing the progress of the resumption of mail service in the lately insurgent States, &c.

The report is one of unusual interest, and presents a satisfactory exhibit of the financial condition, efficiency and progress of the department. The actual excess of expenditures over receipts for the past fiscal year is but $265,093,-09. This deficiency—taking into consideration the inevitable decrease in the revenues consequent upon the return of our letter-writing soldiers to their homes, and the re-establishment of many non-remunerative mail routes at the South—is much less than might have been expected; while the issues of stamps from July 1 to November 1 of the current year, give promise of an increase in revenue of over a million dollars.

The length of mail routes has been increased to the extent of 38,351 miles, and the annual transportation, 13,724,420 miles, this increase being principally in the Southern States. By an alteration of the starting points of the overland mail route to California, the time on that route has been materially, and will be still further, shortened. The correspondence with foreign countries has increased more than twenty-five per cent. The preliminary basis of a postal convention with Great Britain has been agreed upon, by which, among other advantages, the excessive rate of letter postage heretofore charged on letters to and from that country is soon to be reduced *one-half* that is to twelve cents per half ounce. Liberal postal conventions have also been made with Italy and Venezuela, and negotiations commenced for one with Brazil. An important contract has been concluded with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. for the performance of a monthly mail service between San Francisco, China and Japan. The number of new post offices established during the year was 1,443; re-opened at the South, 2,778. The business of the money order offices has been almost trebled in amount, and is otherwise proceeding satisfactorily.

Mr. Randall's suggestions at the close of his report are pertinent and judicious. It will be seen that he repudiates the "self-sustaining" theory, and is clearly of opinion that the proper function of the post-office department is to sustain—not itself, but the mail service, and that liberal but judicious expenditure for the extension of postal facilities, though the amount may be in excess of the immediate pecuniary receipts, is not a loss, but a profitable investment, which opinion, we are sure, will be heartily endorsed by all who have gone below the surface in the consideration of the subject. His remarks in support of his recommendation of an increase of the present insufficient salaries of clerks, carriers and route agents will also commend themselves to the approval, not only of those immediately interested, but of all who desire the good of the service, and can see the distinction between stinginess and economy. The change recommended in the law regulating the franking privilege would lead to the most beneficial results; and we hope to see that and the other suggestions of the Postmaster General adopted by Congress at an early day.

POSTAGE ON FOREIGN TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.—There is a good old saying, "Many a mickle makes a muckle." We are confident the Post Office Department is entitled to many a "mickle," which, in the course of a year, would make quite a "muckle," and which it might receive if postmasters were careful to collect on delivery the postage due on transient foreign papers. As a general rule, there should be collected on all foreign papers that have on them only a *foreign* postage stamp, two cents each, or in other words, a foreign postage stamp on a paper does not pay the United States postage, but such postage must be collected on delivery of the paper, at the rate of two cents for each paper. To this general rule the only exception is in papers received by the Prussian closed mail, on which papers, when the postage is paid to destination, the word "paid" is stamped in *red* ink. By foreign postage stamps we mean the stamps of all nations and countries outside of the United States.

STATE AND COUNTY.—The following is a timely bit of advice, one which we commend to the special attention of all P. M's

Dear Mail: What can be done to remind postmasters that they should be careful to give the *County* and *State* in all their communications, especially those of an *official* character. I am sure if *every* postmaster was a subscriber to your valuable paper, there would not be a single omission. But at present many head their letters (as for instance) "Franklin," when there are as many "Franklin's" as there are States, and then follows a long and tedious examination of books and papers to find out *what* "Franklin" the letter comes from. The best way I can think of to remedy this neglect is for every postmaster who subscribes for your paper to see every one in his vicinity who is not a subscriber, and prevail upon him to take it. The admonitions contained therein from time to time would soon brighten up their memories, and letters would be properly headed.

Box

"LIVE STOCK" BY MAIL.—We occasionally note the appearance in the mails of seemingly strange articles. Another instance is furnished us by the clerks in the post office in Covington, Ky. During the last month a package was received at that office, addressed to a well known firm in that city, and mailed at Thibodeaux, La., with the following mark on the package: "Alive and kicking, handle carefully, it *must* bite." The contents of the package proved to be a "horned frog," which had been captured in one of the lagoons of Mexico, taken to Thibodeaux, and there mailed to Covington, Ky.

Communications.

P. O., INNUBIAUS, N. Y.

Editor U. S. Mail.—For the members of a fraternity to find fault within and among themselves may be excusable, but to extend their complaints to the "outer world" is generally considered somewhat graceless; and hence I feel it a delicate matter to "hold the mirror up" to some of my brother postmasters, less others, out of us, should see the reflection also. But where I find a brother P. M. too indolent to make himself acquainted with the "Regulations" and thus causing annoyance and loss to others, who have no resource but to depend on him, I cannot but feel indignant. Besides, I am so proud of being a postmaster, it is a position so honorable, so serviceable to the public, (even if its duties are carelessly performed,) and I take so much pride in having my office well conducted, that it annoys me exceedingly to find myself included in the sweeping anathemas that are often hurled at the whole Post Office Department, in consequence of the failure of some matter entrusted to the mails, to reach its destination; therefore, if speaking will do any good, I shall not hesitate to speak. Very many of the causes of such failures can be and are traced to postmasters' neglect of their plain and plainly regulated duties. I have made a few memoranda of such neglect in one respect, and this I propose shall be "my text," for a few words of instruction, and perhaps, remonstrance.

As my office is a separating office, to which the mail matter from and for some twenty or more smaller offices is sent, I have quite a good opportunity of learning how twenty or more postmasters comply with the regulations for "making up mails," and what I learn of that number, I doubt not, will apply to many more. I find one of my neighbors entirely ignores Distributing Offices, others seem to mail to them intermittingly, and I find, generally, that but very few properly direct their wrappers; hence, it sometimes happens that I have to open wrappers to ascertain the destinations of packages. In this way I have become acquainted with an idiosyncrasy of a "brother," a few miles away, who doubtless has a very cosmopolitan mind, and scorns the idea that the Post Office Department of the United States has any limit to its jurisdiction; for to him there are no Distributing Post Offices, either for other States or for foreign countries; indeed, I doubt not but he would bill a letter to the moon, were he to find one in his letter-box directed to that sphere.

My memoranda show an unpaid letter billed to *Germany*, with 42 cents postage charge, another to *Christiana, Norway, Europe*, 42 cents charge; another to *Chicago, Ill.*, when at least two D. P. O.'s intervene, due 59 cents; another to *Tullahassee, Fla.*, and one to Trenton, no State indicated—as there are seventeen Trentons in the United States it will be seen that the postmaster's direction on the wrapper was remarkably explicit, and that there was not the slightest chance that letters entrusted to him would reach their destination; besides these, was a registered letter for a firm in Nassau St., New York, billed to Nassau, U. S., and the wrapper directed to Nassau St., N. Y., whereas the letter should have been sent to the postmaster of some D. P. O.

These cases came under my own observations, others have been related, one of which I readily recollect—that of a postmaster who actually *registered* a letter to a town in Sweden, having a peculiarly tongue-twisting Swedish name, the letter after a while reached its destination, but not till after its non-receipt had been reported to the P. O. Department, and the case referred to a Special Agent for investigation.

Such are some of the "freaks" of some of Uncle Sam's P. M's. Are they the results of ignorance or carelessness? I can hardly assume that any postmaster can be ignorant of the existence of Distributing Post Offices, nor of their purposes, and yet I will assume this, and in the hope that what I write may meet the eye of at least some one postmaster, to whom it will prove a valuable lesson, I will state that certain offices are selected for and called Distributing Offices, (a list of them may be found on the third page of the *Mail*,) and hence arises two modes of mailing certain letters, called "mailing direct," or "mailing to a D. P. O.", terms which explain themselves. "Every postmaster will mail direct to the place addressed, first, all letters for his own State or Territory; second, all letters for Post Offices in other States and Territories which should not pass through a distributing office on their proper route to the office of delivery. Letters not required by the foregoing provisions to be mailed direct, shall be mailed to the distributing office, through which they should first pass on the proper route to the place of their destination, unless the mailing office be a distributing office." Also, all registered letters, whether for offices within or without the State, that must pass through a distributing office, and also all letters for foreign countries. This is very clear; why then do postmasters bill letters to Germany or Norway? Simply because they will not fit themselves to fill their positions. Having made this assertion, it occurs to me that some postmasters say they do not care for their offices, that the pay is not nearly commensurate with the labor and trouble, and that they retain them only for their neighbors' sakes. I grant that to many offices these remarks will apply, but, I would ask, if your kind heart prompts you to retain the office for the accommodation of your neighbors, and to your own annoyance, why not take a little trouble to *learn*, and thus increase the accommodation and lessen the annoyance? Don't accommodate your neighbors by sending their letters "kiting" to Germany or the Moon, instead of sending them to the proper D. P. O. If you do not know which is the proper D. P. O. ask some postmaster who does know, and then send your letters accordingly. But there is another caution to be observed: a distinction must be made between the letters for persons living within the delivery of the D. P. O., and those that are intended for other offices; this distinction requires that these two classes of letters be kept separate. The first, or letters for delivery, are to be put in a bundle by themselves, which is called the "package for delivery," and is to be marked or directed with the name of the office only; into this bundle are to be put all registered letters, whether for delivery or other offices, first being enclosed in an envelope and addressed to the Postmaster; the second, or letters to be sent to other offices, are to be put in another bundle called the "D. P. O. package," which is to be directed with the name of the office, and the initials, "D. P O." in addition. It was my intention to explain the utility of Distributing Post Offices, but my letter is already so long that I will take another opportunity of doing so.

Very respectfully,
NICOTINUS

NEW POST OFFICE AT OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Work has recently commenced on a new government building at Ogdensburg, N. Y., which is to be devoted in perpetuity to the use of the Post Office, Marine and Internal Revenue Collectors and Assessors, Pension Agent, and the United States Courts, with the necessary rooms for judges, juries, marshal, clerks, &c., &c. The edifice will be 120 feet long by sixty wide, with a well proportioned height, will front on three streets, and when completed will be among the handsomest public structures out of the Capital. Its cost will be about $160,000. It is a much needed improvement, and will add most favorably to the appearance of this thriving frontier town, although it may create misgivings in the minds of their *wide awake* trans-St. Lawrence neighbors that it is some new fangled fortification, from which, in time of war, mysterious long-range guns can be used *en barbette* with sure success on every town in Canada, while by some modern hydraulic apparatus, erected in the basement, the St. Lawrence can be pumped dry enough in an hour to pass an army the size of Grant's or Sherman's over, dry shod.

The post office will consist of six rooms and a vestibule. The General Office will be very capacious, and well arranged, and is planned with a view to secure to the public and officials every possible accommodation for the convenience and prompt dispatch of business. The building will be completed, it is expected, within a year, and we have no doubt the warmest friends of the present popular and efficient Postmaster will rejoice at his removal—to the new office.

Special Agents.

The following is a List of Special Agents of the P. O. Department, with the Post Office address and jurisdiction of each.

ARMSTRONG, GEO. B., *Aurora, Ill.*,—At large.
BEARD, JOS. S., *Chicago, Ill.*—At large.
BRIGGS, JOSEPH W.—*Cleveland, O.*—At large.
BRIGHT, WM. H., *Salt Lake City*, Utah.—Arizona, Colorado, Dacotah, Idaho, Montana, Utah.
BROOKS, Q. A., *San Francisco, Cal.*—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Territory.
BUTTLER, LUCIEN, *Mobile, Ala.*
DAILY, WM. M., *New Orleans, La.*—Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.
DAVIS, W. A., *St. Joseph, Mo.*
DEERING, N. O., *Waverly, Iowa.*—Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska.
DEPAO, FREDERICK, *Washington, D. C.*—At large.
FRAZER, Z. W., *Nashville Tenn.*—Tennessee.
GAYLER, JAMES, *New York, N. Y.*—At large.
HAMMATT, WM. C., *Boston, Mass.*—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont.
HARRIS, A. L., *Savannah, Ga.*—Acting P. M.
HARRISON, M. LA RUE, *Fayetteville, Ark.*—Arkansas, Indian Territory.
HUMPHREY, ABEL, *Tioga, Pa.*—W. New York, Nor. Pennsylvania.
JOBE, A., *Raleigh, N. C.*—Nor. Carolina.
JOHNSON, C. P., *Boston, Mass.*—Assistant to W. C. Hammatt.
KELLY, WM. L., *Minneapolis, Minn.*
KEYSER, FRANCIS, *Philadelphia, Pa.*—New Jersey, Pennsylvania.
KNAPP, S. H., *New York, N. Y.*—Supt. of Mails, N.Y.P.O.
LANE, JOHN G.—*Wheeling, W. Va.*—West Virginia.
MACDONALD, C. F., *Washington, D. C.*—Supt. M. O. Dept.
MCLELLAN, GEO. W., *Washington, D. C.*—Second Assist. P. M. Gen'l.
MILLER, J. J., *Frankfort, Ky.*—Kentucky.
MURPHY, DAVID, *St. Louis, Mo.*—Kansas, Missouri.
PARK, HARRISON, *Chicago, Ill.*—At large.
PARKER, DAVID B., *Richmond, Va.*—Virginia.
PENN, S. M.—*Chilicothe, O.*—Ohio.
PETTIS, S. NEWTON, *Meadville, Pa.*—At large.
PHILLIPS, THEOPHILUS C., *Indianapolis, Ind.*—Indiana.
REED, HARRISON, *Jacksonville, Fla.*—Alabama, Florida.
SHARRETTS, BENJ. K., *New York, N. Y.*—Connecticut, Eastern New York, Rhode Island.
SKINNER, ST. JOHN B. L., First Asst. P. M. General.
SMITH, MARSHALL—*St. Louis, Mo.*—At large.
TENNEY, E. A., *Madison, Wis.*—Michigan, Wisconsin.
TROTT, STANLEY G., *Charleston, S. C.*
VASSELL, B. B., *Columbia, S. C.*—South Carolina.
WALLER, A. B.—*Washington, D. C.*—At large.
WOOD, OLIVER, *Baltimore, Md.*—Delaware, Maryland.
WOODWARD, P. H., *Atlanta, Ga.*—Georgia.
WICKIZER, JOHN H., *Chicago, Ill.*—Illinois.
ZEVELY, A. N., *Washington, D. C.*—Third Asst. P. M. Gen'l

Answers to Correspondents.

[Subscribers will greatly oblige us, and often save time and trouble, if they will, before sending us inquiries to be answered in this column, consult the various standing articles in the *Mail* under the heads of "Miscellaneous Information," "Domestic Postages," &c., &c., for information on the subject in regard to which they are in doubt. We receive a great number of questions, answers to which could readily be found by attending to this request.]

Entering Registered Way Bill on Sheet for Unpaid Postage.—*J. H. C., W——, Pa.*—Registered Way Bills must be entered on both the accounts of Mails Received and Mails Sent, as the case may be. You will find in these accounts a proper column, headed "Reg."

Postage on American Agriculturist, &c.—*N. B. T., W——, Kas.*—The "American Agriculturist," being a monthly, and weighing less than 4oz., the quarterly postage is 3cts. The "Rural World," being a semi-monthly, the quarterly postage would be 6cts., if the paper weighs 4oz. or less, and 12cts. if over 4oz.

Unpaid Letters sent to a D. P. O.—*J. G., St. M——, Minn.*—No account is kept of the unpaid postage if the letter is sent to a D. P. O.

Free Papers to Subscribers.—*A. J. M., S——, Pa.*—Only *weekly* papers sent to *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and only *one* copy to each subscriber can pass through the mails free, and these only to subscribers living within the county of publication.

Postmaster obliged to Change the Mail.—*H. C. H.*, ——, —It is one of the duties of a postmaster to change the mails.

Sending Way Bill with Registered Letters.—*P. M. F—— C——, Cal.*—The regulations require an ordinary *way* bill marked "I. R.," to be sent with the package containing registered letters, whether ordinary letters accompany them or not. We hope all postmasters will strictly comply with this, and follow our example in not discussing its *utility*.

Forwarding Drop Letters. *M. Y. S., East E——, N.Y.*—Drop Letters, when forwarded, should be *charged up* to the proper rate of postage.

Sending Letters to a D. P. O.—*O. M. W., O——, Mich.*—Send the matter referred to through Chicago D. P. O.

Post Office Blanks.—*J. L., O——, Cal.*—There are three Blank Agencies, each of which supplies certain States and Territories. One of these being at Washington, is under the charge of the First Assistant P. M. General. California is supplied by the agency at New York the proper address of which is, "Post Office Blank Agent at New York, N. Y." Besides the blanks supplied by these agencies, however, there are other blanks which are supplied only by the First Assistant P. M. General. What these are you can learn by applying to that officer for blank "Requisitions for Blanks," form No. 39.

Postage on Printed Bills containing Request to Put up in an Office.—*J. S., W——, Pa.*—If the "request" is printed, such bills would be subject to printed matter postage; if written, to letter postage.

Franking Privilege.—*H. M. J., D——, O., and S. S. H., P—— C——, Pa.*—We refer you to our article on this subject in the *Mail* for September last.

Hours for keeping Post Office Open.—*E. F. R. C., H——, Ill.*—The regulations require post offices to be kept open "during the usual business hours" if there are no usual business hours in your village, keep your office open such hours as will accommodate the public.

Rates of Foreign Postage.—*H. H. W., C——, Ill.*—The recently established rates of 27cts. and 17cts. to Holland, &c., do not abolish the rate of 21cts. via London by Am. Packet. A rate of 18cts. on all letters to Switzerland, via Belgium, has been established, but as yet the steamers by which they are to be conveyed are not running.

Assistant Route Agent.—*L——, N. H.*—The First Assistant P. M. General has the appointment of route agents. Recommendations by your member of Congress and other influential persons would, doubtless, be useful. We do not know what the salary would be on the route you mention, as the salaries vary.

Accounting for Postag[illegible] Yearly.—*R. K. S., Mt C——, Ill.*—The p[illegible]ge for each quarter must be entered in each quarterly account current.

Postage on Weekly and Monthly Pu[illegible]tions to News-dealers residing in Montana Territory.—*G. O. W., T——, Kas.*—Sec. 229 of Regulations confines the privilege of re[illegible]ing weekly and monthly publications at quarterly rates of postage, to one copy each, received from the regular office of publication, and only by *bona fide* subscribers.

Mail Carrier Running Irregularly.—*G. S. B., J——, N. Y.*—You should report the facts of the case to the Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dep't.

Box Rents.—*J. M., A—— C——, Iowa.*—We refer you to an article on this subject in the *Mail* for last June.

Postmaster's Predecessor accounting for Postage collected Yearly.—*W. E. B., H——, Iowa.*—All money collected by a retiring postmaster, and not accounted for to the Department, should be paid to his successor.

Returning Mis-directed Stamped Envelopes to the Department.—*A. E. P., C——, N. Y.*—In order to have mis-directed stamped envelopes redeemed, the whole of such envelopes, and not the stamps only, must be sent, with a special letter, to the Third Assistant P. M. General.

Robbery of Post Office.—*J. W., B——, Mo.*—"Credit will not be allowed in cases where offices have been robbed of stamps or stamped envelopes." "But this regulation does not refer to claims arising under the acts of Congress for the relief of loyal postmasters who have been robbed by bodies of armed men." See section 182, Regulations of 1866.

Smokers and Loungers in Post Offices.—*M. E. C., M——, N. Y.*—Postmasters are not obliged to allow smokers and loungers in post offices. The good order and neatness of an office must, however, depend on the postmaster himself, and not on the laws and regulations of the P. O. Department.

Postage on Transient Papers from Canada.—*J. R. C., C——, N. Y.*—See article in our editorial columns.

Postage to Demerara, British Guiana, &c.—*D. C. P., Tomah, Wis.*—Ten cents the half ounce is the postage on all letters to foreign countries with which the United States have not postal treaties.

Forwarding Circulars.—*L. W. B., So. D——, Mass.*—No other mail matter than *domestic* LETTERS can be forwarded *free*. See article on this subject in the *Mail* for September.

Special Agents.—*C. W., F——, D Y.*—Besides the Special Agents included in our published list, there are others appointed for temporary or special duties.

Letter Addresses.

SEANTOWN POST SPEAKEYETH.

Skedaddle! Skyugle! make manifold tracks—
Take strides most prodigious and many;
Don't stop by the way, foolish questions to ax,
But, Git! for Nor'West *Pennsylvany.*

Go out to that country that smelleth of *Ile*,
Find *Meadville* as quick as you're able;
Provoke (if you can) just the ghost of a smile
At the *Repub's* Editorial Table.

I've said all I want to, so now just "wake snakes;"
Who it's for, I've neglected to tell,—oh!
Well I reckon this letter is *Wm. Breed Drake's*,
And the least as the best—of that fellow.

For T. B. Smith, who's up so high,
Tho' still on earth, he's near the sky.
The business he pursues is this—
He keeps a stereotype "offis,"
So, postman, when you're on your beat,
Find No. 90 Nassau street,
Then many flights of stairs ascend,
You'll find his office where they end.
He's always pleasant, cheerful, witty—
The kindest man in
NEW YORK CITY.

New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of November, 1866:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Caneville,	Jackson,	La.
Rifle Point,	Concordia,	"
West Fork,	Calcasieu,	"
Rehoboth,	Somerset,	Md.
Straight Fork,	Scott,	Ky.
Centreville,	Webster,	"
Lee City,	Columbiana,	Ohio.
Jimes,	Jackson,	"
Middle Base,	Ottawa,	"
Wills Creek,	Coshocton,	"
Horsley's Landing,	Nelson,	Va.
Chincoteague,	Accomack,	"
Trinity Church,	Bedford,	"
Manchester Centre,	Ontario,	N. Y.
Horse Shoe Bend,	Scott,	Tenn.
Wagner's Valley,	Coffee,	"
Fountain Creek,	Maury,	"
Owl Hill,	Cumberland,	"
Pelo Alto,	Lawrence,	"
North Springs,	Jackson,	"
Trion,	Jefferson,	"
Okolono,	Carter,	"
Homer.	Grant,	Wis.
Ayres' Retreat,	Bell,	Tex.
Osage,	Colorado,	"
Haughts' Store,	Dallas,	"
Gledo Creek,	Hopkins,	"
Camp McDermitt,	*Unknown*,	Nev.
Long Run,	Fairfield,	S. C.
Monticello,	"	"
Dyson's Mills,	Edgefield,	"
Last Chance,	Lucas,	Iowa.
Mineral Spring,	Northampton,	Pa.
Brown's Mills,	Harrison,	W. Va.
Roxalana,	Roane,	"
Muses' Bottom,	Jackson,	"
Smith's Corners,	Oceana,	Mich.
Marlette,	Sanilac,	"
Pierces',	Goochland,	Va.
Lanesville,	King William,	"
King William C. H.,	" "	"
Brucetown,	Frederick,	"
Brookneal,	Campbell,	"
Freeshade,	Middlesex,	"
Selina,	Athens,	Ohio.
Lawtonville,	Burke,	Ga.
Walnut Springs,	Scott,	Tenn.
Gladeville,	Wilson,	"
Ponville,	"	"
Winfield,	Scott,	"
Fredericktown,	Coffee,	Ken.
Ridge,	Linn,	"
South Bend,	Cass,	Neb.
Thomas' X. Roads,	Darlington,	S. C.
Lott,	Edgefield,	"
Haybrook,	Webster,	Mo.
Clare,	Christian,	"
Westville,	Chariton,	"
Galena,	Stone,	"
Pallas,	Greene,	"
Marvel,	Bates,	"
Newtown,	Putnam,	"
Kenner,	Jefferson,	La.
Jefferson,	"	"
Saint Charles,	Arkansas,	Ark.
Sugar Loaf,	Sebastian,	"
Merchantville,	Camden,	N. J.
Oil Rock,	Wirt,	W. Va.
California House,		"
Perryville,	McDonald,	"

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Houcktown,	Hancock,	Ohio.
Sword's Creek,	Russell,	Va.
Mannborough,	Amelia,	"
Clinton Mills,	Clinton,	N. Y.
Williamsburgh,	Trempeleau.	Wis.
Lovejoy,	Bureau,	Ill.
Byram,	Hinds,	Miss.
Millburnton,	Greene,	Tenn.
Pine Top,	Morgan,	"
Olivers,	Anderson,	"
Locust Grove,	Weakley,	"
Ashwood,	Maury,	"
George's Store,	Lincoln,	"
Oregon,	"	"
Cheeseland,	Angelina,	Tex.
Sour Lake,	Hardin,	"
Cedar Plains,	Morgan,	Ala.
White Bird,	Idaho,	Idaho.
Fort Seldan,	*Unknown*,	N. M.
Sidney,	Ralls,	Mo.
Blooming Rose,	Texas,	"
Saint Bernard,	St. Bernard,	La.
Bayou Barbary,	Livingston,	"
Mulberry Grove,	Jefferson,	Ark.
Junction,	Hampshire,	W. Va.
Red House Shoals,	Putnam,	"
Flinty Branch,	Mitchell,	N. C.
Saltpeter Cave,	Botetourt,	Va.
Namakagon,	Burnett,	Wis.
Tilton,	Whitfield,	Ga.
Anally,	Sonoma,	Cal.
Live Oak,	DeWitt,	Tex.
Delphos,	Ottawa,	Kan.
Ashland,	Cass,	Neb.
Camp Creek,	Lancaster,	"
Olive Branch,	"	"
Lima,	Greenville,	S. C.
Level Land,	Abbeville,	"
Kenesa,	Walker,	Ala.
Truss,	Jefferson,	"
Dodsonville,	Jackson,	"
Waverly,	Chambers,	"
Oakfuskey,	Randolph,	"
Landersville,	Lawrence,	"
Milo,	Pike,	"
West Danvers,	Essex,	Mass.
Knoxville,	Claiborne,	La.
Jarrold Valley,	Raleigh,	W. Va.
Mouses',	Grant,	"
Magnolia,	La Rue,	Ky.
Jessamine,	Gerrard,	"
Saint Mary's,	St. Clair,	Mich.
Red House,	Cattaraugus,	N. Y.
Swensonville,	Pittsylvania,	Va.
Sewee,	Meigs,	Tenn.
McKenzie,	Carroll,	"
Millville,	Lincoln,	"
Prospect Station,	Giles,	"
Nettle Carrier,	Overton,	"
Grand Junction,	Hardeman,	"
Rancho,	Gonzales,	Tex.
Cordova,	"	"
Neeses' Store,	Fayette,	"
Richardsonville,	Obarlton,	Mo.
Sylvan Lodge,	Newton,	"
Rose Hill,	Johnson,	"
Pleasant Views,	Ray,	"
Chappell's Bridge,	Newberry,	S. C.
Brushy Creek,	Anderson,	"
Stateburgh,	Sumter,	"
Meinecker,	San Joaquin,	Cal.
Elsinore,	Allen,	Kan.
Elyton,	Jefferson,	Ala.

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

DISCONTINUED.

Name.	County and State.	Nearest Office.
The Village,	Point Coupee, La.	Same Office.
West Pit Hole,	Venango, Pa.	Pithole City.
Fort Hunter,	Montgomery, N. Y.	Fort Plain,
Stovertown,	Muskingum, Ohio.	Putnam.
Hertford,	Perquimons, N. C.	Woodville.
Fox Spring,	Overton, Tenn.	Same Office.
Swanville,	Jefferson, Ind.	Hanover.
Wolf Creek,	Bartholomew, Ind.	South Betheny.
Fordham,	Adams, Wis.	Arcade.
Cornville,	La Salle, Ill.	Ottawa.
Parkville,	Summit, Col.	Hamilton, Park Co.
Gedsden,	Richland, S. C.	Columbia.
Elyton,	Jefferson, Ala.	Decatur.
Williams,	Allegheny, Pa.	Perrysville.
Old Landing,	Estill, Ky.	Irvine.
Sherman,	Muskegon, Mich.	Muskegon.
Chubb's Corners,	Livingston, "	Howell.
Crystal Lake,	Oceana, "	Pent Water.
Ruther Glen,	Caroline, Va.	Bowling Green.
Water Mill,	Suffolk, N. Y.	Southampton.
East Liberty,	Allen, Ind.	Monroeville.
Makee,	Alamakee, Iowa.	Waukon.
New Haven,	Washington, "	Washington.
Harrisburgh,	Hennepin, Minn.	Minneapolis.
Walcott,	Rice, "	Faribault.
Oak Grove,	Knuckels, Neb.	Big Sandy.
Selma,	Desha, Ark.	Little Rock.
North Somers,	Tolland, Ct.	Somers.
New Sharon,	Monmouth, N. J.	Allentown.
Richland,	Butler, Ky.	Morgantown.
Furman Hill,	Wyoming, Pa.	Mehoopany.
Grape Grove,	Greene, Ohio.	South Solon.
Mile Strip,	Madison, N. Y.	Clockville.
Blossom,	Erie, "	Buffalo.
Mt. Pleasent,	Saratoga, "	Saratoga Springs
South Gaston,	Halifax, N. C.	Weldon.
Gallatin,	Copiah, Miss.	Hazlehurst.
Sligo,	Dekalb, Tenn.	Smithville.
McIntire,	Wilkinson, Ga.	Irwinton.
Duane Street,	Habersham, "	Clarksville.
Winchester,	Macon, "	Oglethorpe.
Spruce,	Bates, Mo.	Johnstown.
Hokes' Bluff,	Cherokee, Ala.	Cedar Bluff.
Moore's Ranch,	Marion, Kan.	Marion Centre.
Underwoods',	Marion, Ohio.	Marits'.
Lena,	Fulton, "	Wauson.
Blue Mounds,	Dane, Wis.	Mt. Horeb.
Cerro Gordo,	Hardin, Tenn.	Cravens' Landing.
Preston,	Marin, Cal.	Tomales.
Dover,	Olmsted, Minn.	Rochester.
Greenwood,	DeKalb, Ala.	Rawlingsville.
Randolph,	La Fayette, Ark.	Little Rock.
Phoenixville,	Morgan, W. Va.	Berkeley Springs.
Van Buren,	Onondaga, N. Y.	Syracuse.
St. Andrews,	Orange, "	Newburgh.
Wolf Creek,	Lenawee, Mich.	Adrian.
Bunker Hill,	Bedford, Va.	Liberty C. H.
Peter's Creek,	Patrick, "	Patrick.
Newtonville,	Caswell, N. C.	Milton.
Highland Park,	Lake, Ill.	Waukegan.
Spring Creek,	Cass, Ind.	Logansport.
Knob City,	Spencer, Ind.	Rockport.
Hazle Prairie,	Fillmore, Minn.	Fillmore.
Le Sueur City,	Le Sueur, "	Le Sueur.
Kenner,	Matagorda, Tex.	Matagorda.
Sandersville,	Chester, S. C.	Chester C. H.
Wood Shop,	Darlington, S. C.	Darlington.
Philadelphia,	" "	"
Wateree,	Richland, "	Columbia.
Divide,	Keokuk, Iowa.	Sigourney.
Cross,	Ringold, "	Mt. Ayr.
Canton,	Anderson, Kan.	Garnett.

NAMES CHANGED.

Name.	County and State.	Changed to.
Cosgrove Hall,	Snyder, Pa.	Bannerville.
Tribes' Hill,	Montgomery, N. Y.	Tribes' Hill Station
Olive Branch,	Clermont, Ohio.	Willowville.
Open Pond,	Henry, Ala.	Gordon.
Southampton,	Bucks, Pa.	Davisville.
Gold Region,	Moore, N. C.	Carter's Mills.
Wilson,	Macon, Ill.	Mount Zion.
Waco,	Madison, Ky.	Elliston.
Brown's Corners,	Wayne, Ohio.	Yew.
Buttermilk Falls,	Orange, N. Y.	Highland Falls.
Florence City,	Idaho, Idaho.	Meadow Creek.
Fort John Buford,	*Unknown*, Dak.	Fort Sanders.
Landis,	Cumberland, N. J.	North Vineland.
Pierceville,	Bedford, Va.	Bellevue.
Sandy Springs,	Benton, Tenn.	Big Sandy.
Sheridan,	Lyon, Kan.	Americus.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.
(PRESIDENTIAL.)

Name.	County and State.	Postmasters.
Frederick,	Frederick, Md.	Thomas M. Wolfe.
Greensburgh,	Westmoreland, Pa.	Daniel Welty.
Jamestown,	Chautauqua, N. Y.	John T. Wilson.
Little Falls,	Herkimer, "	Mason S. VanSlyke
Oswego,	Oswego, "	Samuel R. Taylor.
Springfield,	Clarke, Ohio.	James Johnson.
Richmond,	Wayne, Ind.	Edwin A. Jones.
Columbia,	Tuolumne, Cal.	Pyam B. Bacon.
Kansas City,	Jackson, Mo.	Barrison B. Branch
Saint Joseph,	Buchanan, "	George H. Hall.
Saint Johnsburg,	Caledonia, Vt.	H'y W. Fleetwood.
Elkton,	Cecil, Md.	Joseph P. Cantwell
Le Roy,	Genesee, N. Y.	John P. Mitchell.
Madison,	Jefferson, Ind.	C. L. Shrewsbury.
Jeffersonville,	Clarke, "	James N. Patterson
Warsaw,	Kosciusko, "	Andrew G. Wood.
Waterloo,	Black Hawk, Iowa.	J. P. Evans.
Cincinnati,	Hamilton, Ohio.	Wm. H. H. Taylor.
Zanesville,	Muskingum, "	Wm. C. Morehead.
Finley,	Hancock, "	Cloye B. Wilson.
Fort Madison,	Lee, Iowa.	W. C. Hershberger.
Ottumwa,	Wapello, Iowa.	Samuel B. Evans.
Milford,	Worcester, Mass.	James H. Baker.
Morristown,	Morris, N. J.	A. H. Stanburrough
Newton,	Sussex, "	Henry C. Kelsey.
Scranton,	Luzerne, Pa.	William H. Pier.
Wilkesbarre,	" "	Peter Russell,
Huntingdon,	Huntingdon, Pa.	George A. Miller.
Hazleton,	Luzerne, "	Henry Gliene.
Montrose,	Susquehannah "	Daniel Brewster.
Lewisburg,	Union, "	John H. Beale.
Portsmouth,	Scioto, Ohio.	Wm. R. Smith.
Wooster,	Wayne, "	Reason B. Spink.
Xenia,	Greene, "	James Hoyle.
Poughkeepsie,	Dutchess, N. Y.	Henry C. Smith.
Cold Spring,	Putnam, "	Patrick McGuire.
Chicago,	Cook, Ill.	Robert A. Gilmore.
Minneapolis,	Hennepin, Minn.	W. W. McNair.
Circleville,	Pickaway, Ohio.	Harlay H. Sage.

RE-OPENED.

ALABAMA.

Bibb, Pike. — Branchville, St. Clair.
Clopton, Dale,

FLORIDA.

Greenwood, Jackson.

GEORGIA.

Frederica, Glynn.

MISSISSIPPI.

Carlilse' Mills, Perry, — Taylors' Depot, La Fayette,
Enon, " — Ash Creek, Oktibbeha.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Jackson Springs, Moore, — Snow Creek, Iredell,
Patton's Home, Rutherford, — Saint John, Hertford,
Richland Valley, Haywood, — Dunn's Rock, Henderson,
Duncan's Creek, Cleveland, — Currituck C. H., Currituck,
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland — Black Mountain, McDowell,
Margaretsville, Northampt'n — North Cove, "
Turnpike, Buncombe, — Fork Mountain, Yancy,
Bethany Church, Iredell, — Westbrook, Bladen,
Averysborough, Harnett, — Seaboard, Northampton,
Little River, Alexander, — Stanhope, Nash.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Calhoun's Mills, Abbeville, — McInnis' Bridge, Marion.

TENNESSEE.

Okolona, Carter, — Rossville, Fayette,
Post Oak Springs, Roane. — Rural Hill, Wilson.

TEXAS.

Charleston, Hopkins, — Llano, Llano.
Kentucky Town, Grayson,

VIRGINIA.

Sublets' Tavern, Powhatan, Oak Park, Madison.

Miscellaneous Information.

Dead Letters.

In the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully Chap. 35, Regulations of 1866, and Sections 1 and 2, Act of June 12, 1866.

Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs only in the rate, and not, as heretofore, in the weight or standard. The *maximum standard weight* is now half an ounce, and the *rate* is twenty-four cents; postage to Great Britain and Ireland, therefore, is as follows, viz.:

One rate (24 cents) for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

Two rates (48 cents) when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

Three rates (72 cents) when over 1, but not exceeding 1½ ounces, &c., &c.

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.16, being chargeable with nine rates. All *part paid* letters to foreign countries are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Columbus Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Nashville, Tenn.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Memphis, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
Chicago, Ill.	Napoleon, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Galveston, Texas.

Postmasters at the smaller offices will send all registered letters addressed to offices beyond their respective States to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route—enclosing them, with the registered letter bill, in envelopes, addressed to the Postmaster of that office, sending the return bill there also, and treating them exactly as if intended for *delivery* there.

POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Portland, Detroit, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces.
for distance not over 3,000 miles. .... 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles.......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)..		35 cts.
Six times per week,	" "	30 "
For Tri-Weekly,	" "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly,	" "	10 "
For Weekly,	" "	5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (excepting bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each, prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5.00 A. M.	4.00 P. M.
" " (Wy)	5.00 A. M.	2.00 P. M.
East Mail		5.00 A. M.
"		1.30 P. M.
" (via Newp't & Fall River boat)		3.00 P. M.
" (via New Haven Way)	5.00 A. M.	2.30 P. M.
"		6.00 P. M.
South		5.00 A. M.
"		4.30 P. M.
"		5.30 P. M.
"		10.30 P. M.
West, (via Allentown)	7.00 A. M	6.30 P. M.
Calif'a (by steamer) 1st, 11th, 21st ea. month		10.30 P. M.
" (overland via Allentown)	7.00 A. M	6.30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.		3.00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5.00 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
" (Wy)	5.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport		2.00 P. M.
Long Island		5.00 A. M.
" "		2.30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—(Through) 8.00 A. M.; 1.00, 11.30 P. M. (Way) 6.15 A. M.; 8.30, 7.15 P. M.

EAST—(Boston Express) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, 11.30 P.M. (Railroad Way) 10.30 A. M.; 1.30, 6.00 P. M. (Fall River, by Rail) 5.30 A. M.; (by Boat) 7.30 A. M.

SOUTH—(Through) 5.45 A. M.; 6.00, 10.30 P. M. (Philadelphia Way) 8.30, 12.30 P. M.

WEST—(via Allentown) 5.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.; (via Erie Railway) 7.30 A. M.; 1.00, 10.30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—(by Steamer) 1st, 11th and 21st, each month; (Overland, via Allentown) 5.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 6.30 P. M. to 7.30 A. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS

TO POSTMASTERS.

THE undersigned respectfully solicits attention to his system of keeping, rendering and collecting Newspaper and Box accounts. He offers it as the result of twelve years' experience in the difficulties, vexations and uncertainties of keeping these accounts in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations, so well understood and painfully realized by Postmasters and their assistants.

The author is confident that in this system will be found a most valuable auxiliary, and one long needed in this perplexing branch of official duty. The advantages of it are, its simplicity, certainty, celerity, and cheapness. It is in exact and full accordance with the requisitions of Postal Law, and renders compliance with the regulations of the Department in regard to these accounts, and their Quarterly Return, easy, certain, and with little comparative cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of Post Office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

From ten to fifteen sheets are sufficient to last that period for offices of the Fifth and Fourth classes, and will be sent together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, post paid, as follows:

For Ten Sheets .. .. $1 50.
For Fifteen Sheets .... 2 00.

After which Postmasters ordering in quantities of from Ten to Twenty sheets will be furnished by mail, post paid, at the rate of $8.00 per 100 sheets.

Over this quantity, for large offices, an additional amount, to cover *Postage*, will be required.

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at a reduced rate.

WILLIAM TRYON.

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Box 5532, New York P. O.
Dec. '66, tf.

Now Ready.

STONE'S POST OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK,
FOR THE
Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages.

Every Postmaster should have it.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish postmasters with the above book at the following prices, viz.:

No. 1, containing 106 pages, $5.00, sent by mail, post-paid.
No. 2, containing 202 pages, $6.00, sent by express.
" 3, " 276 " 7.50, " "
" 4, " 376 " 10.00, " "

Also, for the *smallest* offices, in flexible covers, $2.50, sent by mail, post-paid.

This book is highly recommended by all postmasters who have examined it; is simple, accurate, designed for *four* years; is made of fine paper, printed headings, paged, alphabeted and substantially bound.

Postmasters ordering the book should order the right size for their office, stating size, and remitting price of same.

No. 1, designed for small offices, No. 2, offices supplying five to ten thousand inhabitants. Large sizes for larger offices.

Descriptive Circulars sent on application.

All orders should be addressed to the undersigned. M. H. STONE, Asst. P. M.
a66 5t Burlington, Vermont.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

STONE'S
Post Office Account Book.

IN different styles of binding, at reduced prices. No. 1, sent by mail, post paid, $4. No. 2, sent by Express, $5.

All orders should be addressed to
M. H. STONE,
Asst. P. M.,
Oct. '66, tf. Burlington, Vt.

DODGE & McLELLAN,

SOLICITORS of Claims and Patents, No. 448 Fifteenth Street, (over National Metropolitan Bank, and opposite Treasury Department,) Washington, D. C.

Special attention given to all just claims arising from the late war, and under the Internal Revenue Laws, in the Court of Claims, and before the various Executive Departments.

References, by permission: Hon. A. W. Randall, Postmaster General; Hon. J. M. Brodhead, 2d Comptroller of the Treasury; Major Gen. B. W. Brice, Paymaster-General U. S. A.; Henry D. Cooke, of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers; and many Members of Congress and Heads of Bureaus.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Acapulco		10	2	‡
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton		33	4	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Adrianople, French mail	*30	*60		
Africa, (West Coast,) British mail		33	4	
Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c)		*38	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*30		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British pkt.		5	4	
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*22	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54		
Antivari, French mail	*30	*60		
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Argentine Republic, via England		45	4	
do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux	30	60		
Ascension, via England		45	4	
Aspinwall		10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do via Panama		22	6	
do by private ship from N. York or Boston		5	2	‡
do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry,)	*30	*60		‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez	50	102		
do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55		
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42		
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles	51	57	8	
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42		
do closed mail, via England		*27	5	5
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Belgrade do do by American pkt.		21	7	
do do do by British packet		5	7	
do by French mail	*21	*42		
Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada		18	6	4
Bolivia		34	6	4
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail	30	60		
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Brazils, via England		45	4	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66		
do Am. packet		10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen mail		*10	2	1
do Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles		*10	2	‡
do do do exceeding 3000 miles		*15	2	‡
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Buenaventura		18	6	4
Buenos Ayres, via England		45	4	
do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux	30	60		
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
Canada		*10	2	
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	
Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	4	
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Canea, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton		45	8	
do do do Marseilles		53	6	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60		
Carthagena		18	6	
C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	6	
do do do by British packet		5	6	
do French mail	30	60		
do British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	6	
Chili		34	6	4
China, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste		55		
do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez	40	72		
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship		3		
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Corfu—see Ionian Islands.				
Corsica, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*15	*30		
Costa Rica		10	2	‡
Cuba		10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England		45	4	
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	9	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*20	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54		‡
Durazzo, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	6	
do do by British packet		5	6	
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste		68	13	
do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste		36	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez	40	72		
do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste		64		
do French mail	30	60		
Ecuador		34	6	4
Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	8	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail		36	11	
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[To places excepted above, 21c. by U.S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.]				
Falkland Islands, via England		33	4	
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42		‡
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40		
Galatz, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt		5	2	
Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Gambia, via England		33	4	
Gaudaloupe, via England		45	4	
Guatemala		10	2	‡
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)		*30	6	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail		*15	3	1
Gibraltar, French mail	21	42		
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.		21	4	1
do do by British packet		5	4	1
Great Britain and Ireland		*24	2	(†)
Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	14	
do French mail	*30	*60		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*35	3	1
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	4	
do do do by British pkt.		5	4	
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York		*10	2	1
do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do French mail	*21	*42		
Hanover, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Havana—see Cuba.				
Hayti, via England		45	4	
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do in British pkt		5	2	
do do via England, by private ship		33	4	
Holland, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England		*27	2	
do by American packet, via Belgium		*17	4	3
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54		
Honduras		34	6	
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
do by French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do Prussian closed mail		36	10	
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	
do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	6	
Ineboli, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c)		*38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
do British mail, via England	35	49	4	
Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina, by French mail	*30	*60		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Jaffa, Prussian closed mail		38		
do French mail	*30	*60		
do open British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60		
do (*to Yokohama*) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Jerusalem, British mail		33	4	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60		
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	6	
do French mail		53		
Larnica, by French mail	*30	*60		
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Latakia, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail		33	4	
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lubec, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lucca, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do do Hamburg mail		*22	3	1
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	
do French mail	*27	*54	*2	‡
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60		
Majorca, British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt		21	4	
do do do British packet		5	4	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Martinique, via England		45	4	
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Mexico		10	2	‡
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail	*21	*42		
Messina, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		22		
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Minorca, by British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Mitylene, Prussian closed mail		38		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	3	1
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail		60		
Montevideo, via England		45	4	
do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux	30	00		
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail		22		
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.		5	2	‡
Natal, British Mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do Marseilles		53	6	
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England		*27	2	
do by American packet, via Belg		*17	4	3
New Brunswick		*10	2	‡
Newfoundland		10	2	‡
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.)		16	6	
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
do by mail to San Francisco		3		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do via Panama		22	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of		34	6	
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*42	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*38	3	1
do French mail	*33	*66		1
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs.				
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*13	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Panama		10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England		45	4	
Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
Parma, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	3	1
Penang, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
Penang, British mail, via Southampton		45	0	
do French mail	30	60		
Peru		22	6	4
Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do do French mail	30	60		
Placentia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25		
do French mail	27	54		
Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*29	3	1
do French mail	*30	*60		1
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60		
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana		34		
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	30	42		
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa, Prussian closed mail		38		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov.				
Prussia, Prussian closed mail		*30	0	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		1
Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	0	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail		44	12	
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do do Bremen or H'burg mail		*28		
Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.)		*42		
Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*29		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Rustchuck, by French mail	*30	*60		
Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	2	
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco		3	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*23	4	1
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do do do Fr. mail	*21	*42		
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		*30	0	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do do French mail	*21	*42		
Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54		
do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	8	
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60		
Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do do French mail	30	60		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Seres, by French mail	*30	*60		
Servia, by Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria	21	42	2	†
Seychelles the, French mail	*30	*60		
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail		47	6	
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	
do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		22		
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	6	
do French mail	30	00		
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt.		21		
do do do by British packet		5		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail		30		
Sophia, by French mail	*30	*60		
Spain, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	21	42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	30	42		
St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica		18	6	
do via Havana		34	0	
Sulina, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.)		*36	10	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*33	3	1
do French mail	*33	*66		‡
St. Helena, via England		45	4	
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.)		*35	9	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen mail		*19	4	1
do by Hamburg mail		*19	3	1
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	0	
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60		
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British pkt.		5	4	
Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	
Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
Prussian closed mail		26	14	
By Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.		21	2	
do do by British pkt.		5	2	
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42		
Turk's Island		10	2	‡
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*28	3	1
Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux	30	60		
do British mail, via England		45	4	
Velona, Prussian closed mail		38		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	69	45	6	
do French mail	30	00		
Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.)		*30	6	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
" by American Ven. packet		10	3	
Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	6	
do do French mail	*20	*60		
Volo, Prussian closed mail		38	0	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
West Indies, Brit.		10	2	‡
do not Brit., (except Cuba,)		34	0	
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail		28	0	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30	3	1
Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do in Br. pkt.		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*00		

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

H. C. STOOTHOFF Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prus'n closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of December, 1866.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	Date of Departure from Boston.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1		South Pacific, & C.A.
Hamburg	U. S.	1		Hamburg City.
French	France	1		French mail, via Brest
Dales	U. S.	1		Ireland, v. Queenst'n.
Bremen	U. S.	1		Europe, ex't Fr. ml v. Southampt'n & Brem
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	3		Havana & Nassau.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	4	5	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	0		Havana & West Indies
Hamburg	U. S.	8		Europe, v. Southampton & Hamburg.
Dales	U. S.	8		Ireland via. Q'nstown.
Mexican	U. S.	10		Havana & Mexico.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11		A'str'lia, New Zealnd S. Pacific, Kingst'n, Ja.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	12		Europe v. Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	13		Havana.
French	France	15		French mail via Brest
Hamburg	U. S.	15		Hamburg City only.
Dales	U. S.	15		Ireland, v. Queenst'n
Bremen	U. S.	15		Europe, ex't Fr. ml v. Southampt'n & Brem
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	16	19	Europe, via Boston.
Nicaragua	U. S.	20		Nicaragua.
Havana	U. S.	20		Havana.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21		South Pacific & C. A.
Brazil	U. S.	22		Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Buenos Ayres &c
Havre	U. S.	22		Europe v. Falm. & Hav
Dales	U. S.	22		Ireland, v. Queenst'n.
Hamburg	U. S.	22		Ger. States v. Hamb'g
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	26		Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	27		Havana & W. Indies.
French	France	29		French mail via Brest
Dales	U. S.	29		Europe, except Fr'ch mail via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	29		Ger. Sts. v Bremen.
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	31		Havanna & Nassau.

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VII, No. 4. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1867. WHOLE No. 76.

Post Office Statistics.

We have compiled, from the official tables published with the Report of the Postmaster General, a number of interesting statistics, which will be found below, concerning the operations of the Department for the last fiscal year :

FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The following statement shows the operations of the free delivery system at the principal Post offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866 :

Offices.	Letters delivered.	Papers delivered.	Letters collected.
New York..........	13,653,639	1,264,527	11,681,835
Philadelphia........	7,680,788	1,213,062	6,744,870
Boston.............	3,746,446	393,114	2,702,243
Chicago............	2,832,361	450,381	2,160,603
St. Louis..........	2,214,527	408,372	1,047,763
Baltimore..........	2,170,062	384,327	987,579
Brooklyn...........	1,728,321	261,232	400,517
Washington........	1,377,194	289,968	772,938
Cleveland	1,284,277	349,771	861,569
Cincinnati..........	1,372,396	174,069	813,568

It should be remarked that no account is taken of the delivery or collection of newspapers, pamphlets, circulars, &c., &c.

The number of Letter Carriers employed at the above offices is as follows :

New York, 166; Philadelphia, 133; Boston, 50; Chicago, 45; St. Louis, 86; Baltimore, 43; Brooklyn, 3; Washington, 25; Cleveland, 21; Cincinnati, 30.

STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.

The following is a statement of the denominations and value of the postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers issued during the year :

Denomination.	Number issued.	Value.
1 cent stamps........	7,350,600	$ 74,506 00
2 cent "	47,664,600	951,092 00
3 cent "	283,762,300	8,512,869 00
5 cent "	1,204,480	60,224 00
10 cent "	4,055,940	405,594 00
12 cent "	994,000	119,280 00
15 cent "	160,000	24,000 00
24 cent "	1,911,825	458,838 00
30 cent "	515,320	154,596 00
90 cent "	53,840	48,456 00
Newspaper & periodical stamps, (5, 10 & 25 cent)	66,420	6,306 00
Total value of stamps......		$10,816,661 00

1 cent envelopes..............	8,514,250	
3 cent "	28,267,900	
6 cent "	348,000	
9 cent "	27,950	
18 cent "	23,750	
20 cent "	3,000	
24 cent "	27,950	
30 cent "	22,850	
40 cent "	17,050	
Total value of envelopes issued......		$921,500 00

2 cent "request" envelopes....	121,000	
3 cent " "	7,638,825	
6 cent " "	23,700	
Newspaper wrappers (2 cent)...	1,025,000	
Total value of "request" envelopes and newspaper wrappers issued		$250,506 75

Total stamps issued....	347,734,325, value	$10,816,661 00
" envelopes "	38,069,725, "	1,151,507 25
" wrappers "	1,025,000, "	20,500 00
Total......	386,829,050	$11,987,668 25

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

The number of letters containing money sent out by the Dead Letter Office during the year ending June 30, was 32,814, the amount of money contained therein being $244,589 99; of this number 27,948 letters, containing $221,066 19, were delivered to their proper owners. The number of letters again returned to the Dead Letter Office as unclaimed or otherwise not deliverable was 4,346, containing $20,358 50. The following are the reasons for non delivery of 53,572 letters and packages containing jewelry, photographs and miscellaneous articles, sent to the Dead Letter Office during the year: Held for postage, 2,484; Mis-directed and insufficient address, 5,863; Mis-sent, 2,640; Mails suspended, 685; Refused, 245; Not called for, Not found and Not known, 41,655. The number of dead letters sent to Foreign Countries during the year was 193,754; Received from Foreign Countries, 72,440. Whole number of letters and packages of all descriptions sent out during the year, 2,026,709.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the Department for the year ending June 30 :

Receipts.

From Letter postage....................	$ 752,274 79
" Newspaper postage, &c.............	692,635 30
" Registered letters..................	66,020 60
" Fines..................................	6 20
" Emoluments.........................	717,530 16
" Stamps sold.........................	12,204,729 64
" Dead Letters........................	18,393 14
" Internal Revenue from P. M's	10,462 91
" Miscellaneous sources..............	35,914 57
Total Receipts...........	$14,386,966 91

Expenditures.

For Compensation to Postmasters........	$3,454,677 44
" " " Letter-carriers......	584,359 51
" Transportation of the mails	8,201,954 30
" Wrapping paper	64,231 75
" Advertising.............................	79,621 31
" Mail bags...............................	94,296 88
" Mail depredations and Special Agents	95,758 68
" Clerks for Post Offices.................	1,786,049 67
" Postage stamps & stamped envelopes.	234,403 18
" Miscellaneous items	382,631 00
" Miscellaneous account, foreign mails.	350,459 88
" Other items of expenditure............	24,567 50
Total expenditures.........	$15,352,079 30

The postal receipts in the State of New York during the year were $3,472,784 60; Pennsylvania, $1,501,234 52; Illinois, $1,224,026 44; Massachusetts, $1,162,045 56; Ohio, $1,070,898 65. The value of stamps sold in New York was $2,984,380 81; in Pennsylvania, $1,328,629 03; in Illinois, $1,032,407 61; In Massachusetts, $994,504 58; in Ohio, $917,463 98.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The following is a statement of the number of letters and newspapers exchanged between the United States and Foreign Countries during the year :

Countries.	No. of Letters Received.	Sent.	No. of Newspapers Received.	Sent.
Great Britain..	2,252,691	2,270,365	1,052,706	1,531,493
Prussia	483,770	471,876	33,797	122,943
France........	755,411	629,931	123,168	311,368
Belgium	30,595	25,068	15,932	7,123
Bremen.......	295,816	622,992	20,776	352,295
Hamburg.....	280,001	385,529	21,257	225,278
West Indies...	338,110	255,327	78,545	122,651
Panama.......	70,495	70,006	17,429	88,580
Mexico........	18,053	31,166	4,695	26,126
Brazil.........	17,788	24,754	6,419	15,680
Total.....	4,543,030	4,840,916	1,381,724	2,804,442

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

What a glorious Institution is Christmas! What a realization of bright anticipations come with it! Saints and sinners celebrate it, the old and young revel in its illimitable liberties. Dignity bends, misanthropy mellows, avarice grows liberal—and juvenility is king.

Happy meetings, greetings, geese and turkey eatings are the salient features of the occasion—but underlying all these are scores of other things which make young hearts leap with new life, and old ones swell with sympathetic delight. Of course every one is not blessed with cherubs of his own, and therefore, if he requires the services of Santa Claus to pay tribute to somebody else's—he may or he may not make a hit. Some of your bachelor friends are in this category, and essay to continue popular with the grown folks, by tickling the fancy of the little ones—and by a skilful purchase of the most extraordinary and indescribable things in the noisy toy line sometimes succeed. I made the attempt and failed. I received an invitation and accepted it, to spend this eighteenth century-old holiday with an esteemed friend and his wife who are blessed with a family of the John Rogers proportions, and before going I purchased a supply of surprises for the young ones, in the way of fish horns, rattles, drums, squeaking birds and beasts, but the sequel showed that I was unfortunate in the selection of my Christmas gifts, for the infernal uproar created by the combined and continued exertions of seven pairs of arms and seven pairs of lungs, varying from one to ten years old so discomfitted Berrypebble and Chudd, two rich rural relatives of the family, that they left hurriedly, and in very bad temper. Of course I did not anticipate anything of this kind, and it had the effect to spoil the general appetite for a magnificent dinner. I said all I could, and did all I could to retrieve myself but "Ma and Aunt Thinwin" would not be smoothed down, and I secretly resolved to retire as soon as I could do so with an air of plausibility, and as luck would have it the auspicious moment soon arrived. An alarm of fire in the immediate neighborhood collected a great crowd, and taking advantage of the excitement I left, and repairing to my own domicile, I spread out my stock of creature comforts, lit my segar, sat down before the fire and gave way to reflection.

At first regret for being the unintentional cause of marring the enjoyments of my friend's family was paramount, but I soon began to think I was not so much to blame after all, and thus gradually reassuring myself I took higher ground, and in a little while I convinced myself that I was the injured instead of the injuring party. I had made the fledgelings happy, and that was precisely what I designed to do; and if nervous gold-bearing Arcadian cousins saw fit to return to the bowels of the land on account of a little innocent infantile clamor, it was no reason why I should chafe about it. I know from experience that it is perfectly impossible to please everybody. The kindest actions are regarded with suspicion by some. Benevolence is looked upon as money put out at usurious interest, Philanthropy, only a cloak worn by Ambition to secure notoriety, popularity and position, and the very best intentions are often thwarted by people, on the "dog in the manger" principle, who will not be benefitted themselves, nor allow any one else to be if they can help it. The only course therefore to pursue under such circumstances, is the one which ensures the greatest personal gratification, and in such case, selfishness is commendable.

Now the good nature which prompted me on Christmas day to good deeds, is the same which impels me to give good words to post office people through your columns from time to time, and if through your efforts, and the efforts of your correspondents, they are not shamed or persuaded into the proper performance of their duties, it must be owing entirely to the obtuseness of their heads or the perverseness of their hearts, neither of which are desirable or popular qualities. For instance, in one of my letters I spoke kindly and warningly to postmasters, and told them to look to the security of their offices. Have they done so? I have noticed in the papers lately several post office burglaries in different parts of the country, and it is fair to presume the *U. S. Mail* was regularly sent to some of these sufferers. Did they read it? Doubtful. Why, I am surprised that these affairs do not oftener occur, for it seems to me from the observations I am able to make during my peregrinations about the country, that P. M's. offer through the carelessness with which they conduct their official duties, a premium to burglars and robbers to "break in and steal," so that something can be covered up, or accounted for. Or as Insurance Companies sometimes do, by permitting persons to effect a policy on their property to a greater extent than its worth, thus holding out inducements to them to fire their own premises. I don't think the size of an office, or the extent of its business, is to be taken in consideration when the question of safety is involved. One letter should be as carefully guarded as one hundred, and the official who jeopards it because it is a small trust, will not be very careful or anxious about a large one.

From some cause or other, dogs are rarely found about post offices. Now, whether they are too vigilant or too scarce owing to the high price of sausages, I can't say, but it is a fact, that it is very rare to find so safe and yet so cheap a sentinel in government employ. Again, I understand that but few officials sleep in post offices; of course I can't tell whether it is true or not, but if it is, I presume it is owing to the fear of being carried, while asleep, to some lonely spot, along with other mail matter, and cut open and scattered around promiscuously: for I am sure no one who has the courage to face the multitude from behind a rampart of boxes and drawers, and to say most savage things sometimes, would have the least fear of being carried away by less than nine or ten great, tall, black masked midnight marauders.

And then after all, perhaps it is not just the place to pass the night—post offices are generally such open places, *that one cannot enjoy oneself with his friends* without being seen—one's own room is the best place. If this should meet the eye of any official Berrypebble or Chudd and it annoys them, I can't help it.

MONS. TONSON.

Communications.

POST OFFICE AWAY UP IN VERMONT.
Dec. 20, 1866.

Editor U. S. Mail.—The article in the Dec. No. of the *Mail* by "NICOTINUS" has stirred within me a latent disposition to find fault with officials generally, and some postmasters in particular.

I fully agree with "NICOTINUS," that ignorance and carelessness are neither sufficient excuse for the many blunders daily perpetrated by postmasters.

The man who assumes the duties of postmaster has no right to be ignorant of them, yet many postmasters appear to think it unnecessary to post mark letters, or deface the stamps upon them, notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Postmaster General to postmark all letters plainly with the name of the office and State; also, thoroughly deface the stamps, under penalty of being reported by the postmaster at the office of delivery, with a strong intimation that such neglect is no trifle. But pray tell us how postmasters at the office of delivery are to report delinquents, when they insist upon daubing a little printers' ink upon letters instead of a plain postmark, and make a motion with a defacing stamp at random, oftener defacing the address than the stamp? I ask how is the postmaster at the office of delivery to report them, inasmuch as he has no right to open the letters, and finds nothing outside to indicate that they were ever inside of a post office, and can only guess it from the fact that they came in the mail.

The fact is, this nuisance is becoming intolerable.

"Mistakes will occur in the best regulated families," but there is no excuse except laziness for pitching a batch of letters into a mail bag in the manner I have mentioned, (and without wrappers too), while postmasters at the office of delivery have to open and distribute mails with defacing stamps in hand, and do the work of some dozen lazy fellows, as I have done, while an impatient crowd is waiting outside, and the postmaster is mentally perpetrating profanity, (if given to the habit), vowing all the while he would, if he could only delineate these postmarks, report those fellows before he slept.

I have long threatened to give vent to my feelings in this matter, and as I said, "NICOTINUS" stirred me up to "duty;" and now, Mr. Editor, I feel better, or should if I could be assured that all these lazy, (yes—that's the word—lazy) careless and ignorant postmasters and clerks would read this and remember it.

There is another subject upon which I wish to say a word, being incited thereto by "NICOTINUS," when he says, he "doubts not he (the careless P. M.) would bill a letter to the moon, were he to find one in his letter box directed to that sphere." I have no doubt some postmasters would pitch the moon itself into the bag without wrapper or postmark, if it only had a two-cent stamp "on to" it. When will postmasters learn that dry goods, tailors' shears, fur collars, &c., &c., are subject to letter postage? Probably many of them never.

I have received several packages of the *several kinds* I have mentioned within a few months, with a two-cent stamp upon them, when if a P. M. at the mailing office knew his duty as he ought, and did it, I should not be troubled with the scolding I invariably receive from the persons addressed, when I call for the extra 25 or 50 cents postage, accompanied with the remark, "I should think the P. M. who mailed it ought to know, and I suppose he has no right to send it if it wa'n't right" I think so too.

The reader will bear in mind that these packages are too large to put in any office box, and must of necessity be delivered to the official in person.

Now, Mr. Editor, I know all these delinquents who read the *Mail*, (and I presume many of them do), have read hints upon these matters many times, and have read the laws and regulations too, and yet heed them not.

If disposed, please insert this in next number of the *Mail*; if not, please pick your flint and try again, perhaps they will heed it.

A POSTMASTER.

P. O. INNUBIBUS, N. Y.
December, 1866.

Editor U. S. Mail.—I proposed in my last to say something on the use of "Distributing Offices." It can be summed up in a few words: Increased security and celerity in the transmission of mail matter from one State to another, especially if the two States be far distant from each other. Hence I consider it an imperative duty for every Postmaster to adhere to the Regulations for "Making up the Mails," (chapter X of Reg. of 1866) and to learn the various D. P. O's. to which he should send mail matter. Sometimes there is a choice. I cannot better illustrate this than by narrating the experience of a brother P. M., related to me as we sat chatting, one evening, over post office matters, and blowing that "cloud," which I allow, whether in the public or private rooms of my office, only during those hours not "the usual business hours of the place." My brother P. M., said he had taken charge of a *self running* office some two years before, where, of course, he had found matters at "sixes and sevens," a good deal of "fogyism" and things behind the age generally. A wagon load of sacks, some of them half rotten, a peck or two of locks, some useless from rust, and waste paper *ad libitum*, make a few items of his discoveries. Within the delivery of this office there lived a gentleman who had considerable correspondence with the west, particularly Wisconsin and Minnesota—by the way, as a man without a name is about as difficult to manage as a pitcher without a handle, I will call the gentleman by the distinguished name of Brown, and that he may not be confounded with others of the name, he shall have a given name of Dunn, Dunn Brown, Esq; and to keep my narrative within limits, I will confine his correspondence to one gentleman residing at St. Pauls whose name shall be the equally distinguished name of Green, Knott Green, Esq., of St. Pauls. The postmaster shall be known as P.M., and thus the three persons of the story will be introduced by name. One of Dunn Brown's standing complaints against the Post Office Department, was that letters to Knott Green were from twenty-four to thirty-six hours longer on the route than those from him. Dunn Brown could not understand it, and his understanding and dissatisfaction were still further increased, by the discovery that if his letters were sent to New York though some two hundred and fifty miles east, they reached St. Pauls sooner than if sent directly westward. Accordingly, whenever he mailed a letter to Knott Green, he personally requested that it should be sent "via New York," "Via New York?" P. M. would say to himself; "nearly three hundred miles east before starting westward—either I or the Department are greatly in error" and he set to work to find which. He found that a person could mail a letter for Milwaukee, for instance, remain at home twenty-four hours, and then reach Milwaukee in time to tell his correspondent that, in some six or twelve hours, he might expect a letter from him, mailed twenty-four hours before he left his place of residence. How is this? was a very natural question, but a little inquiry solved it. In a few words, the postal facilities had not kept pace with the age. "Once upon a time," before certain Rail Roads were, the "distributing office through which certain letters should *first* pass on their proper route" &c., was Buffalo, but the opening of new lines of railway had opened new routes of travel and postal service postmasters; had not been as sharp as commercial men, and hence advantage had not been taken of these new routes of postal service to the extent that should have been. To make my story short, the Cleveland office was found to be the D. P. O. on the direct route, inasmuch as the route agents on the Erie Railway make up a bag for Cleveland, which they put on the express train a few miles west of the office to which P. M. sent all his mails for separation, and that this bag reached Cleveland some ten or twelve hours sooner that letters by the same agent would reach Buffalo. P. M. said to himself, "Why should my western letters be sent miles out of the way to Buffalo, and by way trains, when they can be sent a more direct way and by express trains, why should I put grist in one end of my bag, and stones in the other, because others did before me?" So he took down the Regulations to see if he had authority to send to Cleveland D. P. O. instead of to Buffalo D. P. O.: he read, "*Letters not required by the foregoing provisions to be mailed direct, shall be mailed to the distributing office through which they should first pass on the proper route to the place of their destination.*" As he could find no instructions to send by any particular route he considered he had as good authority to send to the Cleveland D. P. O. as to New York D. P. O. He did this and the result was a decrease in the time required for Dunn Brown's letters to reach Knott Green, some very handsome compliments from Dunn Brown, who, by the way, is a wealthy and influential man, and satisfaction generally that the town had a *live* postmaster.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not know that postmasters have authority to select the route by which to send letters, I do not know that they have not such authority, and therefore I would not advise them to make any radical changes, without permission of the department, but I would advise them to keep at least "one eye open," and in these days of multiplied and multiplying railroads, to be continually on the watch, to learn if the transmission of mail matter can in any way be facilitated and made more expeditious, and when they find it can, to obtain the consent of the Department to make the necessary changes. In this way a great deal can be done to popularize the Post Office Department, and to facilitate business and social operations.

Very truly Yours,
NICOTINUS.

P. O. CORPUS CHRISTI,
Nov. 22, 1866.

Editor U. S. Mail.—To-day came the *Mail* for November. I opened it to glance at it, and had to read it all before I could lay it down. I don't see how any P. M. can do without the *Mail*; next to my "Postal Laws and Regulations" I prize it, and it helps to make those plain.

In illustration and proof of your article on the "Post Office *vs.* the Express," I give you this fact:—Not long since I ordered a few hundred dollars of Internal Revenue Stamps. If they had been sent by mail, registered, the postage would have been twenty-seven cents, and they would have come, as do postage stamps, with the letter announcing that they were sent. That letter came Sept. 12, saying the stamps were forwarded by *express*. Oct. 14, one month and two days afterward, the stamps came all safe with a charge of $2.50, specie. The experiment has not given us a vivid sense of the superiority of the Express over the "old slow-coach P. O."

A word and a fact in regard to the safety of the P. O. This office was re-established in March, but no contract service was established till September. The mail came and went, as we could send it—in open boats—at first, in common paper sacks, by unsworn men, or boys, as we could find any one to take it. We sent hundreds of dollars of money, and we have lost in all this exposure only one dollar sent to New York. Every number of the principal N. Y. papers also came safely since the office was opened. The Express could have done no better.

POSTMASTER.

The New-York Post Office.

In the Washington correspondence of the New York Daily papers of Jan. 9th, appears the following intelligence :

"The Secretary of the Interior and Acting Postmaster General Skinner have approved the report of the commission heretofore appointed to select a site for a building for a Post Office and for the accommodation of the United States courts in the city of New York. They recommend an additional appropriation of $1,500,000 for the erection of a building for the purpose mentioned. An urgent necessity, they say, exists for early action, and they are of opinion, that economy and policy require that the United States should be the proprietors of the buildings in the city of New York, appropriated to such important public uses. The report enclosed from the commission says, that upon investigation it was ascertained that the average amount of outgoing and incoming mails had increased in less than twelve years from ten tons to ninety and one hundred tons a day; that the present Post Office building was totally unfitted for and inadequate to the present wants of the postal business, and that a building fitted to accommodate it and the business of the United States courts, would require a space of land equal to from twenty-five to thirty city lots. It was also apparent that a location should be procured in which streets were wider than those upon which the present Post Office is situated, the latter being too narrow to permit large mail wagons to be turned in them without using the side-walks on one of the sides of those streets. Only one definite response was received to the proposals the commission invited—namely, from Smith Cleft, relative to the sale of St. John's Park. This property, located near the Hudson river, was considered to be so far removed from the central part of the city as to be unfitted for the purposes proposed. The commission, for the reason stated at lenght, recommend that the United States accept the offer of the Corporation of the city of New York to sell to it the portion of the City Hall Park, in area 65,259 square feet, for half a million of dollars, for the purpose of erecting thereon a city Post Office and rooms for the courts of the United States and for the necessary offices connected therewith. These documents were to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives."

A Row About a Postage Stamp.

The following incident which a French exchange brings us as having taken place in Paris, is so good, and contains such a capital moral for the edification of people prone to find fault with the Postmasters, that we translate it with pleasure :

The widow Richard is an old lady addicted to making "bulls," and is of a piece with the good woman who poured out the coffee to feast upon the grounds. It was a blunder something of this character she has just committed, for which she has come to answer at the police office

The cause of the hubbub had occurred in one of the city post offices of Paris, where the clerk, whose duty it was to attend to prepaid letters, was suddenly accosted by a woman who rushed in in great trepidation. This woman was the widow Richard.

"Sir," she exclaimed, in a voice trembling with anger, "how does it happen, I should like to know, that when one has prepaid the postage on a letter, the person to whom it is sent is made to pay for it again?"

"How it happens, madam?" cried the clerk, "why it don't happen at all."

"Well, I say it does happen, and what's more, that it happened to-day—there!"

"And I tell you again that it is impossible that it should be so."

"But it is a person of my aquaintance to whom I wrote yesterday, and whose letter I prepaid, who says she had to pay for it too. She was furious about it, and I don't wonder she was; for I wrote to her concerning my own affairs, and she had to pay the postage. It's downright robbery, I say!"

And thereupon the widow kicked up such a rumpus that it was found to be necessary to call in a policeman and take her before a magistrate. Instead of pacifying Madam Richard, this proceeding nearly threw her into the last degree of exasperation. Although the officer requested her to assume a proper line of conduct, the widow persisted in her fury, and stamped and screamed most uproariously.

"To be told, too, that I don't know what I have done with it!" she cried.

"Done with what?" inquired the magistrate.

"The receipt," answered the widow; "the receipt which proves that I prepaid the letter." So saying, she fumbled in all her pockets.

"There, she exclaimed suddenly, "I've got it! Here it is!"

And she exhibited triumphantly to the magistrate—what can you imagine it was? a postage stamp! The poor lady had taken it as a receipt for the money she had paid to the clerk, and had treasured it sacredly instead of pasting it upon the letter!

The blunder was duly explained to her amid the laughter of the spectators. She promptly acknowledged her fault, and regretting she had given way to her anger, begged the Court to deal leniently with her. She pleaded her ignorance as the cause of the storming and abuse of which she stood convicted.

The Court took the culprit's general good conduct into consideration, as well as her contrition, and fined her 16 francs only.

[However ridiculous this piece of French Partingtonism may seem to the reader, he can rest assured that scarcely a week passes at any P. O. in this country without some absurdity like it occurring, for which the poor P. M. is roundly berated, without enjoying the satisfaction of seeing the blunderers punished for their perverseness.] *Comic Monthly.*

Letter Addresses.

With only three cents, my expenses to pay,
I have started out on a journey to-day.
If the P. M.'s are kind, and hurry me through,
Capt. Frank, I will soon have a welcome from you.
I am going to Oil City, State of Pa.,
Please hurry me on without any delay.
It is Saturday night, almost eleven,
Put me in Box One Hundred Thirty-Seven.

" Go, little missive, in pursuit
Of Samuel Haynes, the sweet 'galoot,'
In Franklin City, Keystone State,
He does reside, or did of late,
And if, by chance, he does neglect you,
Come back to me, and I'll protect you."

To St. John's speed away! Speed away!
Linger not, rest not, night nor day,
'Till you're clasped in the cordial hand
Of the fairest, best maid in all the land;
For tho' you search long, you'll go many a mile e'er
You find such a girl as my friend, *Rosy Tyler*.
Lizzie Swegles, moreover, in this has a share,
She's bonny blue eyes and superb golden hair,
With a step most blithe and figure *petite*,
She'll challenge ye all for another as neat.
Now my message—your part is easily found,
If you will only remember for where you are bound,
To St. John's hie away, as fast as you can,
'Tis in Clinton County, the State's Michigan.

to Mr john wallene, hickory Rige po. he worcks in Timber hancock city at tioga on jon godens plass Brother to Jakee Allene and to James Allene and brotherlaw to geo willson on the lima rode. let it go to him to day.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK JANUARY, 1867.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher U. S. Mail*" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

Ordered, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, Oct. 13, 1864.*

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations; and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General.*

To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them advantage of the latest official information on the postal matters.

Notice to Postmasters.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NO LONGER A DISTRIBUTING POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster General having ordered that distributing duties at the Post Office at Galveston, Texas, be discontinued from the 31st of December, 1866, all postmasters who have heretofore made up matter for the State of Texas to "Galveston D. P. O.," will hereafter make up such matter to "New Orleans D. P. O."

Reduction of Postage to the West Indies.

We are requested to state that, on and from the 1st of January 1867, a reduction will take place in the postage upon letters and newspapers, conveyed by British Packet, or partly by British and partly by U. S. Packet, from this country to any foreign port in the West Indies, and that, in consequence of such reduction, the rates of postage, to the places hereinafter named, will be as follows, viz:

Upon letters for Guadaloupe, Hayti, and Martinique, *via England*, 29 cents per single rate of half an ounce, and upon newspapers, 4 cents each, *prepayment required*.

Upon letters for Porto Rico, Jamaica, and other West India Islands, not British (except Cuba) *by British mail via Havana*, 18 cents per single rate of half an ounce, and upon newspapers 4 cts. each, *prepayment required*.

Postage to the West Indies, Central and South America, &c., by French Mail via New-Orleans.

We are requested to state that an arrangement has been made with the General Post Department of France, for the exchange of mails by means of the new line of French Mail Packets, established between Havana and New Orleans, running in connection with the French line of Packets conveying mails between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz.

Under this arrangement the New Orleans Post Office will make up mails for, and receive mails from the agents of the mails embarked on board these French packets, to comprise not only correspondence to or from France, Algeria, and countries to which France serves as an intermediate point, but also, letters for Cuba, Mexico Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Venezuela, United States of Colombia, Guadaloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, English Guiana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Dutch Guiana, Marquesas Island, Low Islands, Society Islands, Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador and Peru.

The French packets of the branch line from Havana to New Orleans, leave Havana on the 6th of each month, on the arrival at that port of the packet which left St. Nazaire (France) on the 16th of the preceding month, and will arrive at New Orleans on the 9th; returning, will leave New Orleans on the 13th, to arrive at Havana on the 16th, in time to make connection with the steamers from Vera Cruz for St. Nazaire.

The postage charges upon *letters* sent and received by this route *via* New Orleans, are as follows, viz.:

For or from Guadaloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, English Guiana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and Trinidad, 13 *cents* per single rate of half an ounce, *prepayment optional*, which is in full to destination.

For or from Dutch Guiana, 14 *cents* per single rate, *prepayment optional*, which is also in full to destination.

For or from Marquesas Island, Low Islands, and the Society Islands, 37 *cents* per single rate, *prepayment optional*, which is in full to destination.

For or from Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Venezuela and the United States of Colombia, 10 *cents* per single rate, *prepayment required* upon *letters sent*, (being in full to ports of debarkation), and *prepayment optional* upon *letters received*.

For or from Bolivia, Chili and Ecuador, 34 *cents* per single rate, *prepayment required*, in full to ports of debarkation and embarkation on the Pacific.

For or from Peru, 22 *cents* per single rate, *prepayment required*, in full to ports of debarkation and embarkation on the Pacific.

The postage upon letters sent to or received from France and Algeria, by this line, is 15 *cents* per single rate of ¼ *ounce*, *prepayment optional.*

The Postmasters' Almanac for 1867.

As farmers, lawyers and the members of various trades and professions are annually supplied with almanacs, devoted in part to their various interests, and containing hints and instructions appropriate to each month, it has occurred to us that the members of the postal fraternity might, perhaps, find use for a few brief memoranda of a similar kind. Predictions as to weather and eclipses being out of our sphere, we shall not attempt them, but confine our suggestions to matters strictly pertaining to postal duties.

JANUARY.—Begin this month, and the year, by resolving to endeavor to make your office in the future a model one for neatness, good order, attention to the wants of the public and the requirements of the Postal Laws and Regulations. This is a good month in which to begin to postmark letters plainly—and the practice might as well be continued through the year.

FEBRUARY.—Burglars may visit the post office during this month. If so, they will probably arrive during the night; it will, therefore, be advisable that a clerk should sleep in the office, provided with a revolver, in order to meet and entertain them. If that is not practicable, a good watch dog may perhaps answer the purpose. If they do not come this month, don't be discouraged, but keep up the above preparations until next February.

MARCH.—There can be no better month than this in which to stop the practice of allowing bundles of books, clothing, (not addressed to soldiers) tobacco, &c., to be mailed at your office prepaid at less than letter rates. Begin to charge letter postage on all such articles, and having once begun, it will not be worth while to stop.

APRIL.—A most excellent month for omitting to send by the mail going west any letters directed *east*, or any *north* which are directed *south*, and *vice versa*. This is a bad month for allowing letters to leave your office with the stamps not properly cancelled.

MAY.—During this month it will be very improper to leave the post office locked up during two or three hours in the middle of the day while you are absent at dinner, or engaged in private business. This month is a very favorable one in which to see that you and your clerks do not detain, beyond the proper time, letters bearing requests to "return if not called for" within a certain number of days.

JUNE.—This month offers a first rate opportunity for looking over your account of newspaper postage and taking precautions against the delivery of newspapers to subscribers unless the quarterly postage is prepaid. If you have any trouble in arranging your newspaper account systematically, write for assistance (with remittance) to Tryon or Stone, whose advertisements appear in the *Mail*.

JULY.—A very appropriate month in which to declare your independence by refusing to violate your official oath at the request of personal friends in allowing them to occupy boxes rent free or to send half a dozen business circulars in one envelope for two cents postage. If you or any of your clerks have been in the habit of puffing cigar or pipe smoke through the delivery window, you could not choose a better time for ceasing to do so.

AUGUST.—This month is as good a time as any for establishing and enforcing a rule by which all "outsiders" shall be forbidden to handle or inspect mail matter in your office, or to assist in sorting or delivering the mail. Registered letters should not be delivered during this (or any other) month except to persons you *know* to be authorized to receive them.

SEPTEMBER.—Notice the number marked on the wrapper of your copy of the *Mail* for this month. If you find that your term of subscription has expired, or nearly so, don't fail to remit the next years subscription by first mail. Don't send a registered letter "direct" when a Distributing Post Office intervenes on the route between your office and their one to which the letter is addressed.

OCTOBER.—Special Agents will be likely to visit post offices during this month, and may possibly desire to trace registered packages of Stamps which are reported missing. It is therefore considered "lucky" for postmasters at separating offices to have their record of such packages in good order for inspection about this time, according to Section 183 P. O. Regulations.

NOVEMBER.—This is a fine month for assuring yourself that no person is employed by you as deputy or clerk who has not taken the official oath required by the Regulations: also for reading and following the instructions contained in Chapter XI. Regulations of 1866.

DECEMBER.—This being the last month of the year, if it has been your practice to postpone making up your mail until you hear the whistle of the train by which it is to be despatched, and then tumbling the letters helter-skelter into the pouch, without tying, wrapping or directing, it will now be a capital time to make up your mind that you have done so for the last time. Should you have any doubts as to the soundness of this advice, consult the route agent. During this month advise all brother P. M's whom you meet to subscribe for the *Mail*, if they have not already done so.

N. B.—All the above hints and prophecies will apply as well to one month as another.

Aid for the South.

Since the close of the war, many benevolent societies and individuals have been active in furnishing relief to those of the Southern people who stood in need of assistance, a work which meets the approval and deserves the co-operation of our countrymen of all sections. Another class of persons have also been equally active in tendering aid to the South: we refer to those who, by means of tempting circulars and advertisements, offer to relieve the pockets of their Southern fellow-citizens of superfluous cash by soliciting investments in lottery tickets and "Gift enterprise certificates." We understand that the entire South has been flooded by these rascals with their lying "confidential" circulars, offering prizes of "at least $5000" for $10, elegant gold watches "valued at $50, $100, up to $450" for two or three dollars, rich jewelry for next to nothing, &c. &c. The operations of these vermin at the North and West have not proved very profitable of late; but the restoration of postal facilities at the South opens a new field for the exercise of their thieving trade of which they have not been slow to avail themselves. We have so often exposed their tricks in these columns that we can only spare space now to advise Southern postmasters to pay no attention to requests from any quarter to furnish "lists of the names of persons receiving letters" at their respective post offices, and also to lose no opportunity of warning all persons against investing money in any lottery, gift enterprise, "benefit distribution" or other such schemes, however tempting the inducements, or however religious, moral or respectable the newspaper may be which, by publishing the advertisements of these scamps, becomes their hired accomplice in fraud and swindling.

Obituary.

On the 29th ult., Mr. GEORGE A. KELLINGER, who for nineteen years past had been conected with the New York Post Office, died at his residence in Brooklyn. Mr. Kellinger for many years previous to his death was Assistant Superintendent of the Foreign Letter Department of the New York Post Office, and was a most faithful and capable officer, as well as an estimable and genial gentleman. At a meeting of the superintendents, officers and clerks of the Post Office, held on 31st ult., the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The recent death of our companion and friend, George A. Kellinger—removing from among us as it does one equally useful and respected in his official capacity as he was beloved for his personal and social qualities—seems to call for some expression on our part of the sense of bereavement with which that sad event has impressed us; therefore,

Resolved, That by his demise we—who have, during a long association with him, daily found reason to accord him our esteem as a correct and efficient officer, and our admiration and regard as an unselfish and courteous social companion and a faithful friend—have experienced a loss which we cannot contemplate without a grief which the recollection of his many amiable qualities serves but to deepen, and which, we feel sure, is shared by all who were privileged to know him.

Resolved, That while we shrink from obtruding upon the sacredness of the grief into which his death has plunged those bound to him by nearer and tenderer ties than we, and while we are deeply sensible of the utter inadequacy of any human consolation in such a calamity, we cannot refrain from tendering to them the assurance that the sympathy of each one of us is with them in their affliction, and that the memory of him they mourn shall ever be cherished among us.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of our departed friend in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family.

JAMES KELLY, *Chairman.*

J. W. NORTON, *Secretary.*

POSTAL MAPS.—During a recent visit to the Department at Washington, we called at the office of the Topographer, U. L. Nicholson, Esq., and found him engaged in superintending the completion of two sheets of maps, exhibiting the post offices and mail routes of the New England States, which will soon be ready for publication. They have been prepared with great care—an ingenious arrangement of the colors and forms of the lines which represent the routes indicating the class and frequency of the service performed on each. These first issues will be followed by others, and the maps will be of great use and value not only to the Department, but to the public who will have an opportunity of purchasing them.

☞ A bill has been introduced into Congress authorizing the Postmaster General to establish and operate certain telegraph lines between the principal cities, to be available for use by the public at moderate rates, as well as by the government. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and the proposition meets with the favor of the press—among others, strangely enough, some of the papers which have advocated the abolition of the post office, and leaving the mails to the care of "private enterprise," are rejoicing at the prospect of terminating the "telegraph monopoly" by the means proposed in the bill.

NEW BRASS MAIL LOCK.—A new and improved brass mail lock has been adopted by the Department, and has been supplied to all "Brass Lock Post Offices." The use of the old brass lock is of course, to be discontinued.

Answers to Correspondents.

[Subscribers will greatly oblige us, and often save time and trouble, if they will, before sending us inquiries to be answered in this column, consult the various standing articles in the *Mail* under the heads of "Miscellaneous Information," "Domestic Postages," &c., &c., for information on the subject in regard to which they are in doubt. We receive a great number of questions, answers to which could readily be found by attending to this request.]

Postage on Specimen Copies of Newspapers, &c.—*N. J. P.—F—B—, Tenn.*—1. The postage on specimen copies of newspapers should be prepaid at transient rates, but if they should pass through the mails unpaid, postage at transient rates should be collected at the office of delivery. 2. No account should be kept of prepaid postage. 3. If you have no internal revenue stamps to put on your bond, you *must* get them. 4. If you cannot weigh a package of papers on your P. O. scale, weigh it on another scale, or divide the package in two or more parts, weigh each, and add the weights together, the weight of the wrapper must be included. 5. A sworn mail carrier may carry the mail, in a locked pouch, on other than the regular contract days, but no one else. 6. Application for a semi-weekly mail must be made to the Contract Office, Washington, D. C. 7. The post office cannot be moved to the other side of the county line without the consent of the P. M. General. 8. Postage is charged upon the weight of the letter before the stamp is affixed.

Postage to Vancouver's Island.—*M. M. B., C——, Me.*—Prepayment of postage to Vancouver's Island is optional.

Forwarding Registered Letters.—*J. H. G. B——, N. Y.*—Registered Letters when forwarded, should be registered, and a memorandum of the order to forward should be attached to the account of Registered Letters Received.

Postage on "Dress Goods."—*F. K., N——, Ind.*—Dress Goods should be charged at letter postage. See Sections 215, 221, 222 and 245 of the Laws of 1866.

Ordinary Post Bill with Registered Letters sent to a Railway Post Office.—*C. E. S, G—— P——, Ill.*—An ordinary post bill marked with the number of registered packages should always be sent with such registered packages, no matter to what office they are sent.

Disposition of Letters addressed simply to an Office.—*H. L., E——, Pa.*—Such letters should be sent to the Dead Letter Office, endorsed with the reason for so doing.

Free Papers to Subscribers.—*J. H., E—— O.*—Only *weekly* papers sent to *bona-fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and only one copy to each subscriber, can pass through the mails free, and these only to subscribers living within the county of publication. But they may be sent to a post office in an adjoining county, provided it is the post office at which the subscriber regularly receives his mail matter.

Postage to India.—*H. M. P., M——, Vt.*—The rate of postage to India will be found under the title "East Indies." We will take this occasion to say to you and to other postmasters, who have a difficulty in consulting the Table of Foreign Postages, that the name by which a country may be commonly designated, is not always the one to be found in our Table.

Postmasters replying to Inquiry for Missing Letters.—*M. M. S., N— Y—, N. Y.*—It would be but courteous in a postmaster to make such a reply, if a stamp accompany the letter of inquiry, but as to being a duty, we have a doubt. The proper way to insure a reply is to have your postmaster make an "official inquiry."

Boxes.—*[illegible]. W., W——, Iowa, and A. F. R., C— C—, Ind.*—Boxes are the private property of a postmaster, and pass by sale from one to another, the same as any other private property. It stands to reason, however, that a postmaster cannot sell to individuals boxes to be used as post-office boxes for a term of years, or for any term beyond his continuance in office; and by the act of July 1, 1864, postmasters are required to account to the P. O. Department for box rents. See Sections 92 of Laws, and Chapter 42 of Regulations—Edition of 1866; also, article on the subject in the June number of the *Mail*.

Rules for adjusting Salaries of Offices of the Fifth Class.—*Z. J. W., W— V—, N. Y.*—Salaries are adjusted on the basis of the amount of postage stamps canceled, money collected for postage, box rents and other items, whereby money is received on account of the Department, such as the sale of refused papers, &c.

Keeping order in a Post Office during the opening of a mail.—*J. L., S——, Pa.*—A postmaster is not only allowed to preserve order in his office at all times, but should do so, although there is no express postal law to this effect. Preserving order is always allowable, though the means by which it is done may vary.

Resignation of Assistant P. M.—*C. S. H., P——, Ky.*—Your "Deputy," or Assistant, being appointed by yourself, his resignation need only be tendered to you, and not to the Department. In appointing another, you will apply to the First Assistant Postmaster General for a copy of the official oath, (Blank, No. 40,) and after the new Assistant has sworn and subscribed it before a Justice of the Peace, he will be competent to enter on his duties.

Letters to Paymaster General, &c.—*H. M. G. L——, Ind.*—1. Letters from *any person* to the Paymaster General, on official business, are entitled to pass free in the mails, whether marked "official business," or not. See Sections 124, (paragraph 4,) and 139, Regulations of 1866. 2. By Section 1, Act of June 12, 1866, "prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded from one post office to another, at the request of the party addressed, *without* additional charge for postage." This supersedes Sec. 290 P. O. Laws, published 1866.

Lottery and other Swindles.—*R. P., A——, Miss., (and all other Southern P.M.'s.)*—ALL the lottery and gift enterprise circulars issued at the North, and now extensively mailed to the South, are humbugs and swindles. Have nothing to do with them, and advise all your neighbors and acquaintances to do likewise.

THE PRODUCTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS, which in France only amounted in 1849 to 19,000,000, increased in 1865 to 414,000,000, and will reach 450,000,000 this year. England prints 800,000,000, annually.

ATMOSPHERIC POST SERVICE.—There is a good deal of talk in several of the European capitals, and likewise some discussion here on the subject of transmitting packages by atmospheric pressure.

In Paris the proposition is seriously entertained to establish direct communication between one of the leading hotels and the general post-office by means of a subterranean tube through which despatches and parcels will be conveyed upon the atmospheric principle. The channel itself may be termed a "pneumatic tube," and the propelling power, the "atmospheric motor."

Mail-carrying in Olden Time.

As the late Mr. Holbrook's interesting work—Ten years among the Mail Bags—is out of print, but few of our readers can have read the following sketch, which we extract from it:

IN the early annals of our country, many instances of mail robbery are found, some of which occasioned the display of great intrepidity and daring, as the perusal of the following pages will show.

While the country was yet thinly settled, and the mails were transported on horseback, or in different kinds of vehicles, from the gig to the stage-coach, often through extensive forests, which afforded every facility for robbery, the office of the stage driver or mail carrier was no sinecure. Resolute men were required for this service, who on an emergency could handle a pistol as well as a whip.

Some thirty or forty years ago, a mail-coach ran in the northern part of the state of New York, through the famous "Chateaugay woods." The forest was many miles in extent, and common fame and many legends gave it the reputation of a noted place for freebooters and highwaymen.

One morning the stage driver on this route had occasion to examine his pistols, and found, instead of the usual charge that they were loaded with *wheat bran!* A daring villain had, through an accomplice, thus disarmed the driver, preparatory to waylaying him. He drew the charges, cleaned the weapons, and carefully loaded them with powder and ball.

That afternoon he mounted his stage for his drive through the Chateaugay woods. There was not a passenger in his vehicle. Whistling as he went, he "cracked up" his leaders, and drove into the forest. Just about the centre of the woods a man sprang out from behind a tree, and sized the horse by the bit.

"I say, driver," said the footpad, with consummate coolness, "I want to take a look at that mail."

"Yes, you do, no doubt, want to overhaul my mails," replies the driver; "but I can't be so free, unless you show me your commission. I'm driver here, and I never give up my mails except to one regularly authorized."

"O, you don't eh? well, here's my authority," showing the butt of a large pistol partly concealed in his bosom. "Now dismount and hear a hand, my fine fellow, for you see I've got the documents about me."

"Yes, and so've I," says the driver, instantly leveling his own trusty weapon at the highwayman.

"O! you won't hurt nobody, *I* guess; I've seen boys playing soger before now."

"Just drop those reins," says the keeper of Uncle Sam's mail bags, "or take the consequences."

"O! now you're joking, my fine lad! but come, look alive, for I'm in a hurry, it's nearly night."

A sharp report echoed through the forests, and the disciple of Dick Turpin lay stretched upon the ground. One groan and all was over. The ball had entered his temple.

The driver lifted the body into the coach drove to the next stopping place, related the circumstances, and gave himself up. A brief examination before a magistrate resulted in his acquittal, and highwaymen about the Chateaugay woods learned that pistols might be dangerous weapons, even if they were loaded with wheat bran, provided they were in the hands of one who knew how to use them.

DON'T BE IN A HURRY.—Some postmasters, having read, in the Postmaster General's report, that the postage between this country and Great Britain would doubtless *soon* be reduced, to twelve cents per half ounce, have taken time by the forelock and made the reduction "on their own book," sending letters for England, Ireland &c., to New York D. P. O. half paid. The postage still remains at the old rate of 24 cents per half ounce, however. When the reduction takes place, all interested will be distinctly and promptly notified.

THE oldest journal in Germany, and one of the oldest in the world, has just disappeared. The *Postzeitung* (*Post Office Journal*), published at Frankfort, was established in 1616, and consequently had to describe the operations of the Thirty Years' War. The journal was tolerated by Wallenstein, but has been suppressed by Bismark.

New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of December, 1866:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Whiteville,	Marion,	Ark.
Royston,	Pike,	"
Grand Cane,	De Soto,	La.
Levee,	Montgomery,	Ky.
Clarksburgh,	Marquette,	Mich.
Lisle,	Van Wert,	Ohio.
Angelica,	Shawano	Wis.
Reengen,	Perry,	Ind.
Stewart,	Stewart,	Tenn.
Tyrone,	Marshall,	"
Bakers' Station,	Johnson,	"
Sabetha,	Nemaha,	Kan.
Doyle,	Marion,	"
Flat Creek,	Barry,	Mo.
Gilberts' Gap,	Lawrence,	"
Cowle's Station,	Macon,	Ala.
Clipper Gap,	Placer,	Cal.
North Creek,	Phillips,	Ark.
Eglantine,	Van Buren,	"
Rocky Comfort,	Sevier,	"
Salina,	"	"
Stoney Point,	E. Baton Rouge,	La.
Saline,	Bienville,	"
Orlando,	Orange,	Fla.
Fort Taylor,	Hernando,	"
Abe Spring,	Calhoun,	"
Biddeford Pool,	York,	Me.
Smithville,	Burlington,	N. J.
Newport News,	Warwick,	Va.
New London,	Campbell,	"
Dickinsons'	Franklin,	"
Hertford,	Perquimons,	N. C.
Hays' Store,	Wake,	"
Howard,	Muskegon,	Mich.
Chilhowee,	Blount,	Tenn.
Mill Point,	Sullivan,	"
Citico,	Monroe,	"
Flynn's Lick,	Jackson,	"
Harrison's Store,	Shelby,	"
Duck River Station,	Maury,	"
Liberty,	Vernon,	Wis.
Holy Cross,	Ozaukee	"
Lima,	Humboldt,	Nev.
Ponton,	Williamson,	Tex.
Somerset,	Atascosa,	"
Carolina,	Falls,	"
Elk River Station,	Sherburne,	Minn.
Bullock Creek,	York,	S. C.
Allison's Store,	"	"
Eagle Rock,	Oneida,	Idaho.
Fort Hall,	"	"
Rock Prairie,	Dade,	Mo.
Burbois,	Franklin,	"
Edgar Springs,	Phelps,	"
Fort Sumner,	San Miguel,	N. M.
Spanishburgh,	Mercer,	W. Va.
Hill Valley,	Huntingdon,	Pa.
Cob Moo Sa,	Oceana,	Mich.
Boswells,	Fluvanna,	Va.
Cold Spring,	Carroll,	"
Millville,	Westmoreland,	"
Chimney Rock,	Rutherford,	N. C.
Cater's Hill,	Jackson,	"
Foust's Mill,	Randolph	"
Madison's Mills,	Fayette,	Ohio.
Blooming Grove	Dane,	Wis.
Black Hawk,	Sauk,	"
Highland Park,	Lake,	Ill.
Fryer's Ponds,	Burke,	Ga.
Dradys'	Wayne,	"
Appleton,	Lawrence,	Tenn.
Dunnington	Hickman,	"
Greenhorn,	Huerfano,	Col.
Hickman,	Fremont,	"

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Iuka,	Neosho,	Kan.
Fort Fletcher,	"	"
Alameda,	Bernalillo,	N. M.
Algodones,	Santa Ana,	"
Fort Cummings,	Dona Ana	"
Juana Lopez,	Santa Fe,	"
White River,	Tulare,	Cal.
Vernon,	Sutter	"
Colegrove's Point,	"	"
Birdstown,	Navarro,	Tex.
Cherino,	Nacogdoches,	"
Apache Pass,	Pima,	Arz.
Kaolen,	Iron	Mo.
Trenton,	Jackson,	Ala.
Crawford,	Russell	"
Pacific Place,	Crittenden,	Ark.
Cherokee Bay,	Randolph,	"
Albemarle,	Assumption,	La.
Paincourtville,	"	"
Star,	"	"
Clintonville,	Greenbrier	W. Va.
Shrewsbury,	Kanawha,	"
Walnut Lick,	Gallatin,	Ky.
Ferrysburgh,	Ottawa,	Mich.
Bachelors' Hall,	Pittsylvania,	Va.
Emans,	Bedford,	"
Wades',	"	"
Stewartsville,	"	"
Davis' Mills,	"	"
Chestnut Fork,	"	"
Chamblissburgh,	"	"
Museville,	Pittsylvania,	"
Coopers'	Franklin,	"
Temperanceville,	Accomack,	"
Lake Side,	Wayne,	N. Y.
New Hackensack,	Dutchess	"
South Gaston,	Halifax,	N. C.
Pella,	Shawano,	Wis.
Muxville,	Dyer,	Tenn.
Newark,	White,	"
Forts' Station,	Robertson,	"
Middleburgh,	Hardeman,	"
Nine Mile,	Bledsoe,	"
Hampshire,	Maury,	"
Kincannon's Ferry,	Meigs,	"
Pineland,	"	
Prairie Centre,	La Salle,	Ill.
Urmeyville,	Johnson,	Ind.
Scherersville,	Lake,	"
Needham's Station,	Johnson,	"
Musselman,	"	"
South West,	Elkhart,	"
Point Pleasant,	New Madrid,	Mo.
Lakeville,	Stoddard,	"
Society Hill,	Macon,	Ala.

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

DISCONTINUED.

Name.	*County and State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Keatchie,	De Soto, La.	Mansfield,
Pine Valley,	Warren, Pa.	Warren.
Morrisonville,	Loudon, Va.,	Leesburgh.
Robinson's Store,	Lincoln, Tenn.	Same Office.
Oak Retreat,	Wilson, Tenn.,	" "
Linwood,	" "	" "
Hampton,	Edgefield, S. C.	Edgefield.
Neillsburg,	Placer, Cal.	Auburn.
Lisbon,	" "	"
Martinsburgh,	Butte, Cal.	Marysville.
Soda Springs,	Oneida, Idaho,	Franklin, Utah.
Riverdale,	Essex, Mass.	Gloucester,
Booneshoro'	Madison, Ky.	Richmond.
Birmingham,	Marshall, "	Benton.
Sherwood,	Branch, Mich,	Athens.
Milldale,	Defiance, Ohio,	Defiance.
Beta,	Fulton, Ohio,	Liberty Centre.
Veteran,	Chemung, N. Y.	Elmira.
Rock Castle,	Patrick, Va.	Patrick, C. H.
Brownsville,	Granville, N. C.	Granville, C. H.
Owl Hill,	Cumberland, Tenn	Oak Springs.
Constantinople,	Jasper, Ill.	Newton.
Hartford,	Saline, "	Raleigh.
Ringgold,	Cook, "	Chicago.
Yoncalla,	Douglas, Oregon,	Oakland.
Oopi,	Johnson, Iowa,	Iowa City.
Rock Springs,	San Bernardino, Cal	San Bernardino.
Fayetteville,	Talladega, Ala,	Talladega.
Dreytonsville,	Union, S. C.	Unionville.
Windsor,	Barnwell, S. C.	Barnwell,
Bennett's Bayou,	Fulton, Ark,	Little Rock.
South Harpswell,	Cumb'd, Me.	West Harpswell.
Persimmons Creek	Cherokee, N. C.	Raleigh.
Wolf Creek,	" "	Murphy.
Woodlawn,	Berrien, Mich.	New Buffalo.
Bogard,	Daviess, Ind.	Plainsville.
Cobb's Creek,	Johnson, Tenn.	Same Office.
Alguna,	San Patricio, Tex.	San Patricio.
Merrittsville,	Greenville, S. C.	Greenville.
Wisconsin,	Warren, Iowa,	Indianola.
Otoe Agency,	Gage, Neb.	Beatrice.
Churntown,	Shasta, Cal	Shasta.
Lake Village,	Chicot, Ark.	Little Rock.
Charleston,	Franklin, Ark.	" "
De Rosey,	" "	" "
Paint Rock,	" "	" "
Rossville,	" "	" "
Spring Creek,	Randolph, "	" "
Tigerville,	Terra Bonne, La.	Algiers.
Armitageville,	Lancaster, Va.,	Lancaster.
Green Bay,	Prince Edward, Va.	Prince Edward.
Jenning's Ordinary	Nottoway, "	Burkeville.
Stikolh,	Cherokee, N. C.	Murphy, C. H.
England's Point,	" "	" "
Durand,	Henry, Ohio,	Napoleon.
Mill Grove,	Morgan, "	Centre Bend.
Clark City,	Monroe, Mich.	Brownstown.
South Henrietta,	Jackson, "	Henrietta.
Sharbersville,	Rutherford, Tenn.	Versailles.
Palo Alto,	Hamilton, Ill.	Morris Prairie.
School,	White, "	Carmi.
Pan Yan,	Racine, Wis.	Union Grove.
Hanover,	Coosa, Ala.	Wetumpka.
Round Hill,	Tallapoosa, Ala.	Dadeville.
Excelsior,	Pueblo, Col.	Pueblo.
Pickensville,	Pickens, S. C.	Pickens, C. H.

NAMES CHANGED.

Name.	*County and State.*	*Changed to.*
Carpenter's L'nd'g	Gloucester, N. J.	Mantua.
Ida,	Harris, Texas.	Rose Hill.
Macon,	Marengo, Ala.	Mason Station.
Johnson's Ranch,	Sutter, Cal.	Wheatland, Yuba Co
Frances' Creek,	Manitowoc, Wis.	Prag.
Prag,	" "	Frances' Creek.
Fort Ellsworth.	———, Kan.	Fort Harker.
Smith's Ferry,	Fresno, Cal.	King's River.
Cold Spring,	Carroll, Va.	Lamsburgh.
Big Meadow,	Grayson, Va.	Grant.
Macon,	Morrow, Ohio,	Pagetown.
Boonsville,	Brazos, Texas,	Bryan, (c. h.)
Iuka,	Tama, Iowa,	Tama City.

RE-OPENED.

ALABAMA.

Daleville, Dale, Citronville, Mobile.
Central Institute, Coosa, Harpersville, Shelby.
Enon, Macon,

ARKANSAS.

Mouna Olive, Izard, Kinderhook, Van Buren.

FLORIDA.

Mount Pleasant, Gadsden, Clear Water Harbor, Hillsb'ro
White Springs, Hamilton, Fayetteville, La Fayette.

MISSISSIPPI.

Caseyville, Copiah, Post Oak, Yalabusha,
Looxahoma, De Soto, Torrence, "
Mashulaville, Noxubee, Temperance Hill, Monroe,
Coonewar, Pontotoc. Salem, Tippah.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Camden, Camden, Kirkland, Cabarras,
Jonathan's Creek, Heywood Locust Hill, Caswell,
Pigeon River, "

TENNESSEE.

Limestone, Hamilton, Jefferson, Rutherford.

TEXAS.

Eutaw, Limestone.

VIRGINIA.

Jacobs' Church, Shenandoah

Miscellaneous Information.

Dead Letters.

In the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.]

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully Chap. 35, Regulations of 1866, and Sections 1 and 2, Act of June 12, 1866.

Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs only in the rate, and not, as heretofore, in the weight or standard. The *maximum standard weight* is now half an ounce, and the *rate* is twenty-four cents; postage to Great Britain and Ireland, therefore, is as follows, viz.:

One rate (24 cents) for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

Two rates (48 cents) when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

Three rates (72 cents) when over 1, but not exceeding 1½ ounces, &c., &c.

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.16, being chargeable with nine rates. All *part paid* letters to foreign countries are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepaymen of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, per half ounce, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Columbus Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Nashville, Tenn.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Memphis, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
Chicago, Ill.	Napoleon, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	

Postmasters at the smaller offices will send all registered letters addressed to offices beyond their respective States to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route—enclosing them, with the registered letter bill, in envelopes, addressed to the Postmaster of that office, sending the return bill there also, and treating them exactly as if intended for *delivery* there.

POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Kansas. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistent Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
Philadelphia and *Portland* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.
San Francisco and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British Mails only.
Chicago and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for French Mails only.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

Buffalo, New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenston, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Burlington, N. Y. with St. John's; Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Mooers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Sacketts Harbor, Oswego, (by steamer, in summer,) Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, St. Albans, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Fort Fairfield, Robbinston, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.
To and from other British N. Am. Provinces,
for distance not over 3,000 miles. .... 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles.... .... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Dagnerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material. (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).	35 cts.
Six times per week, " " ..	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " ..	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " ..	10 "
For Weekly, " " ..	5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, ie, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C. IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandrette, Beyroot, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each, prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weigh of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, comes fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5.00 A. M.	4.00 P. M.
" " (Way)	5.00 A. M.	2.00 P. M.
East Mail		5.00 A. M.
"		1.30 P. M.
" (via Newp't & Fall River boat)		3.00 P. M.
" (via New Haven Way)	5.00 A. M.	2.30 P. M.
"		6.00 P. M.
South		5.00 A. M.
"		4.30 P. M.
"		5.30 P. M.
"		10.30 P. M.
West, (via Allentown)	7.00 A. M.	6.30 P. M.
Calif'a (by steamer) 1st, 11th, 21st each month		10.30 P. M.
" (overland via Allentown)	7.00 A. M.	6.30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.		3.00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5.00 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
" (Way)	5.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport		2.00 P. M.
Long Island		5.00 A. M.
" "		2.30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—(Through) 8.00 A. M.; 1.00, 11.30 P. M. (Way) 6.15 A. M.; 8.30, 7.15 P. M.
EAST—(Boston Express) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, 11.30 P.M. (Railroad Way) 10.30 A. M.; 1.30, 6.00 P. M. (Fall River, by Rail) 5.30 A. M.; (by Boat) 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH—(Through) 5.45 A. M.; 6.00, 10.30 P. M. (Philadelphia Way) 8.30, 12.30 P. M.
WEST—(via Allentown) 5.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.; (via Erie Railway) 7.30 A. M.; 1.00, 10.30 P. M.
CALIFORNIA—(by Steamer) 1st, 11th and 21st, each month; (Overland, via Allentown) 5.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 6.30 P. M. to 7.30 A. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

The delay in filling orders for Tryon's System for Post Office Accounts has been occasioned by the exhaustion of the first issue; a second edition is now ready for delivery, and orders will receive prompt attention.

SEE SPECIAL NOTICES BELOW.

THE undersigned respectfully solicits attention to his system of keeping, rendering and collecting Newspaper and Box accounts. He offers it as the result of twelve years' experience in the difficulties, vexations and uncertainties of keeping these accounts in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations, so well understood and painfully realized by Postmasters and their assistants.

The author is confident that in this system will be found a most valuable auxiliary, and one long needed in this perplexing branch of official duty. The advantages of it are, its simplicity, certainty, celerity, and cheapness. It is in exact and full accordance with the requisitions of Postal Law, and renders compliance with the regulations of the Department in regard to these accounts, and their Quarterly Return, easy, certain, and with little comparative cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of Post Office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

From ten to fifteen sheets are sufficient to last that period for offices of the Fifth and Fourth classes, and will be sent together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, post paid, as follows:

For Ten Sheets ....$1 50.
For Fifteen Sheets............ 2 00.

After which Postmasters ordering in quantities of from Ten to Twenty sheets will be furnished by mail, post paid, at the rate of $8.00 per 100 sheets.

Over this quantity, for large offices, an additional amount, to cover *Postage*, will be required. Offices of the 4th class should order not less than fifteen sheets; larger offices more according to amount of business.

Those soliciting sample sheets are informed, that a correct idea of the system can be formed only by the explanations and directions which with the blank sheets comprise the work, and can be sent only as advertised.

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4.00 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

To Postmasters ordering the work, a Fac Simile Specimen *in manuscript* of the manner of arranging the accounts, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents additional to cover letter postage, envelope, &c.

The following is a letter from the Postmaster at Lincoln, Mass., is one of many similar expressions received, showing how general is the feeling of a want I have endeavored to supply:

"The keeping accounts in our small offices is a great source of perplexity, and if your system is what you think it, you have conferred a great blessing upon Country Postmasters."

In reply to which and all similar communications I would say, that after experiencing all the perplexities and mortifications to which Postmasters and their assistants are subject in collecting and keeping accounts of Newspaper postages and Box rents according to postal Regulations, this system was devised; and for three years last past has been in use in my office, and subject to constant revision and correction as the various exigencies and difficulties presented themselves, until its adaptation to every class of offices, and every requirement and difficulty was supposed to be met.

The work is issued in the cheapest possible form, that its adoption may be very general.

WILLIAM TRYON.

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Box 5532, New York P. O., N. Y.
Jan. '67, tf.

DEXHEIMER'S

COMBINED STAMPING CUSHION AND PAD.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish the Stamping Cushion and Pad, ready for use, at $3.50. It has received special recommendation from the Hon. A. N. Zevely, 3d Ass't. P.M.G. and from many P.M's who have it in use. I am also prepared to furnish the best Stamping Ink at $1.50 per pound.

O. DEXHEIMER, *P. O. Clerk*,
Jan. '67, 1t Milwaukee, Wis.

Now Ready.

STONE'S POST OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK,

FOR THE

Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages.

Every Postmaster should have it.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish postmasters with the above book at the following prices, viz.:

No. 1, containing 106 pages, $5.00, sent by mail, post-paid.
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" 4, " 376 " 10.00, " "

Also, for the *smallest* offices, in flexible covers, $2.50, sent by mail, post-paid.

This book is highly recommended by all postmasters who have examined it; is simple, accurate, designed for *four* years; is made of fine paper, printed headings, paged, alphabeted and substantially bound.

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All orders should be addressed to the undersigned. M. H. STONE, Asst. P. M.
Jan. '67 1t Burlington, Vermont.

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STONE'S

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IN different styles of binding, at reduced prices. No. 1, sent by mail, post paid, $4. No. 2, sent by Express, $5.

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M. H. STONE,
Asst. P. M.,
Jan. '67, 1t. Burlington, Vt.

DODGE & McLELLAN,

SOLICITORS of Claims and Patents, No. 448 Fifteenth Street, (over National Metropolitan Bank, and opposite Treasury Department,) Washington, D. C.

Special attention given to all just claims arising from the late war, and under the Internal Revenue Laws, in the Court of Claims, and before the various Executive Departments.

References, by permission: Hon. A. W. Randall, Postmaster General; Hon. J. M. Brodhead, 2d Comptroller of the Treasury; Major Gen. B. W. Brice, Paymaster-General U. S. A.; Henry D. Cooke, of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers; and many Members of Congress and Heads of Bureaus.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce.	Not exc'ding half ounce.	Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's.	Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Acapulco	...	10	2	‡
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton	...	33	4	...
do do via Marseilles	39	45	6	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Adrianople, French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Africa, (West Coast,) British mail	...	33	4	...
Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail	...	38	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt	...	21	2	...
do do do by Brit. pkt.	...	5	2	...
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c)	...	*38	11	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*30	..	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.	...	21	4	...
do do do by Brit. pkt.	..	5	4	.
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.)	...	*33	6	..
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	.	*22	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54	..	...
Antivari, French mail	*30	*60		...
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton	..	33	6	.
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	..
Argentine Republic, via England	.	45	4	...
do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux	30	60	.	..
Ascension, via England	...	45	4	...
Aspinwall	...	10	3	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	...	33	6	...
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	..
do do via Panama	...	22	6	...
do by private ship from N. York or Boston	.	5	2	‡
do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry,)	*30	*60	...	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez	50	102	..	...
do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste	...	55	..	...
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do do when prepaid	..	28	.	..
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42	..	.
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	.
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	...
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	..	.
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, via Southampton	..	45	6	...
do do via Marseilles	51	57	8	...
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	..	45	4	...
do do via Marseilles		53	8	...
do French mail	30	60		...
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	..	28	..	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42	..	...
do closed mail, via England	.	*27	5	5
do open mail, via London, by American pkt	...	21	3	...
do do do by British packet.	..	5	2	...
Belgrade do do by American pkt.		21	7	...
do do do by British packet.	.	5	7	...
do by French mail	*21	*42	...	...
Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada	...	18	6	4
Bolivia	...	34	6	4
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	8	...
do do via Marseilles	..	53	10	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	...	33	6	...
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
do French mail	*30	*60	.	...
Brazils, via England		45	4	...
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	.	..
do Am. packet		10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	..	28	.	..
do Bremen mail	...	*10	2	1
do Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles	...	*10	2	‡
do do do exceeding 3000 miles	...	*15	3	‡
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	..	...
Buenaventura	.	18	6	4
Buenos Ayres, via England	...	45	4	...
do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux	30	60	...	...
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail	...	38	6	...
Canada	...	*10	2	...
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	...
Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.)	..	*40	6	...
do open mail, via London, by American pkt	...	21	4	...
do do do by British packet	..	5	4	...
Canea, British mail, by American packet	..	21	2	...
do do by British packet	...	6	2	...
do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	..	...
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton	..	45	8	...
do do do Marseilles	..	53	8	...
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	...
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	..	..
Carthagena	...	18	6	...
C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama	...	10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt	...	21	6	...
do do do by British packet	..	5	6	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
do British mail, via Southampton	..	33	6	...
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
Chili	..	34	6	4
China, British mail, via Southampton	..	45	6	...
do do via Marseilles	..	53	8	...
do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste	...	55	...	...
do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez	40	72	...	...
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship	...	3	...	..
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c)	...	*40	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*32	..	...
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt	...	21	2	...
do do do by Brit. pkt.	...	5	2	...
Corfu—see Ionian Islands.				
Corsica, British mail, by American packet	..	21	2	...
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*15	*30	...	...
Costa Rica	...	10	2	‡
Cuba	...	10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England	...	45	4	...
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)	.	*33	9	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*20	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54		‡
Durazzo, Prussian closed mail	...	38	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	.	...
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.	...	21	6	...
do do by British packet.	...	5	6	...
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste	..	68	13	...
do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste	.	36	13	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez	40	72	..	...
do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste	...	64	..	..
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Ecuador	...	34	6	4
Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton	..	33	6	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	8	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail		36	11	..
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	30	.	..
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.]				
Falkland Islands, via England		33	4	...
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42	..	‡
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	..
do do do when prepaid		28	..	...
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	..	*40	.	

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	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts.
Galatz, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt	...	21	2	...
do do do by Brit. pkt	...	5	2	...
Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Gambia, via England	...	33	4	...
Guadaloupe, via England	...	29	4	...
Guatemala	...	10	2	‡
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)		*30	6	...
do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
do Bremen mail	...	*15	3	1
do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail	...	*15	3	1
Gibralter, French mail	21	42	...	..
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt	...	21	4	1
do do by British packet	..	5	4	1
Great Britain and Ireland	...	*24	2	(†)
Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	.	*42	14	
do French mail	*30	*60	..	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*35	3	1
do open mail, via London, by American pkt	...	21	4	...
do do do by British pkt.	..	5	4	...
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York	...	*10	2	1
do Bremen mail	...	*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
Hanover, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
Havana—see Cuba.				
Hayti, via England	...	29	4	...
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt	...	21	2	...
do do do in British pkt	..	5	3	...
do do via England, by private ship	.	33	4	..
Holland, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England		*27	2	...
do by American packet, via Belgium	...	*17	4	3
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)	...	*33	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54	..	...
Honduras	...	34	6	...
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles		53	8	...
do do via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do by French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	30	...	...
do Prussian closed mail	...	36	10	...
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	...
do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
Ineboli, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c)	...	*38	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	..	...
do British mail, via England	35	49	4	...
Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina, by French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Java, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Jaffa, Prussian closed mail	...	38	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
do open British mail, by American packet	...	21	2	...
do do do by British packet	...	5	2	...
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	...	...
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Jerusalem, British mail	...	33	4	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do French mail	...	53	...	...
Larnica, by French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)	...	*33	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*25	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Latakia, Prussian closed mail	...	38	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail	...	33	4	...
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	...	*42	11	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lubec, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lucca, British mail, by American packet	...	21	2	...
do do by British packet	...	5	2	...
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
do do Bremen mail	...	*15	3	1
do do Hamburg mail	...	*22	3	1
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	...
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Majorca, British mail	...	33	6	...
do French mail	21	42	...	...
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt	...	21	4	...
do do do British packet.	...	5	4	...
do do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Martinique, via England	...	29	4	...
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton	...	33	6	...
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Mexico	...	10	2	‡
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail	*21	*42	...	...
Messina, Prussian closed mail	...	38	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	22	...	...
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Minorca, by British mail	...	33	6	..
do French mail	21	42	...	...
Mitylene, Prussian closed mail	...	38	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)	...	*42	11	...
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*25	3	1
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail	...	28	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*32	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	8	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	10	...
do French mail	...	60	..	...
Montevideo, via England	...	45	4	...
do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux	30	60	...	...
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail	...	28	6	...
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail	...	22	...	...
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	...	5	2	‡
Natal, British Mail, via Southampton	...	45	8	...
do do Marseilles	..	53	8	...
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England	.	*27	2	...
do by American packet, via Belg	...	*17	4	3
New Brunswick	...	*10	2	‡
Newfoundland	...	10	2	‡
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.)	...	18	6	...
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	...	33	6	...
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
do by mail to San Francisco	...	3	...	...
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	...	33	6	...
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
do via Panama	...	22	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	...	10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of	...	34	6	...
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	..	*42	13	..
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*38	3	1
do French mail	*33	*66	..	1
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs.	.	...	...	...
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)	.	*30	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*13	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	...	..
Panama	.	10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England	...	45	4	.
Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	.	*42	11	...

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COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce.	Not exc'ding half ounce.	Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's.	Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Parma, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*25	3	1
Penang, British mail, via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Peru	...	22	6	4
Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do do do via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do do French mail	30	60	...	...
Placentia, Prussian closed mail	...	28	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*25	...	...
do French mail	27	54	...	...
Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)	...	*37	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*29	3	1
do French mail	*30	*60	...	1
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana	...	18	4	...
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	8	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	30	42	...	...
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa, Prussian closed mail	...	38	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov.				
Prussia, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid	...	28	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	...	1
Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail	...	44	12	...
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do do Bremen or H'burg mail	...	*28	...	...
Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.)	...	*42	...	...
Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)	...	*37	8	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*29	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Rustchuck, by French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	2	...
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco	...	3	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	...	*42	11	...
do do French mail	*21	*42		‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*23	4	1
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do when prepaid.	...	28	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid.	...	28	...	...
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do do do Fr. mail.	*21	*42	...	...
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do do when prepaid.	...	28	...	...
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	...	*15	3	1
do do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*25	3	1
do French mail	*27	*54	...	...
do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)	...	*33	8	...
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail	...	28	6	...
do do French mail	30	60	...	...
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.	...	21	2	...
do do do do by Brit. pkt.	...	5	2	...
Seres, by French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Servia, by Prussian closed mail	...	28	6	...
do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria.	21	42	2	‡
Seychelles the, French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	...
do do via Southampton	...	45	6	...
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail	...	47	6	...
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	...
do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt.	...	21	3	...
do do do do by Brit. pkt.	...	5	2	...
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	...	22	...	...
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt.	...	21	...	...
do do do by British packet	...	5	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail	...	30	...	...
Sophia, by French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Spain, British mail, by American packet	...	21	2	...
do do by British packet	...	5	2	.
do French mail	21	42	...	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	30	42	...	...
St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica.	...	18	6	...
do via Havana	...	34	6	...
Sulina, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	6	...
do do via Marseilles	...	53	8	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.)	...	*38	10	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*33	3	1
do French mail	*33	*66	...	‡
St. Helena, via England	...	45	4	...
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.)	...	*35	9	...
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen mail	...	*19	4	1
do by Hamburg mail	...	*19	3	1
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	6	...
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt.	...	21	4	...
do do do by British pkt.	...	5	4	...
Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt.	...	21	...	...
do do do by British pkt.	...	5	...	...
do Prussian closed mail	...	38	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.	...	21	...	...
do do do by British pkt.	...	6	...	...
do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	...
Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
Prussian closed mail	...	28	14	...
By Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*32	...	...
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.	...	21	2	...
do do by British pkt.	...	5	2	...
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	...	...
Turk's Island	...	10	2	‡
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	...	*42	11	...
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*28	3	1
Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux	30	60	...	...
do British mail, via England	...	45	4	...
Velona, Prussian closed mail	...	38	...	...
do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n	...	33	6	...
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
do French mail	30	60	...	...
Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	...	*40	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.	...	21	4	...
do do do by British packet	...	5	4	...
Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.)	...	*30	6	...
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton	...	45	4	...
" by American Ven. packet	...	10	3	...
Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n	...	33	6	...
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	...
do do French mail	*30	*60	...	...
Volo, Prussian closed mail	...	38	6	...
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
West Indies, Brit	...	10	2	‡
do not Brit., (exc. Cuba,) Brit. m'l v. Hav.	...	18	4	...
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail	...	28	6	...
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	30	3	1
Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail	...	*30	6	...
do do when prepaid.	...	28	...	...
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.	...	21	2	...
do do do in Br. pkt.	...	6	2	...
do French mail	*21	*42	...	...
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	...	*15	3	1
Yanaon, French mail	*30	...	09.	...

† Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

H. C. STOOTHOFF Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St. N. Y.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prus'n closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of January, 1867.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	Date of Departure from Boston.	DESTINATION.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	1	2	Europe v. Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	3	.....	Havana.
Hamburg	U. S.	5	.....	Europe via Southampton & Hamburg.
Dales	U. S.	5	.....	Ireland via Queenst'n
West India	U. S.	5	.....	Venezuela and West Indies.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	9	.....	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	10	.....	Havana.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11	.....	South Pacific, Austral. Calif'a, New Zealand
Bremen	U. S.	12	.....	Europe, ex't Fr. ml v. Southampt'n & Brem
French	France.	12	.....	French mail via Brest
Dales	U. S.	12	.....	Ireland, v. Queenst'n
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	15	16	Europe via Liverpool.
Mexican	U. S.	15	.....	Havana & Mexico.
Havana	U. S.	17	.....	Havana.
Dales	U. S.	19	.....	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	19	.....	Ger. States v. Hamb'g
Nicaragua	U. S.	19	.....	Nicaragua.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	.....	South Pacific & C. A.
Brazil	U. S.	22	.....	Brazil, Argentine Confed'n, & West Indies.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	23	.....	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	24	.....	Havana.
Dales	U. S.	26	.....	Europe, except Fr'ch mail via Liverpool.
French	France.	26	.....	French mail via Brest
Bremen	U. S.	26	.....	Ger. Sta. v Bremen.
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	28	.....	Havana & Nassau.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	29	30	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	31	.....	Havana.

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Vol. VII, No. 5. NEW YORK. FEBRUARY, 1867. **Whole No. 77.**

THE TRAVELLING POST-OFFICE.

BY HESBA STRETTON.

Many years ago, I was engaged as a clerk in a Travelling Post-office running along the line of railway from London to a town in the Midland Counties, which we will call Fazeley. My duties were to accompany the mail-train, which left Fazeley at 8.15 P. M., and arrived in London about midnight, and to return by the day mail leaving London at 10.30 the following morning; after which I had an unbroken night at Fazeley, while another clerk discharged the same round of work; and in this way each alternate evening I was on duty in the railway post-office car. At first I suffered a little from a hurry and tremor of nerve in pursuing my occupation while the train was crashing along under bridges and through tunnels at a speed which was then thought marvellous and perilous; but it was not long before my hands and eyes became accustomed to the motion of the carriage, and I could go through my business with the same despatch and ease as in the post-office of the country town where I had learned it, and from which I had been promoted by the influence of the post office surveyor of the district, Mr. Huntingdon. In fact, the work soon fell into a monotonous routine, which, night after night, was pursued in an unbroken course by myself and the junior clerk, who was my only assistant; the railway post-office work not having then attained the importance and magnitude it now possesses.

Our route lay through an agricultural district containing many small towns, which made up two or three bags only; one for London; another perhaps for the county town; a third for the railway post office, to be opened by us, and the enclosures to be distributed according to their various addresses. The clerks in many of these small offices were women, as is very generally the case still, being the daughters and female relatives of the nominal postmaster, who transact most of the business of the office, and whose names are most frequently signed upon the bills accompanying the bags. I was a young man, and somewhat more curious in feminine handwriting than I am now. There was one family in particular, whom I had never seen, but with whose signatures I was perfectly familiar,—clear, delicate, and educated, very unlike the miserable scrawl upon other letter-bills. One New Year's eve, in a moment of sentiment, I tied a slip of paper among a bundle of letters for their office, upon which I had written, "A happy New Year to you all." The next evening brought me a return of my good wishes, signed, as I guessed, by three sisters of the name of Clifton. From that day, every now and then, a sentence or two as brief as the one above passed between us, and the feeling of acquaintance and friendship grew upon me, though I had never yet had an opportunity of seeing my fair unknown friends.

It was towards the close of the following October that it came under my notice that the then Premier of the ministry was paying an autumn visit to a nobleman, whose country seat was situated near a small village on our line of rail.

The Premier's despatch-box, containing, of course, all the despatches which it was necessary to send down to him, passed between him and the Secretary of State, and was, as usual, intrusted to the care of the post-office. The Continent was just then in a more than ordinarily critical state; we were thought to be upon the verge of an European war; and there were murmurs floating about, at the dispersion of the ministry, up and down the country. These circumstances made the charge of the despatch-box the more interesting to me. It was very similar in size and shape to the old fashioned work-boxes used by ladies before boxes of polished and ornamental wood came into vogue, and, like them, it was covered with red morocco leather, and it fastened with a lock and key. The first time it came into my hands, I took such special notice of it as might be expected. Upon one corner of the lid I detected a peculiar device scratched slightly upon it, most probably with the sharp point of a steel pen, in such a moment of preoccupation of mind as causes most of us to draw odd lines and caricatured faces upon any piece of paper which may lie under our hand. It was the old revolutionary device of a heart with a dagger piercing it; and I wondered whether it could be the Premier, or one of his secretaries, who had traced it upon the morocco.

This box had been travelling up and down for about ten days, and, as the village did not make up a bag for London, there being very few letters excepting those from the great house, the letter-bag from the house, and the despatch-box, were handed direct into our travelling post-office. But in compliment to the presence of the Premier in the neighborhood, the train, instead of slackening speed only, stopped altogether, in order that the Premier's trusty and confidental messenger might deliver the important box into my own hands, that its perfect safety might be insured. I had an undefined suspicion that some person was also employed to accompany the train up to London, for three or four times I had met with a foreign-looking gentleman at Euston square, standing at the door of the carriage nearest the post-office car, and eying the heavy bags as they were transferred from my care to the custody of the officials from the General Post-office. But though I felt amused and somewhat nettled at this needless precaution, I took no further notice of the man, except to observe that he had the swarthy aspect of a foreigner, and that he kept his face well away from the light of the lamps. Except for these things, and after the first time or two, the Premier's despatch-box interested me no more than any other part of my charge. My work had been doubly monotonous for some time past, and I began to think it time to get up some little entertainment with my unknown friends, the Cliftons. I was just thinking of it as the train stopped at the station about a mile from the town where they lived, and their postman, a gruff matter-of-fact fellow,—you could see it in every line of his face,—put in the letter bags, and with them a letter addressed to me. It was in an official envelope, "On Her Majesty's Service," and the seal was an official seal. On the folded paper inside it (folded officially also) I read the following order: "Mr. Wilcox is requested to permit the bearer, the daughter of the postmaster at Eaton, to see the working of the railway post-office during the up-journey." The writing I knew well as being that of one of the surveyor's clerks, and the signature was Mr. Huntingdon's. The bearer of the order presented herself at the door, the snorting of the engine gave notice of the instant departure of the train, I held out my hand, the young lady sprang lightly and deftly into the car, and we were off again on our midnight journey.

She was a small, slight creature, one of those slender little girls one never thinks of as being a woman, dressed neatly and plainly in a dark dress, with a veil hanging a little over her face and tied under her chin; the most noticeable thing about her appearance being a great mass of light hair, almost yellow, which had got loose in some way, and fell down her neck in thick, wavy tresses. She had a free, pleasant way about her, not in the least bold or forward, which in a minute or two made her presence seem the most natural thing in the world. As she stood beside me before the row of boxes into which I was sorting my letters, she asked questions, and I answered as if it were quite an every-day occurrence for us to be traveling up together in the night mail to Euston-square station. I blamed myself for an idiot that I had not sooner made an opportunity for visiting my unknown friends at Eaton.

"Then," I said, putting down the letter-bill from their own office before her, "may I ask which of the signatures I know so well as yours? Is it A. Clifton, or M. Clifton, or S. Clifton?" She hesitated a little, and blushed, and lifted up her frank, childlike eyes to mine.

"I am A. Clifton," she answered.

"And your name?" I said.

"Anne." Then, as if anxious to give some explanation to me of her present position, she added, "I was going up to London on a visit, and I thought it would be so nice to travel in the post office to see how the work was done, and Mr. Huntingdon came to survey our office, and he said he would send me an order."

I felt somewhat surprised, for a stricter martinet than Mr. Huntingdon did not breathe; but I glanced down at the small, innocent face at my side, and cordially approved of his departure from ordinary rules.

"Did you know you would travel with me?" I asked, in a lower voice; for Tom Morville, my junior, was at my other elbow.

"I knew I should travel with Mr. Wilcox," she answered, with a smile that made all my nerves tingle.

"You have not written me a word for ages," said I, reproachfully.

"You had better not talk, or you'll be making mistakes," she replied, in an arch tone. It was quite true; for, a sudden confusion coming over me, I was sorting the letters at random.

We were just then approaching the small station where the letter-bag from the great house was taken up. The engine was slackening speed. Miss Clifton manifested some natural and becoming diffidence.

"It would look so odd," she said, "to any one on the platform, to see a girl in the post-office car! And they could n't know I was a postmaster's daughter, and had an order from Mr. Huntingdon. Is there no dark corner to shelter me?"

I must explain to you in a word or two the construction of the car, which was much less efficiently fitted up than the travelling post-offices of the present day. It was a reversible car, with a door at each right-hand corner. At each door the letter-boxes were so arranged as to form a kind of screen about two feet in width, which prevented people from seeing all over the carriage at once. Thus the door at the far end of the car, the one not in use at the time, was thrown into deep shadow, and the screen before it turned it into a small niche, where a slight little person like Miss Clifton was very well concealed from curious eyes. Before the train came within the light from the lamps on the platform, she ensconced herself in this shelter. No one but I could see her laughing face, as she stood there leaning cautiously forward, with her finger pressed upon her rosy lips, peeping at the messenger who delivered into my own hands the Premier's despatch-box, while Tom Morville received the letter-bag of the great house.

"See," I said, when we were again in motion, and she had emerged from her concealment, "this is the Premier's despatch-box, going back to the Secretary of State. There are some state secrets for you, and ladies are fond of secrets."

"O, I know nothing about politics," she answered, indifferently, "and we have had that box through our office a time or two."

"Did you ever notice this mark upon it," I asked,—"a heart with a dagger through it?" and, bending down my face to hers, I added a certain spooney remark, which I do not care to repeat. Miss Clifton tossed her little head, and pouted her lips; but she took the box out of my hands, and carried it to the lamp nearest the further end of the car, after which she put it down upon the counter close beside the screen and I thought no more about it. The midnight ride was entertaining in the extreme, for the girl was full of young life and sauciness and merry humor. I can safely aver that I have never been to an evening's so-called entertaiment, which, to me, was half so enjoyable. It added also to the zest and keen edge of the enjoyment to see her hasten to hide herself whenever I told her we were going to stop to take up the mails.

We had passed Watford, the last station at which we stopped, before I became alive to the recollection that our work was terribly behindhand. Miss Clifton also became grave, and sat at the end of the counter very quiet and subdued, as if her frolic were over, and it was possible she might find something to repent of in it. I had told her we should stop no more until we reached Euston-square station, in London; but to my surprise I felt our speed decreasing, and our train coming to a stand-still. I looked out and called to the guard in the car behind, who told me he supposed there was something on the line before us, and that we should go on in a minute or two. I turned my head, and gave this information to my fellow-clerk and Miss Clifton.

"Do you know were we are?" she asked, in a frightened tone.

"At Camden-town," I replied. She sprang hastily from her seat, and came towards me.

"I am close to my friend's house here," she said, "so it is a lucky thing for me. It is not five minutes' walk from the station. I will say good by to you now, Mr. Wilcox, and I thank you a thousand times for your kindness."

She seemed flurried, and she held out both her little hands to me in an appealing kind of way, as if she were afraid of my detaining her against her will. I took them both into mine, pressing them with rather more ardor than was quite necessary.

"I do not like you to go alone at this hour," I said, "but there is no help for it. It has been a delightful time to me. Will you allow me to call upon you to-morrow morning early, for I leave London at 10.30; or on Wednesday, when I shall be in town again?"

"O," she answered, hanging her head, "I dont know. I'll write and tell mamma how kind you have been, and, and—but I must go, Mr. Wilcox."

"I don't like your going alone," I repeated.

"O, I know the way perfectly," she said, in the same flurried manner, "perfectly, thank you. And it is close at hand. Good by!"

She jumped lightly out of the carriage, and the train started on again at the same instant. We were busy enough, as you may suppose. In five minutes more we should be in Euston-square, and there was nearly fifteen minutes' work still to be done. Spite of the enjoyment he had afforded me, I mentally anathematized Mr. Huntingdon and his departure from ordinary rules, and, trusting Miss Clifton forcibly out of my thoughts, I set to work with a will, gathered up the registered letters for London, tied them into a bundle with the paper bill, and then turned to the corner of the counter for the despatch-box.

You have guessed already my cursed misfortune. The Premier's despatch-box was not there. For the first minute or so I was in nowise alarmed, and merely looked round, upon the floor, under the bags, into the boxes, into any place into which it could have fallen or been deposited. We reached Euston-square while I was searching, and losing more and more of my composure every instant. Tom Morville joined me in my quest, and felt every bag which had been made up and sealed. The box was no small article which could go into little compass; it was certainly twelve inches long and more than that in girth. But it turned up nowhere. I never felt nearer fainting than at that moment.

"Could Miss Clifton have carried it off?" suggested Tom Morville.

"No," I said, indignantly but thoughtfully, "she could n't have carried off such a bulky thing as that, without our seeing it. It would not go into one of our pockets, Tom, and she wore a tight-fitting jacket that would not conceal anything."

"No, she can't have it," assented Tom. "Then it must be somewhere about." We searched again and again, turning over everything in the car, but without success. The Premier's despatch-box had gone; and all we could do at first was to stand and stare at one another. Our trance of blank dismay was of short duration, for the car was assailed by the mail messengers from the General Post Office, who were waiting for our charge. In a stupor of bewilderment we completed our work, and delivered up the mails; then once more we confronted one another with pale faces, frightened out of our seven-senses. All the scrapes we had ever been in (and we had had our usual share of errors and blunders) faded into utter insignificance compared with this. My eye fell upon Mr. Huntindon's order lying among some scraps of waste paper on the floor, and I picked it up, and put it carefully, with its official envelope, into my pocket.

"We can't stay here," said Tom. The porters were looking in inquisitively: we were seldom so long in quitting our empty car.

"No," I replied, a sudden gleam of sense darting across the blank bewilderment of my brain; "No, we must go to head-quarters at once, and make a clean breast of it. This is no private business, Tom."

We made one more ineffectual search, and then we hailed a cab and drove as hard as we could to the General Post-office. The secretary of the Post-office was not there, of course, but we obtained the address of his residence in one of the suburbs, four or five miles from the City, and we told no one of our misfortune, my idea being that the fewer who were made acquainted with the loss the better. My judgement was in the right there.

We had to knock up the household of the secretary,—a formidable personage with whom I had never been brought into contact before,—and in a short time we were holding a strictly privata and confidental interview with him, by the glimmer of a solitary candle, just serving to light up his severe face, which changed its expression several times as I narrated the calamity. It was too stupendous for rebuke, and I fancied his eyes softened with something like commiseration as he gazed upon us. After a short interval of deliberation, he announced his intention of accompanying us to the residence of the Secretary of State; and in a few minutes we were driving back again to the opposite extremity of London. It was not far off the hour for the morning delivery of letters when we reached our destination; but the atmosphere was yellow with fog, and we could see nothing as we passed along in almost utter silence, for neither of us ventured to speak, and the secretary only made a brief remark now and then. We drove up to some dwelling enveloped in fog, and we were left in the cab for nearly half an hour, while our secretary went in. At the end of that time we were summoned to an apartment where there was seated at a large desk a small spare man, with a great head, and eyes deeply sunk under the brows. There was no form of introduction, of course, and we could only guess who he might be; but we were requested to repeat our statement, and a few shrewd questions were put to us by the stranger. We were eager to put him in possession of everything we knew; but that was little beyond the fact that the despatch-box was lost.

"That young person must have taken it," he said.

"She could not sir," I answered, positively, but deferentially. "She wore the tightest-fitting pelisse I ever saw, and she gave me both her hands when she said good by. She could not possibly have it concealed about her. It would not go into my pocket."

"How did she come to travel up with you in the car, sir?" he asked, severely.

I gave him for answer the order signed by Mr. Huntingdon. He and our secretary scanned it closely.

"It is Huntingdon's signature, without doubt," said the latter. "I could swear to it anywhere. This is an extraordinary circumstance!"

It was an extraordinary circumstance. The two retired into an adjoining room, where they staid for another half-hour, and when they returned to us their faces still bore an aspect of grave perplexity.

"Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Morville," said our secretary, "it is expedient that this affair should be kept inviolably secret. You must even be careful not to hint that you hold any secret. You did well not to announce your loss at the Post-office; and I shall cause it to be understood that you had instructions to take the despatch-box direct to its destination. Your business now is to find the young woman, and return with her not later than six o'clock this afternoon to my office at the General Post-office. What other steps we think it requisite to take, you need know nothing about; the less you know, the better for yourselves."

Another gleam of commiseration in his official eye made our hearts sink within us. We departed promptly, and, with that instinct of wisdom, which at times dictates infallibly what course we should pursue, we decided our line of action. Tom Morville was to go down to Camden-town, and inquire at every house for Miss Clifton, while I—there would be just time for it—was to run down to Eaton by train, and obtain her exact address from her parents. We agreed to meet at the General Post-office at half past five if I could possibly reach it by that time; but in any case Tom was to report himself to the secretary, and account for my absence.

When I arrived at the station at Eaton, I found that I had only forty-five minutes before the up-train went by. The town was nearly a mile away, but I made all the haste I could to reach it. I was not surprised to find the post-office in connection with a bookseller's shop, and I saw a pleasant, elderly lady seated behind the counter, while a tall, dark-haired girl was sitting at some work a little out of sight. I introduced myself at once.

"I am Frank Wilcox, of the railway post-office, and I have just run down to Eaton to obtain some information from you."

"Certainly. We know you well by name," was the reply, given in a cordial manner, which was particularly pleasant to me.

"Will you be so good as give me the address of Miss Anne Clifton in Camden-town?" I said.

"Miss Anne Clifton?" ejaculated the lady.

"Yes. Your daughter, I presume. Who went up to London last night."

"I have no daughter Anne," she said. "I am Anne Clifton; and my daughters are named Mary and Susan. This is my daughter Mary."

The tall dark-haired girl had left her seat, and now stood beside her mother. Certainly she was very unlike the small golden-haired coquette who had travelled up to London with me as Anne Clifton.

"Madam," I said, scarcely able to speak, "is your other daughter a slender little creature, exactly the reverse of this young lady?"

"No," she answered, laughing; "Susan is both taller and darker than Mary. Call Susan, my dear."

In a few seconds Miss Susan made her appearance, and I had the three before me,—A. Clifton, S. Clifton, and M. Clifton. There was no other girl in the family; and when I described the young lady who had travelled under their name, they could not think of any one in the town—it was a small one—who answered my description, or who had gone on a visit to London. I had no time to spare, and I hurried back to the station, just catching the train as it left the platform.

[To be concluded in March number.]

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

If any of your patrons, or any other man, feel disposed to find fault with the liberal distribution of snow and ice during the last sixty days, it must be owing, in my judgment, entirely to a distaste for winter sports. To be sure, everybody cannot skate, but everybody can try, and while some, by perseverance, become perfect masters of the situation, others are disgusted and surfeited with the thumps and humps inflicted on the head and angles, and go ashore fully satisfied that they have "enough pork for a shilling." Again, there are those who cannot appreciate the "tintinnabulation that so musically wells from the bells, bells, bells," when folks go out a sleighing. Cold noses, cold feet and cold fingers are more dreaded by them, than flood, fire or famine, and the idea of a tip-over and douche into a snow bank almost causes their eyes to start like stars from their spheres.

I must admit that skating is not one of my accomplishments. Each succeeding attempt to perfect myself in this branch of high art, convinced me that if I expected to locomote safely on the ice, I must wear my skates elsewhere than on my feet, so I never graduated; but as for sleighing, I love it dearly. How it delights me to sit behind a mettlesome pair of steeds, as they almost fly over the snow, with good company, and well wrapped up, and to

> Hear the sledges with their bells, silver bells,
> What a world of merriment their melody foretells,
> As they tinkle tinkle, tinkle,
> In the icy air."

by Jove, it is glorious, and can only be compared to a sail in a taut yacht, as she scuds before a free wind.

The last storm, however, was a little too much of a good thing. It laid an embargo on wheels and runners, and fastened me up in an out-of-the-way place, (where, judging from the fare, Lent and fast days alternate perpetually—) and made me break an engagement, which I know sadly disappointed two persons at least, and slightly vinegar'd my temper, but this unusual weakness I attribute entirely to smoked herring and baked beans, the tri-daily subsistence of the only "Travelers' Rest" in the locality; nor was my condition improved much by sleeping in a frightfully cold room, sandwiched between two monster feather beds, upon which, judging from the aroma, the winds of heaven had not been permitted to blow since the fall of Fort Sumpter, for the infernal heat of the feather oven drove me out, and the nipping and eager air drove me back, and I spent the entire night in freezing and thawing. Bulwer makes Claude Melnotte say, "Joy cometh with the morning"—the idea must have been suggested to the distinguished author by going through the same ordeal I did. I left the place very early in the morning on horseback, as the road was six miles distant (for I would have preferred death in a snowdrift, to remaining there another day), which I succeeded in reaching, but I was obliged to lead my horse half the way through snow banks deep enough to take in horse and rider, unless their weight was divided. I rejoiced with exceeding great joy when the station loomed up, and putting the horse in charge of the station keeper, as per instructions, I hurried to an inviting hotel close by, where I meekly ordered breakfast for *two*, and I assure you I acted worthy of the occasion, to which, I am confident, a somewhat astonished Milesian servant girl could testify. Upon inquiring, I learned no train from either direction had passed, and rumor had it that none would be able to run during the day, so I philosophically contented myself, after my festive repast by taking a seat at one of the parlor windows and gazing out over the pale cold landscape at the grotesque and weird shapes the fierce winds of the day before, had quaintly and fantastically modeled out of the snow. I was thus occupied for some time, when my attention was attracted by the entrance of a lady of stately appearance garbed in sables, holding by the hand a beautiful little girl apparently about ten years old. She approached and sat down so close, as to slightly disconcert me, for I am naturally very bashful and the blood flew to my face until the deep red suffused it, but I soon recovered myself, and after an effective clearing of the throat, I felt entirely competent to venture a remark, which, singular as it may appear, bore some relation to the prevailing weather. This oral effort broke the ice, and we were soon engaged in a social chat. Before she left I learned from her that a near relative of hers was a Route Agent, and that this was his week off duty, but he felt so much solicitude about the mail service on his route on account of the confusion and detention of railway trains, that he had gone to render all the assistance in his power to help to secure the safety and despatch of mail matter—I confess this information somewhat astonished me, for from what little I have heard and know, a pretty fair proportion of post office officials are decidedly averse to the performance of extra official duties. Route Agents there are who do not even devote the time allotted them to do duty, but take advantage of a provision of the postal regulations, allowing them to use a *substitute* under certain circumstances, which they interpret to mean when they please, or all the time, as the case may be, without the knowledge or consent of anybody. Of course it is not to be expected that one of the non-commissioned should be familiar with the complex duties of traveling post-offices, but it strikes me that a man who absents himself without good and sufficient reason, and confides his trust to a substitute who is perhaps both inefficient and unsworn, is totally unworthy, and should be weeded out, as a warning to neophytes, and as a compliment to the good and faithful. Postmasters along some routes ought to know when the proper agent is on duty and when he is not; but in some instances the changes are so frequent, that there is no possibility of forming an acquaintance, or else there are so many personal friends of the agent in the car that it appears almost like a tresspass on his part to speak familiarly, or to throw his mail into the car where there is danger of hitting some one in the crowd, or of breaking up a social party. And just here I would like to ask: is it possible for a route agent to do his work properly, safely, and correctly with friends to the right of him, friends to the left of him, and friends in his rear, and all jabbering away like paroquets? I need not wait for a reply—echo answers promptly, emphatically and loud enough to be heard all over—"No." The new law giving increased compensation is highly creditable to its orginator, and it is to be hoped in its application, such discrimination will be used, as to prevent any but the deserving from participating in its benefits. The Route Agent who left his perhaps cozy home to perform extra duty is only one of many, possibly, who would have done the same thing, but I cannot help but think that any man who takes such deep interest in the mail service, under such circumstances, whether he belongs in a post-office, or a post-office car, is entitled to the highest consideration of the Department, and the gratitude of the public, and his opposite, the opposite.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

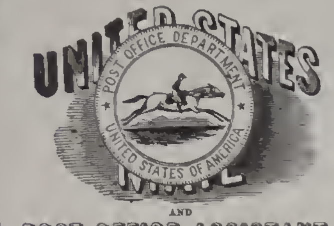
Communications.

POST OFFICE INSPECTORS OFFICE,
Montreal, January 19, 1867

To the Editor of of the U. S. Mail. Dear Sir: I learn through your columns of the death of Mr. GEORGE KELLINGER, of the New York Post-office. Whilst his *confreres* have so fittingly expressed their feelings on the loss of this estimable gentleman, I would beg to be allowed to say that there are Post-office officials also in Canada by whom Mr. Kellinger's untimely decease is much lamented. By virtue of his position in the Foreign office Branch, the agents of the Canadian Department in charge of British Mails had, for many years, been accustomed to be brought into personal relations with Mr. Kellinger, and I have long known that these representatives of our Department always received from the gentleman who has now passed away a pleasant and kindly co-operation in the performance of their duties.

Yours very respectfully
EDWIN F. KING.
Post-office Inspector.

UNITED STATES MAIL.



AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK. FEBRUARY, 1867

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR.—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department*.

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

Ordered, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.
M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations; and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON,
Postmaster General.
To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **76** or **77**, will please remit at once.

CHANGES IN FOREIGN POSTAGE.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO BE HEREAFTER CHARGED ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS SENT VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL, TO COUNTRIES NAMED BELOW.

We are requested to state, that Newspapers and printed matter (periodicals,) may be sent from the United States to the undermentioned Countries of Europe and Asia, *by Bremen or Hamburg Mail*, at the following rates of postage, *prepayment compulsory*, viz:

		Newspapers.	*Periodicals, &c.*
Bremen, by Bremen mail		2 cents each	1 cent per ounce.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail		2 " "	1 " " "
Prussia, Austria and German States,	by Bremen or Hamburg	3 " "	1½ " " "
Lauenburg	by Bremen mail	3 " "	1½ " " "
	by Hamburg mail	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Schleswig, Holstein and Denmark,	by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Sweden	by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 2c. per 1½ oz.
Norway	" " " "	3c. ea. & 3½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 4c. per 1½ oz.
Holland	" " " "	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Russia	" " " "	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Switzerland	" " " "	4 cents each	1½c. per oz. & 1c. per ½ oz.
Italy	" " " "	5 " "	1½c. per oz. & 2c. per ½ oz.
Turkey	" " " "	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Greece	" " " "	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg		3c. ea. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.
Australia, India and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail	via Marseilles	3c. ea. & 9c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 9c. per 1½ oz.
	via Trieste	3c. ea. & 2c. per ½ oz.	6½c. per oz. & 2c. per ½ oz.

The above charges are, in each case, in full to destination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen or Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg, to points of destination.

Revised Rates of Postage, by Bremen or Hamburg Mail.

We are requested to state that an arrangement has been concluded with the Bremen and Hamburg Post Departments, revising and reducing the rates of postage to be hereafter charged upon letters exchanged, by Bremen and Hamburg Mail.

The Postage charges per half-ounce, in future, will be as follows:

To Bremen..by Bremen m'l, 10c.—by Hamburg m'l,	15c.
" Hamburg " Hamb'rg " 10c.—" Bremen "	15c.
" Oldenburg " Bremen " 13c.—" Hamburg "	15c.
" Lauenburg" " " 15c.—" "	18c.
" Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Baden, Luxemburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Lubeck, and Thurn and Taxis Postal Department....By Bremen or Hamburg mail	18c.
" Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg m'l	15c.
" Sweden.......... " " " "	21c.
" Norway.......... " " " "	25c.
" Holland.......... " " " "	18c.
" Russia.......... " " " "	20c.
" Belgium.......... " " " "	18c.
" Switzerland.......... " " " "	19c.
" Italy.......... " " " "	24c.
" Turkey.......... " " " "	29c.
" Greece.......... " " " "	36c.
" Gibraltar, Spain & Port'g'l " " "	30c.
" Australia, India & China, by Bremen or Hamburg, via Marseilles	37c.
" " " " via Trieste	56c.

Prepayment of postage is optional in each case, with the following exceptions: To Australia, India and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail—to Portugal, *via Hamburg*, and to the city of Rome, *via Bremen*—the postage is required to be prepaid by stamps.

Letters coming *from* these countries to the United States, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, are subject to the same postage charges, and the same conditions of prepayment, *with the following exceptions:*

From Lauenburg, by Hamburg Mail the charge is per half-ounce	20c.
From Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, By Bremen & Hamburg m'l	20c.
" Sweden " " " "	25c.
" Norway " " " "	24c.
" Russia " " " "	25c.
" Italy " " " "	27c.
" Gibr'lt'r, Spain & Portg'l " " "	30c.
" Australia, India and China, via Trieste, " "	30c.

Postmasters will please note these changes of postage rates, and levy postage accordingly.

Postage to Schleswig-Holstein.

We are requested to state that the postal affairs of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein having been united to those of Prussia, in future all correspondence between the United States and the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, by Prussian closed mail, will be subject to the same treatment and the same postage charges, as similar mail matter addressed to or received from other parts of Prussia.

POSTAGE TO VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—The postage on letters to Vancouver's Island is ten cents per half ounce—prepayment *compulsory*. The paragraph on this subject in our "Answers to Correspondents" last month, should have read that the postage was "*not* optional."

Medals to Discharged West Virginia Soldiers.

The following Resolution, having been passed by Congress and approved by President, is now a law. The medals referred to, when enclosed in envelopes bearing the frank of the Adjutant General of the State of West Virginia, will be allowed to pass free through the mails.

JOINT RESOLUTION

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN MEDALS TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS FREE OF POSTAGE.

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That the Adjutant General of the State of West Virginia is hereby authorized to distribute through the mails, free of postage, to the honorably discharged soldiers of West Virginia, and to the relatives and friends of those who were killed or died of wounds or disease while in the service, certain medals furnished by the Legislature of that State, and in such case the envelope enclosing the same shall be franked by such Adjutant General in the mode prescribed by the Postmaster General.
Approved, January 14, 1867.

The New Registry System.

The Postmaster General has caused to be prepared, and will soon issue to Postmasters, new Regulations concerning the registration of valuable letters. These regulations embody important changes in the present mode of registration, and will, it is believed, render the system much more effective and satisfactory than it has been heretofore. The plan contemplated by the new Regulations is as follows:

All post offices are to be supplied by the Department with envelopes of a peculiar character and appearance, called "Registered Package Envelopes." These are of large size, made of stout Manilla paper, and marked with two broad red stripes passing lengthwise across the upper and lower portions of the face and back, leaving the intervening space for the address, and also with proper spaces for postmarks and numbers. The word "REGISTERED" appears in large letters on the face. All registered letters, when mailed, must be enclosed in one of these "Registered Package Envelopes" by the mailing postmaster, and the envelope postmarked and numbered. These envelopes are in all cases to be mailed without wrapping or tying.

Registered letters are never to be sent "direct" when a Distributing Post Office intervenes between the mailing office and the office of destination, (except in the case of offices which exchange through brass locked pouches,) whether going within the state where mailed or not. No attention is to be paid to any request to "mail direct" where to do so would involve a neglect of this regulation.

The registered letter bill and return bill are to be sent from the mailing office together, and in the *same mail* which conveys the registered letter or letters to which they refer. The bills to be enclosed in the usual franked envelope, directed to the P. M. at the office to which the registered letters are to be sent, and placed among the ordinary letters.

At every post office the P. M. or at least one clerk must be at all times prepared to make affidavit that any registered letter mailed there, and concerning which inquiry is made by a special agent or other officer, was properly enclosed in a "registered package envelope" placed in a locked pouch, and sent forward by the proper route.

At every post office the P. M. or at least one trusty clerk must be present *at the opening of every arriving mail pouch*, and take charge of all "registered package envelopes" which may be contained therein, keeping a record of their numbers, postmarks and addresses. Postmasters at separating offices are to be required to keep a record of the numbers, postmarks and addresses, all registered package envelopes passing through their offices, and also of all registered packages of postage stamps and stamped envelopes. Route Agents and Railway P. O. Clerks are required to keep a similar record, and to obtain receipts for all registered matter from the person to whom it is transferred by them, in all cases where practicable. Proper books and blanks for keeping these records will be furnished to all route agents, railway P. O. clerks and Postmasters at separating offices, and at all offices where pouches containing matter for other offices are opened.

The registration fee on all letters is to be *prepaid by stamps*.

The above are the principal features of the new registry system. Full instructions, with the necessary blanks, registered package envelopes, &c., will be issued by the Department at an early day. Until official notice is given of the time for the new regulations to go into operation, postmasters will of course continue to register according to the plan heretofore in use. We urge upon all postmasters, in advance, however, the necessity of a strict and careful adherence to the requirements of the new regulations when they shall appear. It is the intention of the Department to hold all postmasters, route-agents, &c., to a rigid accountability in this matter. The regulations are easily understood, and ignorance will not, therefore, be considered any excuse for their violation or neglect, which will be regarded as a serious offence, rendering the delinquent liable to removal from office. It is to be hoped, however, that all connected with the service will carefully study and follow these regulations, which, if properly carried out, will, we believe, render the American registry system superior to that adopted by the postal department of any other country.

The Ethics of Advertising.

If the proprietor of a swindling "gift enterprise," a mock-auction shop or a faro-bank were to make a proposition to the editors or publishers of *Fiddler's Weekly*, or the *Daily Triumvir*, to the effect that those eminently respectable individuals should, for a large pecuniary consideration, stand all day at the entrance to his establishment and solicit the passers-by to enter and be fleeced, nobody can entertain any doubt as to the manner in which so impudent an offer would be received. The sanctum of the editor or the counting room of the publisher would ring with loudest indignation at the insult. "Be off, thou rascal! Depart, thou graceless scamp! How darest thou approach us with so infamous proposal? Is a respectable journalist a dog that he should do this thing? Knowest thou not that we are the advance guard of the army of Progress—the chroniclers and heralds of Civilization? And dost thou think, oh brazen caitiff, to hire us as touters and stool-pigeons to aid thy cozening tricks? Vanish! ere we summon our bootmaker's handiwork to assist thine exit, or even a worse thing come upon thee!"

And very meet and right this outburst of virtuous anger would be. The insolent varlet would richly deserve it—and more. But is there absolutely no excuse for his conduct—can no shadow of apology be found for him? "Let's pray for the puir De'il," said a kindly old Scot at a religious meeting during which every hopeful subject of prayer had already been mentioned: "Let's pray for the puir De'il—naebody prays for the puir De'il." The swindler, like the "puir De'il," is the enemy of the human race—few or none pray for, while countless thousands curse him; and we must admit that he is worthy of all execration. But peradventure a good word may be said even for him, in this matter. Let us try:

The swindler is not usually a person in whom the intellectual and moral qualities have been largely developed. Phrenologically speaking, certain of his organs—as Acquisitiveness, Cautiousness, Secretiveness—are abnormally large, but accompanied by a total absence of Benevolence, Conscientiousness and Reverence. He is no transcendentalist—he "don't see" the Good, the True, the Beautiful, nor the Ideal—though spelled with the biggest of capital letters. He understands, and believes in, substantial, tangible things; and especially does he believe in money—or, as he would probably express it, in "stamps"—and in their power of procuring whatever he may need either for the satisfaction of his personal wants or to assist him in "beating the flats," which is his term for cheating credulous members of society. His moral sense is of course of the bluntest; he is incapable of making nice distinctions in matters of ethics, or of distinguishing that shadowy line which divides respectable from disreputable complicity in roguery. And so, doubtless, in his coarse, practical way, he has, before visiting the office of *Fiddler's Weekly* or of the *Daily Triumvir* for the purpose of making the offensive proposition we have supposed above, argued to himself somewhat thus, though probably in different language: "The editors and proprietors of these highly respectable sheets are, I perceive, willing, for a cash consideration, to allow their columns to be made use of by dishonest persons for the purpose of inserting therein false and delusive statements (in the form of advertisements) concerning certain lotteries—otherwise known as 'gift enterprises,' 'prize concerts,' etc., etc., and other villainous schemes, to the end that the subscribers and readers of the said highly respectable sheets may be cheated, plundered, swindled, humbugged, defrauded and robbed—the editors and proprietors aforesaid well knowing that such statements (in the form of advertisements) are false and delusive, and that their object is the cheating, plundering, etc., of their said subscribers and readers. Now, while I have no doubt that these gentlemen—the editors and proprietors before mentioned—have in some way succeeded in proving to themselves and satisfying their—what's-his-name?—consciences—that, though they are thus hired and take wages for printing and circulating a large number of lies, concocted with the object of dishonestly obtaining other people's money, they can in no way be held morally responsible for the consequences of such an act, or be justly considered as 'pals' or accomplices in the thefts which they thus assist in committing—though I have no doubt of this, yet it occurs to me that, since they *are* willing to do this, for hire and wages, they may be willing to go just a little further (of course being well paid for it) in the same direction, and give me their personal assistance in a business way by attending at the entrance of my faro bank or bogus lottery shop, and urging upon gentlemen from the country who may chance to be passing, the advantages of engaging in combat with the tiger—representing it as a harmless and healthful as well as profitable recreation—or the certainty of drawing a fat prize in my 'gift enterprise' by investing in tickets for the same. Such an arrangement would be of mutual advantage; and though the popular prejudice against such an occupation is rather strong, yet I think I may venture to propose it to those who are willing to engage in what appears to me to be a very similar business. At all events, I'll try it."

But it is dangerous work, writing such sophistries as these, even though put into the mouth of an imaginary individual. When we began, it was with the full intention of completely demolishing the rascal's attempt to justify his audacious proceeding—to turn his specious arguments inside out by showing how an editor or proprietor who knowingly permits his newspapers to be made use of by unprincipled traders upon the credulity of its readers to further their schemes of fraud, essentially differs, in a moral point of view, from the vulgar accomplice who engages the attention of a victim while the principal skilfully abstracts the watch or pocket-book; how absurd is the theory that a newspaper or its conductors should be held to any sort of responsibility for the consequences of printing advertisements of whatever nature in its columns, so long as they are paid for; in short what a great gulf of difference yawns between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee: but we are obliged humbly to confess that the special pleading of the rogue we have quoted above has not been without its effect upon our own mind. Grave doubts begin to obtrude themselves, and will not be banished, whether the unscrupulous dog may not be more than half right, after all? And if he is, what follows? Are "all these honorable men" to be placed on a moral level with those odious "accessaries before the fact" who figure in the indictments for larceny on file in the District Attorneys' offices? Like Frankenstein, we are affrighted by the spectre we have ourselves created. We must drop the subject ere we are "led into expressions which we might hereafter regret," and leave the argument of our friend the swindler to be answered by those whom it most nearly concerns.

The Free Delivery System.

DECEMBER REPORT FOR ALL OFFICES.

The following table presents the results of the operation of the Free Delivery Carrier System for the month of December, 1866, in each city in the country where the system has been in use:

OFFICES.	Delivered. Letters. Mail.	Drop.	News-papers.
New York	923,283	396,197	122,631
Philadelphia	462,745	175,867	122,321
Chicago	315,702	36,028	60,577
Boston	279,220	58,803	43,291
St. Louis	269,078	23,132	84,765
Baltimore	165,372	14,378	36,551
Brooklyn	138,218	21,616	26,803
Cleveland	115,440	6,992	36,688
Cincinnati	101,705	14,586	19,911
Washington	99,004	10,902	28,065
Memphis	86,918	4,266	12,228
Louisville	83,210	6,673	19,136
Detroit	72,174	9,895	32,325
Pittsburgh	64,239	8,486	21,842
Newark	61,176	6,511	21,150
Syracuse	55,444	4,155	17,308
Albany	54,315	4,098	10,049
Utica	53,850	3,474	22,062
Milwaukee	50,806	5,869	17,124
Buffalo	46,000	5,379	13,369
Rochester	44,210	2,981	13,127
Providence	43,926	4,373	15,324
Troy	42,166	3,070	9,332
Williamsburgh	41,363	1,539	6,847
Nashville	28,077	1,593	8,831
Charlestown	28,044	1,771	6,913
Jersey City	27,486	1,436	4,468
Toledo	26,404	1,463	25,273
Wilmington	26,113	2,900	6,606
New Haven	24,854	1,936	6,339
Worcester	23,887	1,688	6,377
Lowell	23,572	788	3,702
Hartford	21,107	1,546	5,663
Roxbury	20,462	1,275	6,341
Portland	19,260	686	2,870
Cambridge	19,179	1,014	7,643
Lynn	18,210	1,045	6,183
Totals	3,976,279	847,811	899,115

DEATH OF SPECIAL AGENT WALLER.—We regret to be obliged to record the death of ABRAHAM BRADLEY WALLER, Esq., which occurred on the 26th ult., at his residence near Newark, Delaware, after a lingering illness. Mr. Waller had for many years most ably filled the office of Special Agent of the Post Office Department. At the time of his death he was in his 67th year, and he leaves a widow and seven children to mourn the loss of a most devoted and affectionate husband and father. His funeral took place on the 30th ult., and was attended by many gentlemen connected with the Department, and a large number of other friends. In our next we hope to publish a more extended notice of the character and services of the deceased, than we are able to print at this time.

Answers to Correspondents.

[Subscribers will greatly oblige us, and often save time and trouble, if they will, before sending us inquiries to be answered in this column, consult the various standing articles in the *Mail* under the heads of "Miscellaneous Information," "Domestic Postages," &c., &c., for information on the subject in regard to which they are in doubt. We receive a great number of questions, answers to which could readily be found by attending to this request.]

Registered Letter Receipts.—*A. P., P*——, *Kan.*—It is not necessary to state in a registered letter receipt, the amount of money contained in a registered letter.

Mail Carriers.—*A. G. R., H*——, *Mich.*—A mail carrier can be compelled to carry the mail only at such times as are specified in his contract. Of course this does not apply to orders made by the Postmaster General, in accordance with the contract.

Letters addressed to a Post Office only.—*B. R., R*——, *Ill.*—Letters addressed to a post office only, as for instance "R— P. O., Ill.," are evidently intended to be opened at that office. Should it, however, prove that any such letters were incorrectly addressed, they should be enclosed to the proper person.

Forwarding Mail Matter other than Letters.—*J. W. F., T*—— *R*——, *Mich.*—No mail matter but "Domestic letters," can be forwarded free of postage.

Claim Agent Franking to Paymaster General.—*M. McK., L*—— *G*——, *O.*—See section 124 of Regulations of 1866, also, article on this subject in *The Mail* for September, 1866.

Return Registered Letter Bills, &c.—*E. W. F., M*—— *M*——, *N. H.*—1. Return registered letter bills need not be sent with the Quarterly Returns, but should be kept on file in the office for, at least, two years. 2. No separate account need at present be kept of Registered Letters sent and received, other than that required to be kept on the sheets furnished by the Department for that purpose. A new registry system will shortly be in operation.

Freedmen of Color holding office of Postmaster, &c.—*T. J. H., I*—— *S*——, *Ga.*—The restriction on persons of color carrying the mail has been removed, and we presume they are eligible for postmasterships.

Refusal to prepay full postage, &c.—*G. E. P., R*——, *N. H.*—1. If a person refuses to prepay full postage on a letter, you should refuse to receive it. The law does not contemplate allowing a person to *knowingly* partly prepay postage. 2. Wrap your letters, and send them to the D. P. O. through which they would first pass on the proper route to their destination.

Refolding Newspapers.—*O. P. H., L*——, *N. Y.*—Postmasters are expected to put all mail matter for box-holders, in the proper boxes, if possible. The obligation to refold newspapers in order to get them into boxes, is, however, scarcely one of Post Office Regulations; so long as a postmaster satisfies the public in the delivery of papers, it matters but little whether he refolds them or not.

Opening Letters not "exactly" addressed.—*M. W., So. N*——, *Conn.*—Some judgment should be used by postmasters in deciding whether a letter belongs to a party bearing a similar name to that on the letter. If, as is often the case, there is but little doubt that a mistake in a number or the spelling of a name has been made, the postmaster should request the party to open the letter in his presence. There is no authority whatever for a postmaster to open a letter not addressed to himself, unless there be such a request endorsed on the letter.

Postage on Regular Paper.—*J. M. J., H*——, *Vt.*—A subscriber who has paid yearly postage on a newspaper, need not pay a second time at another office to which he has ordered the publisher to send the paper to him. He should however exhibit a receipt for the postage to the postmaster.

Postage on Mechanics Tools.—*P. M., P*——, *Fla.*—You did right in collecting unpaid postage at letter rates, on a Mechanics tool, even though it was wrapped so you could see what it was.

Additional Stamp on stamped Envelopes.—*I. G., St. M*——, *Minn.*—By putting an ordinary stamp on a stamped envelope, you do not destroy the value of the latter.

Postmaster charging himself with the amount of cancelled stamps.—*M. G. C., T*——, *Tex.*—Postmasters should not charge themselves with the amount of stamps cancelled, but with the amount of stamps received from the Department.

Postage to Great Britain.—*A. C. P., S*—— *D*——, *Pa.*—Read attentively section 259 of Regulations of 1866.

Commission for delivery of County Newspapers.—*G. H. S., H*——, *N.Y.*—No commission is now allowed for delivering County papers, the extract you send is wrong from beginning to end.

Correction of Error in Quarterly Returns.—*O. S., A*——, *Wis.*—The instructions for the "General Account" may be found in Chapter XXIV, page 106, of Regulations of 1859, and in Chapter XXXI, page 57, of Regulations of 1866. Both these chapters contain the section referred to.

New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of January, 1867:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Turin,	Saline,	Ark.
Black Jack,	Scott,	"
Chocoville,	Sebastian,	"
James' Fork,	"	"
Centre Point,	Sevier,	"
Centre Hill,	White,	"
Holly Springs,	Dallas,	"
Came Hill,	Franklin,	"
Franklin,	Fulton,	"
Richland,	Jefferson,	"
Lead Hill,	Marion,	"
Collegeville,	Saline,	"
Stoney Point,	White,	"
Raceland,	La Fourche,	La.
Wistar,	Clinton,	Pa.
Ozark,	Monroe,	Ohio.
Calumet,	Houghton,	Mich.
Black's Corners,	Lapeer,	"
Pleasant Valley,	St. Croix,	Wis.
Neshoto,	Manitowoc,	"
West Boston,	Harrison,	Ind.
Ring,	Ogle,	Ill.
Duck River,	Hickman,	Tenn.
Whitfield,	"	"
Bastinville,		"
Echo,	Macon,	"
Gainesville Station,	Kemper,	Miss.
Elk Grove,	——	Dak.
Klamath,	Siskiyou,	Cal.
Greenwood,	Caddo,	La.
Terre Bonne,	Terre Bonne,	"
Waterbury,	Anne Arundel,	Md.
Dry Run,	Scott,	Ky.
Buckner Station,	Oldham,	"
Crane,	Paulding,	Ohio.
Satterlee's Mills,	Mecosta,	Mich.
Mecosta,	"	"
Big Creek,	"	"
Pekin,	Putnam,	Tenn.
Green Brier,	Robertson,	"
Pigeon Forge,	Sevier,	"
Blue Spring,	Jackson,	Mo.
Baxter Spring,	Cherokee,	Kan.
Oatmeal,	Burnet,	Tex.
Wepping,	Hartford,	Ct.
Chalybes,	Litchfield,	"
Floyd,	Carroll,	La.
Davis' Mills,	Allegheny,	Md.
Tyler's,	Clearfield,	Pa.
Cannonsburgh,	Greenup,	Ky.
Bolts Fork,	Lawrence,	"
Webbville,		"
Summerville,	Harnett,	N. C.
Forks of Pigeon,	Haywood,	"
Mount Gilead,	Loudon,	Va.
Flippoe,	Caroline,	"
Fancy Grove,	Bedford,	"
Racoon Ford,	Culpeper,	"
Alcona,	Alcona,	Mich.
Webertown,	Highland,	Ohio.
Quinney,	Calumet,	Wis.
Swanville,	Jefferson,	Ind.
Cairo,	Putnam,	"
Rock Island,	Perry,	"
Lester's,	Giles,	Tenn.
Dixon's Springs,	Smith,	"
Bluff Point,	Hickman,	"
Burbank,	Monongalia,	Minn.
Hokah,	Houston,	"
Vermillion Lake,	St. Louis,	"
Round Prairie,	Vernon,	Mo.
Montevallo,	"	"
Jamestown,	Boulder,	Colo.
Sabra,	Saline,	Kan.
Metfield Green,	Chase,	"
Cuthand,	Red River,	Tex.
Sharpsburgh,	Mills,	Iowa.
Warren,	Bradley,	Ark.
Herold,	Montgomery,	"
Whittington,	Saline,	"
West Great Works,	Penobscot,	Me.
North Bangor,	"	"
Belle Plain,	Cumb'd,	N. J.
Springfield,	Livingston,	La.
Tigerville,	Terre Bonne,	"
Black Hawk Point,	Concordia,	"
Bruin,	Carter,	Ky.
Campton C. H.,	Wolfe,	"
Narrow's Bridge,	Daviess,	"
Sandy Hook,	Morgan,	"
Robertson's Station,	Harrison,	"
Silver Run Tunnel,	Ritchie,	W.Va.
Coal River Marshes,	Raleigh,	"
Prospect Valley,	Harrison,	"

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Quillinsville,	Scott,	Va.
Arbor Hill,	Augusta,	"
Whitmall,	Pittsylvania,	"
Waterloo,	Fauquier,	"
Taylor's Store,	Franklin,	"
Lebanon Church,	Shenandoah,	"
Gainesville,	Prince William,	"
Chatham Hill,	Smyth,	"
Big Stone Gap,	Wise,	"
Saint Charles,	Johnson,	N. C.
Wood Leaf,	Rowan,	"
Ledger,	Mitchell,	"
Bakersville,	"	"
Barre Mills,	La Crosse,	Wis.
Tess Corners,	Waukesha,	"
Lannon Springs,	"	"
Alton Hill,	Macon,	Tenn.
Chickamauga Station,	Hamilton,	"
Gibb's Cross Roads,	Macon,	"
Thomasville,	Cheatham,	"
Grinsburgh,	Montgomery,	"
Vale Mills,	Giles,	"
Mulberry Gap,	Hancock,	"
Lick Creek,	Hickman,	"
Munford,	Talladega,	Ala.
Waco,	Franklin,	"
Big Creek,	Dale,	"
Youngsville,	Tallapoosa,	"
Sandy Fork,	Gonzales,	Tex.
Linwood,	Cherokee,	"
Robertsville,	Beaufort,	S. C.
White Sand,	Greenville,	"
Wirtonia,	Cherokee,	Kan
Winnebago,	Dakota,	Neb.
Fort Benton,	Choteau,	Mont.
Atfe,	Holt,	Mo.
Sulpher Lick,	Lincoln,	"
Amazonia,	Andrew,	"
Hazle Barrens,	Barry,	"
High Lake,	Emmet,	Iowa.
Elk,	Decatur,	"
Crose,	Ringgold,	"
Hooker,	Hunt,	Tex.
Cypress Creek,	Desha,	Ark.
Armstrong Academy,	Choctaw,	"
Prattsville,	Saline,	"
Lanark,	Lehigh,	Pa.
Waverly Heights,	Montgomery,	"
Boston,	Alleghany,	"
Tug River,	McDowell,	W. Va.
Morrill,	Jackson,	Ky.
Lake Comfort,	Hyde,	N. C.
Leechville,	Beaufort,	"
Wolfsville,	Union,	"
Long Branch,	Franklin,	Va.
Earlysville,	Albemarle,	"
Millington,	"	"
Assamoosick,	Southampton,	"
Double Bridge,	Lunenburgh,	"
Francis Station,	Milwaukee,	Wis.
Trion Factory,	Chattooga,	Ga.
Irbyville,	Fulton,	"
Slaughter.	King,	Wa n.
White River,	"	"
Black River,	"	"
Holloway's Store,	Walker,	Tex.
Shiloh,	Houston,	"
Farmersville,	Livingston,	Mo.
Rush Bottom,	Holt,	"
Plato,	Texas,	"
Galbraith's Store,	Henry,	"
Callville,	Pi Ute,	Ariz.
King's	Barbour,	Ala.
Petersburgh,	Jackson,	Minn.

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

DISCONTINUED.

Name.	County and State.	Nearest Office.
Garrettson's Lndg,	Jefferson, Ark.	Little Rock.
Evening Shade,	Lawrence, Ark.	" "
Watts Creek,	Whitley, Ky.	Whitley C. H.
Arizona,	Shelby, Tenn.	Shelbyville.
Afton,	" "	"
Adamsville,	Iowa, Wis.	Dodgeville.
Mount Calm,	Limestone, Tex.	———
Cold Neck,	Cooper, Mo.	Buncombe
Morgan,	Winneshiek, Iowa.	Cresco.
East Strong,	Franklin, Me.	Farmington.
Alvira,	Union, Pa.	Slifer.
Cyphers Cut,	Bedford, Pa.	Hopewell.
Pryorsburg,	Graves, Ky.	Mayfield.
Mamakating,	Sullivan, N. Y.	Philipsport.
Gardner,	Noble, Ohio,	Caldwell.
West Delhi,	Ingham, Mich.	Lansing.
Humboldt,	Sauk, Wis.	Reedsburg.
Sand Fly,	Burleson, Tex.	———
Deblois,	Washington, Me.	Narraguagus.
Nrth Killingworth,	Middlesex, Ct.	Killingworth.
White Hall,	Madison, Ky.	Richmond.
Belle Ombre,	Ballard. "	Blandville.
Pursiay,	Tyler, W. Va.	Middlebo'rne, C.H.
Betts Bridge,	Iredell, N. C,	Statesville "
Brier Creek,	Wilkes, "	Wilkesboro' "
Negro Foot,	Hanover, Va.	Hanover "
Quarryville,	Ulster, N. Y.	Malden.
Oak Point,	St. Lawrence, N.Y.	North Hammond.
Esom Hill,	Polk, Ga.	Cedartown, (oh.
Brussells,	Door, Wis.	Gardnar.
Wilsons Creek,	Sauk, "	Baraboo.
Scotts Hollow,	Wilson, Tenn.	Lebanon.
Evans Mills,	Morgan, Ill.	Scottsville.
Liberty Hill,	Kershaw, S. C.	Camden C. H.
Argus,	Montgomery, Ala.	Montgomery.
Yorkville,	Pickens, "	Pickensville.
Mount Rozell,	Limestone, "	Athens.
Kempville,	Princess Ann, Va.	Norfolk.
East Hill,	Livingston, N. Y.	Nunda.
Kearsley,	Genesee, Mich.	Flint.
Lanes X Roads,	Hamilton, Ill.	McLeansboro'.
Bloods Point,	De Kalb, "	Sycamore.
Pleasant Corners,	Jo Daviess, "	Galena,
Mysevin,	Waukesha, Wis.	Waukesha.
Waterford,	La Porte, Ind.	Michigan City.
Big Springs,	" "	La Porte.
Spring Vale,	Jefferson, Tenn.	———
Liston,	Wabash, Ind.	Somerset.
Mount Holly,	Charleston, S. C.	Summerville.
Raglan,	Harrison, Iowa,	Magnolia.
Union Centre,	Jackson, "	Andrew.
Scott,	Mahaska, "	Oskaloosa.
Avon,	Polk, "	Des Moines.
Red Fork,	Desha, Ark.	Little Rock.
Muddy Bayou,	White, "	" "
Yellville,	Marion, "	" "
Moss Grove,	Plaquemine, La.	Point a la Hache.
Buck's Mills,	Hancock, Me.	Bucksport.
Shanklin,	Clark, Ky.	Winchester.
Supply,	Brunswick, N. C.	Smithville.
Pitcairn,	St. Lawrence, N.Y.	Harrisville.
Alto,	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Fond du Lac.
Cold Spring,	Jefferson "	Jefferson.
Pine Hill,	Jackson, "	Black River Falls.
Mount Zion,	Juneau, "	Manston.
Knowlton,	Marathon, "	Wausau.
Holt's Corner,	Marshall, Tenn.	Riggs X Roads.
Mason's Grove,	Madison, "	Gadsden.
Timber Creek,	Hunt, Tex.	Greenville.
Oak Springs,	Anoka, Minn.	Anoka.
Spencer,	Atchison, Kan.	Muscotah.

NAMES CHANGED.

Name.	County and State.	Changed to.
Bee Tree,	Baltimore, Md.	Bentley's Springs.
Petroleum,	Ritchie, W. Va.	Rogers.
Ovid Centre,	Clinton, Mich.	Shepardsville.
Illiopolis Station,	Sangamon, Ill.	Illiopolis.
Haybrook,	Webster, Mo.	Hazlewood.
Wyoming Valley,	Clay, Kan.	Lima.
Panwell,	Hunterdon, N. J.	Port Murry.
Hardwick,	Caledonia, Vt.	East Hardwick.
South Hardwick,	" "	Hardwick.
Bristol,	Sullivan, Tenn.	Bristol, Va.

RE-OPENED.

ARKANSAS.

Hamburgh, Ashley. Sylamore, Izard.
Choctaw Agency, Choctaw. Quitman, Van Buren.
Tulip, Dallas.

FLORIDA.

Sumterville, Sumter.

LOUISIANA.

Rosedale, Iberville.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ryan's Well, Itawamba. Choctaw Agency, Oktibbeha.
Little Spring, Franklin. Serepta, Calhoun.
Energy, Clark.

TENNESSEE.

Linden, Perry. Lick Creek, Hickman.

TEXAS.

White Rock, Hill. Seven Leagues, Smith.
Round Mountain, Blanco. San Gabriel, Milam.
Burkeville, Newton. Lynchburgh, Harris.
San Saba, San Saba.

VIRGINIA.

McDonalds Mill, Montgomery.

Miscellaneous Information.

Dead Letters.

In the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.]

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully Chap. 35, Regulations of 1866, and Sections 1 and 2, Act of June 12, 1866.

Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs only in the rate, and not, as heretofore, in the weight or standard. The *maximum standard weight* is now half an ounce, and the *rate* is twenty-four cents; postage to Great Britain and Ireland, therefore, is as follows, viz.:

One rate (24 cents) for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

Two rates (48 cents) when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

Three rates (72 cents) when over 1, but not exceeding 1½ ounces, &c., &c.

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.16, being chargeable with nine rates. All *part paid* letters to foreign countries are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, per half ounce, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk. Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Columbus Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Nashville, Tenn.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Memphis, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
Chicago. Ill.	Napoleon, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	

Postmasters at the smaller offices will send all registered letters addressed to offices beyond their respective States to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route—enclosing them, with the registered letter bill, in envelopes, addressed to the Postmaster of that office, sending the return bill there also, and treating them exactly as if intended for *delivery* there.

POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Kansas. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Portland* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

San Francisco and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

Chicago and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for French Mails only.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

Buffalo, New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route-Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenston, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Burlington, N. Y. with St. John's; Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Mooers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Sacketts Harbor, Oswego, (by steamer, in summer,) Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, St. Albans, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Fort Fairfield, Robbinston, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces,
for distance not over 3,000 miles. .... 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles.......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)..			35 cts.
Six times per week,	"	" ..	30 "
For Tri-Weekly,	"	" ..	15 "
For Semi-Weekly,	"	" ..	10 "
For Weekly,	"	" ..	5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state, on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C. IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—See special table of rates on newspapers and periodicals, forwarded to Germany and other places, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, comes fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, EXCEPT CUBA, BY BRITISH PACKET, OR PARTLY BY BRITISH AND PARTLY BY UNITED STATES PACKET.—Newspapers four cents each; prepayment required. To BRITISH WEST INDIES AND CUBA.—Newspapers and other printed matter, two cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment required.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5.00 A. M.	4.00 P. M
" " (Way)	5.00 A. M.	2.00 P. M.
East Mail		5.00 A. M.
"		1.30 P. M.
" (via Newp't & Fall River boat)		3.00 P. M.
" (via New Haven Way)	5.00 A.M.	2.30 P. M.
"		6.00 P. M.
South		5.00 A. M.
"		4.30 P. M.
"		5.30 P. M.
"		10.30 P. M.
West, (via Allentown)	7.00 A. M	6.30 P. M.
Calif'a (by steamer) 1st, 11th, 21st ea. month		10.30 P.M.
" (overland via Allentown)	7.00 A. M.	6.30 P.M.
New York Central R. R.		3.00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5.00 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
" (Way)	5.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport		2.00 P. M.
Long Island		5.00 A. M.
" "		2.30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—(Through) 8.00 A. M.; 1.00, 11.30 P. M. (Way) 6.15 A. M.; 8.30, 7.15 P. M.

EAST—(Boston Express) 5.30 A. M.; 8.00, 11.30 P.M. (Railroad Way) 10.30 A. M.; 1.30, 6.00 P. M. (Fall River, by Rail) 5.30 A. M.; (by Boat) 7.30 A. M.

SOUTH—(Through) 5.45 A. M.; 6.00, 10.30 P. M. (Philadelphia Way) 8.30, 12.30 P. M.

WEST—(via Allentown) 5.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.; (via Erie Railway) 7.30 A. M.; 1.00, 10.30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—(by Steamer) 1st, 11th and 21st, each month; (Overland, via Allentown) 5.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 8.30 P. M. to 7.30 A. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important to Postmasters.

The undersigned tenders his thanks to those Postmasters who have adopted his system for keeping the Quarterly Record of Box-Rents and Postages; and informs such as have not adopted it, that a fifth edition is in course of preparation, larger than either of those heretofore issued. He offers his system as the result of thirteen years' experience in P. O. business, and believes that its simplicity recommends it to all Postmasters who desire a simple and easy method of keeping Postage Accounts.

The following testimonials have been received:

Petersburg, Va.—"I am using Stone's P. O. Acc't Book and consider it the most convenient, systematic and *the best* method of keeping Box and Newspaper accounts I have seen. I cheerfully recommend the book to all P. M's. who aim at a "business-like" way of keeping these important accounts."

Portland, Oregon.—"The great advantages possessed by your P. O. Acc't Book, in accuracy and economy of *time*, make it very desirable for every P. O. in the land."

Uniontown, Ala.—"I am highly pleased with the book, and can recommend it to all Postmasters as being just the thing for keeping P. O. Acc'ts."

Frederick, Md.—"Am pleased with it and recommend the same to all Postmasters as an indispensable article."

Circleville, O.—"The book is very convenient, and cordially recommend it to other Postmasters."

Vincennes, Ind.—"I hope you will be able to introduce it in all offices."

Prices have been arranged as low as the books can be afforded, bound and *ready* for use.

No. 1, containing	64 pages	$2.50.			
No. 2, "	106 "	4.00,	extra binding		$5.00
No. 3, "	202 "	5.00,	"	"	6.00
No. 4, "	276 "	7.50,	"	"	8.50
No. 5, "	376 "	10.00,	"	"	12.00

Larger sizes made to order for the largest offices. Nos. 1 and 2, sent by mail post paid. Other sizes by express. No. 1, designed for the *smallest* offices. No. 2, for offices supplying two to five thousand inhabitants. Larger sizes for larger offices. The books are designed for *four* years. They are made of fine paper, printed headings, paged, alphabetted and well bound.

The plan is simple, accurate, and can be learned from descriptive circular, which will be sent on application.—*Copyright secured.*

Postmasters should order the *right* size for their offices, always remit price with order, and address

M. H. STONE,
Asst. P. M.,
Feb. '67, 1t. Burlington. Vt.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

The delay in filling orders for Tryon's System for Post Office Accounts has been occasioned by the exhaustion of the first issue; a second edition is now ready for delivery, and orders will receive prompt attention.

SEE SPECIAL NOTICES BELOW.

THE undersigned respectfully solicits attention to his system of keeping, rendering and collecting Newspaper and Box accounts. He offers it as the result of twelve years' experience in the difficulties, vexations and uncertainties of keeping these accounts in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations, so well understood and painfully realized by Postmasters and their assistants.

The author is confident that in this system will be found a most valuable auxiliary, and one long needed in this perplexing branch of official duty. The advantages of it are, its simplicity, certainty, celerity, and cheapness. It is in exact and full accordance with the requisitions of Postal Law, and renders compliance with the regulations of the Department in regard to these accounts, and their Quarterly Return, easy, certain, and with little comparative cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of Post Office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

From ten to fifteen sheets are sufficient to last that period for offices of the Fifth and Fourth classes, and will be sent together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, post paid, as follows:

For Ten Sheets ....$1 50.
For Fifteen Sheets .... 2 00.

After which Postmasters ordering in quantities of from Ten to Twenty sheets will be furnished by mail, post paid, at the rate of $5.00 per 100 sheets.

Over this quantity, for large offices, an additional amount, to cover *Postage*, will be required. Offices of the 4th class should order not less than fifteen sheets; larger offices more according to amount of business.

Those soliciting sample sheets are informed, that a correct idea of the system can be formed only by the explanations and directions which with the blank sheets comprise the work, and can be sent only as advertised.

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4.00 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

To Postmasters ordering the work, a Fac Simile Specimen *in manuscript* of the manner of arranging the accounts, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents additional to cover letter postage, envelope, &c.

The following in a letter from the Postmaster at Lincoln, Mass., is one of many similar expressions received, showing how general is the feeling of a want I have endeavored to supply:

"The keeping accounts in our small offices is a great source of perplexity, and if your system is what you think it, you have conferred a great blessing upon Country Postmasters."

In reply to which and all similar communications I would say, that after experiencing all the perplexities and mortifications to which Postmasters and their assistants are subject in collecting and keeping accounts of Newspaper postages and Box rents according to postal Regulations, this system was devised; and for three years last past has been in use in my office, and subject to constant revision and correction as the various exigencies and difficulties presented themselves, until its adaptation to every class of offices, and every requirement and difficulty was supposed to be met.

The work is issued in the cheapest possible form, that its adoption may be very general.

WILLIAM TRYON.

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Box 5532, New York P. O., N. Y.
Jan. '67, tf.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

DODGE & McLELLAN,

SOLICITORS of Claims and Patents, No. 448 Fifteenth Street, (over National Metropolitan Bank, and opposite Treasury Department,) Washington, D. C.

Special attention given to all just claims arising from the late war, and under the Internal Revenue Laws, in the Court of Claims, and before the various Executive Departments.

References, by permission: Hon. A. W. Randall, Postmaster General; Hon. J. M. Brodhead, 2d Comptroller of the Treasury; Major Gen. B. W. Brice, Paymaster-General U. S. A.; Henry D. Cooke, of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers; and many Members of Congress and Heads of Bureaus.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Acapulco		10	2	‡
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton		33	4	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Adrianople, French mail	*30	*60		
Africa, (West Coast,) British mail		33	4	
Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c)		*38	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*30		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Antivari, French mail	*30	*60		
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Argentine Republic, via England		45	4	
do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux	30	60		
Ascension, via England		45	4	
Aspinwall		10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do via Panama		22	6	
do by private ship from N. York or Boston		5	2	‡
do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.)	*30	*60		‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55	¶	¶
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42		
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	
do French mail	*27	*34	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles	51	57	8	
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*43		
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42		
do closed mail, via England		*27	5	5
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18		
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Belgrade do do by American pkt.		21	7	
do do do by British packet		5	7	
do by French mail	*21	*42		
Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada		18	6	4
Bolivia		34	6	4
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail	30	60		
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Brazils, via England		45	4	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66		
do Am. packet		10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen mail		*10	¶	¶
do Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles		*10	2	‡
do do do exceeding 3000 miles		*15	2	‡
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Buenaventura		18	6	4
Buenos Ayres, via England		45	4	
do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux	30	60		
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
Canada		*10	2	
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	
Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c.)		*40	6	
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	4	
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Canea, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton		45	8	
do do do Marseilles		53	8	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60		
Carthagena		18	6	
C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	6	
do do do by British packet		5	6	
do French mail	30	60		
do British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Chili		34	6	4
China, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	¶	¶
do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez		37	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship		3		
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Corsica, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*15	*30		
Costa Rica		10	2	‡
Cuba		10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England		45	4	
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	9	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		‡
Durazzo, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	6	
do do by British packet		5	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
Ecuador		34	6	4
Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	8	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.) Prussian closed mail		36	11	
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[To places excepted above, 21c. by U.S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.]				
Falkland Islands, via England		33	4	
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42		‡
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
de Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Galata, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40		
Galata, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Galata, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt		5	2	
Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Gambia, via England		33	4	
Gaudaloupe, via England		29	4	
Guatemala		10	2	‡
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)		*30	6	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Gibraltar, French mail	21	42		
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.		21	4	1
do do by British packet		5	4	1
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
Great Britain and Ireland		*24	2	(†)
Greece, French mail	*30	*60		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*35	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	4	
do do do by British pkt		5	4	
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail		*10	¶	¶
do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do French mail	*21	*42		
Hanover, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Havana—see Cuba.				
Hayti, via England		29	4	
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do in British pkt		5	2	
do do via England, by private ship		33	4	
Holland, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England		*27	2	
do by American packet, via Belgium		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
Honduras		34	6	
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
do by French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do Prussian closed mail		36	10	
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	
do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Ineboli, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60		
do British mail, via. England	35	49	4	
Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina, by French mail	*30	*60		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Jaffa, Prussian closed mail		38		
do French mail	*30	*60		
do open British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60		
do (to *Yokohama*) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Jerusalem, British mail		33	4	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60		
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail		53		
Larnica, by French mail	*30	*60		
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen mail		*15	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Latakia, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail		33	4	
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lubec, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lucca, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Luxemburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60		
Majorca, British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt		21	4	
do do do British packet		5	4	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Martinique, via England		29	4	
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Mexico		10	2	‡
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail	*21	*42		
Messina, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Minorca, by British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Mitylene, Prussian closed mail		38		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail		60		
Montevideo, via England		45	4	
do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux	30	60		
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail		*24	¶	¶
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.		5	2	‡
Natal, British Mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do Marseilles		53	8	
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England		*27	2	
do by American packet, via Belg		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
New Brunswick		*10	2	‡
Newfoundland		10	2	‡
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.)		18	6	
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
do by mail to San Francisco		3		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do via Panama		22	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of		34	6	
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*42	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		1
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs.				
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen mail		*13	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Panama		10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England		45	4	
Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
Parma, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Penang, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
Penang, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Peru		22	6	4
Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do do French mail	30	60		
Placentia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	27	54		
Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*29	3	1
do French mail	*30	*60		1
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60		
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana		18	4	
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		25	¶	¶
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa, Prussian closed mail		38		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov.				
Prussia, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		1
Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail		44	12	
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do do Bremen or H'burg mail		24	¶	¶
Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.)		*42		
Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Rustchuck, by French mail	*30	*60		
Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	2	
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco		3	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do do Fr. mail	*21	*42		
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do French mail	*21	*42		
Schleswig Holstein, by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
do Prus. closed mail		*30	6	
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60		
Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do do French mail	30	60		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Seres, by French mail	*30	*60		
Servia, by Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria	21	42	2	‡
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail		47	6	
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	
do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt		21		
do do do by British packet		5		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail		30		
Sophia, by French mail	*30	*60		
Spain, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	21	42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica		18	6	
do via Havana		34	6	
Sulina, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.)		*38	10	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*21	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		‡
St. Helena, via England		45	4	
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.)		*35	9	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*19	¶	¶
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	6	
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60		
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British pkt.		5	4	
Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*40	6	
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	
Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
Prussian closed mail		28	14	
By Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.		21	2	
do do by British pkt.		5	2	
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42		
Turk's Island		10	2	‡
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux	30	60		
do British mail, via England		45	4	
Velona, Prussian closed mail		38		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Vancouver's Island		10	2	‡
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,)		*40	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt		21	4	
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.)		*30	6	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
" by American Ven. packet		10	3	
Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Volo, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
West Indies, Brit		10	2	‡
do not Brit., (exc. Cuba,) Brit. m'l v. Hav.		18	4	
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30	¶	¶
Wurtemberg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do in Br. pkt.		5	*2	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60		

† Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
¶ For postage on Newspapers and Periodicals, see Table on inside page.
☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prus'n closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of February, 1867.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	Date of Departure from Boston.	DESTINATION.
Havana	U. S.	2		Havana.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1		South Pacific, &c.
Hamburg	U. S.	2		Eur. v. South. & Hamb.
Dales	U. S.	2		Ireland via Queenst'n
St. Thomas	U. S.	6		St. Thomas, Venezuela Porto Rico, &c.
Cunard	Gt. Brit	6		Europe v. Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	9		Havana.
French	France	9		French mail via Brest
Dales	U. S.	9		Ireland, v. Queenst'n
Bremen	U. S.	9		Europe, ex't Fr. ml v. Southampt'n & Brem
Aspinwall	U. S.	11		Aust'l, Kingts, S. Pac. Panama, Aspinw'l &c.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	12	13	Europe via Liverpool.
Dales	U. S.	16		Europe v. Queenstown and Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	16		Ger. States v. Hamb'g
Havana	U. S.	16		Havana.
Nicaragua	U. S.	19		Nicaragua.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	20		Europe via Liverpool.
West India	U. S.	20		St. Thomas and ALL the West Indies.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21		South Pacific, &c.
Brazil	U. S.	22		West Indies & Argentine Confederation.
Bremen	U. S.	23		Europe, ex. Fr'ch m'l v. Southampt. & Brm.
French	France	23		French mail via Brest
Dales	U. S.	23		Ireland v. Queenstwn
Havana	U. S.	23		Havana.
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	25		Havana & Nassau.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	26	27	Europe via Liverpool.

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VII, No. 6. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1867. WHOLE No. 78.

THE TRAVELLING POST-OFFICE.

BY HESBA STRETTON.

(Concluded.)

At the appointed hour I met Morville at the General Post-office; and threading the long passages of the Secretary's offices, we at lenght found ourselves anxiously waiting in an ante-room, untill we were called into his presence. Morville had discovered nothing, except that the porters and policemen at Camden-town station had seen a young lady pass out last night, attended by a swarthy man who looked like a foreigner, and carried a small black portmanteau.

I scarcely know how long we waited. It might have been years; for I was conscious of an ever-increasing difficulty in commanding my thoughts, or fixing them upon the subject which had engrossed them all day. I had not tasted food for twenty four hours, nor closed my eyes for thirty-six, while, during the whole of the time, my nervous system had been on full strain.

Presently the summons came, and I was ushered, first, into the inner apartment. There sat five gentlemen round a table, which was strewed with a number of documents. There were the Secretary of State, whom we had seen in the morning, our secretary, and Mr. Huntingdon; the fourth was a fine-looking man, whom I afterwards knew to be the Premier; the fifth I recognized as our great chief, the Postmaster General. It was an august assemblage to me, and I bowed low; but my head was dizzy, and my throat parched.

"Mr. Wilcox," said our secretary, "you will tell these gentlemen again the circumstances of the loss you reported to me this morning."

I laid my hand upon the back of a chair to steady myself, and went through the narration for the third time, passing over sundry remarks made by myself to the young lady. That done, I added the account of my expedition to Eaton, and the certainty at which I had arrived that my fellow-traveller was not the person she represented herself to be. After which, I inquired with indescribable anxiety if Mr. Huntingdon's order were a forgery?

"I cannot tell, Mr. Wilcox," said that gentleman, taking the order into his hands, and regarding it with an air of extreme perplexity. "I could have sworn it was mine, had it been attached to any other document. I think Forbes's handwriting is not so well imitated. But it is the very ink I use, and mine is a peculiar signature."

It was a very peculiar and old-fashioned signature, with a flourish underneath it not unlike a whip-handle, with the lash caught round it in the middle; but that did not make it the more difficult to forge, as I humbly suggested. Mr. Huntingdon wrote his name upon a piece of paper, and two or three of the gentlemen tried to imitate the flourish, but vainly. They gave it up with a smile upon their grave faces.

"You have been careful not to let a hint of this matter drop from you, Mr. Wilcox?" said the Postmaster General.

"Not a syllable, my lord," I answered.

"It is imperatively necessary that the secret should be kept. You would be removed from the temptation of telling it, if you had an appointment in some office abroad. The packet-agency at Alexandria, Egypt, is vacant, and I will have you appointed to it at once."

It would be a good advance from my present situation, and would doubtless prove a stepping-stone to other and better appointments; but I had a mother living at Fazeley, bedridden and paralytic, who had no pleasure in existence, except having me to dwell under the same roof with her. My head was gowing more and more dizzy, and a strange vagueness was creeping over me.

"Gentlemen," I muttered, "I have a bedridden mother whom I cannot leave. I was not to blame, gentlemen." I fancied there was a stir and movement at the table, but my eyes were dim, and in another second I had lost consciousness.

When I came to myself, in two or three minutes, I found that Mr. Huntingdon was kneeling on the floor beside me, supporting my head, while our secretary held a glass of wine to my lips. I rallied as quickly as possible, and staggered to my feet; but the two gentlemen placed me in the chair against which I had been leaning, and insisted upon my finishing the wine before I tried to speak.

"I have not tasted food all day," I said, faintly.

"Then, my good fellow, you shall go home immediately," said the Postmaster-General; "but be on your guard; Not a word of this must escape you. Are you a married man?"

"No, my lord," I answered.

"So much the better," he added, smiling. "You can keep a secret from your mother, I dare, say. We rely upon your honor."

The secretary then rang a bell, and I was committed to the charge of the messenger who answered it; and in a few minutes I was being conveyed in a cab to my London lodgings. A week afterwards, Tom Morville was sent out to a post-office in Canada, where he settled down, married, and is still living, perfectly satisfied with his position, as he occasionally informs me by letter. For myself, I remained, as I desired, in my old post as travelling-clerk until the death of my mother, which occured some ten or twelve months afterwards. I was then promoted to an appointment as a clerk in charge, upon the first vacancy.

The business of the clerks in charge is to take possession of any post-office in the kingdom, upon the death or resignation of the post-master, or when circumstances of suspicion cause his suspension from office. My new duties carried me three or four times into Mr. Huntingdon's district. Though that gentleman and I never exchanged a word with regard to the mysterious loss in which we had both had an innocent share, he distinguished me with peculiar favor, and more than once invited me to visit him at his own house. He lived alone, having but one daughter, who had married, somewhat against his will, one of his clerks,—the Mr. Forbes whose handwriting had been so successfully imitated in the official order presented to me by the self-styled Miss Anne Clifton. (By the way, I may here mention, though it has nothing to do with my story, that my acquaintance with the Cliftons had ripened into an intimacy, which resulted in my engagement and marriage to Mary.)

It would be beside my purpose to specify the precise number of years which elapsed before I was once again summoned to the secretary's private apartment, where I found him closeted with Mr. Huntingdon. Mr. Huntingdon shook hands with unofficial cordiality; and then the secretary proceeded to state the business on hand.

"Mr. Wilcox, you remember our offer to place you in office in Alexandria?" he said.

"Certainly, sir," I answered.

"It has been a troublesome office," he continued, almost pettishly. "We sent out Mr. Forbes only six months ago, on account of his health, which required a warmer climate, and now his medical man reports that his life is not worth three weeks' purchase."

Upon Mr. Huntingdon's face there rested an expression of profound anxiety; and as the secretary paused he addressed himself to me.

"Mr. Wilcox," he said, "I have been soliciting, as a personal favor, that you should be sent out to take charge of the packet agency, in order that my daughter may have some one at hand to befriend her, and manage her business affairs for her. You are not personally acquainted with her, but I know I can trust her with you."

"You may, Mr. Huntingdon," I said warmly. "I will do anything I can to aid Mrs. Forbes. When do you wish to start?"

"How soon can you be ready?" was the rejoinder.

"To-morrow morning."

I was not married then, and I anticipated no delay in setting off. Nor was there any. I travelled with the overland mail through France to Marseilles, embarked in a vessel for Alexandria, and in a few days from the time I first heard of my destination set foot in the office there. All the postal arrangements had fallen into considerable irregularity and confusion; for, as I was informed immediately on my arrival, Mr. Forbes had been in a dying condition for the last week, and of course the absence of a master had borne its usual results. I took formal possession of the office, and then, conducted by one of the clerks, I proceeded to the dwelling of the unfortunate postmaster and his no less unfortunate wife.

It would be out of place in this narrative to indulge in any traveller's tales about the strange place where I was so unexpectedly located. Suffice it to say, that the darkened, sultry room into which I was shown, on inquiring for Mrs. Forbes, was bare of furniture, and destitute of all those little tokens of refinement and taste which make our English parlors so pleasant to the eye. There was, however, a piano in one of the dark corners of the room, open, and with a sheet of music on it. While I waited for Mrs. Forbes' appearance, I strolled idly up to the piano to see what music it might be. The next moment my eye fell upon an antique red morocco work-box standing on the top of the piano,—a work-box evidently, for the lid was not closely shut, and a few threads of silk and cotton were hanging out of it. In a kind of dream,—for it was difficult to believe that the occurrence was a fact,—I carried the box to the darkened window, and there, plain in my sight, was the device scratched upon the leather: the revolutionary symbol of a heart with a dagger through it. I had found the Premier's despatch-box in the parlor of the packet-agent of Alexandria!

I stood for some minutes with that dream-like feeling upon me, gazing at the box in the dim obscure light. It could *not* be real! My fancy must be playing a trick upon me! But the sound of a light step—for, light as it was, I heard it distinctly as it approached the room—broke my trance, and I hastened to replace the box on the piano, and to stoop down as if examining the music, before the door opened. I had not sent in my name to Mrs. Forbes, for I did not suppose that she was acquainted with it, nor could she see me distinctly, as I stood in the gloom. But I could see her. She had the slight slender figure, the childlike face, and the fair hair of Miss Anne Clifton. She came quickly across the room, holding out both her hands in a childish, appealing manner.

"Oh!" she wailed, in a tone that went straight to my heart, "he is dead! He has just died!"

It was no time then to speak about the red morocco work-box. This little childish creature, who did not look a day older than when I had last seen her in my travelling post-office, was a widow in a strange land, far away from any friend save myself. I had brought her a letter from her father. The first duties that devolved upon me were those of her husband's interment, which had to take place immediately. Three or four weeks elapsed before I could, with any humanity, enter upon the investigation of her mysterious complicity in the daring theft practised on the government and the post-office.

I did not see the despatch-box again. In the midst of her new and vehement grief, Mrs. Forbes had the procaution to remove it before I was ushered again into the room where I had discovered it. I was at trouble to hit upon any plan by which to gain a second sight of it; but I was resolved that Mrs. Forbes should not leave Alexandria without giving me a full explanation. We were waiting for remittances and instructions from England, and in the mean time the violence of her grief abated, and she recovered a good share of her old buoyancy and loveliness, which had so delighted me on my first acquaintance with her. As her demands upon my sympathy weakened, my curiosity grew stronger, and at last mastered me. I carried with me a netted purse which required mending, and I asked her to catch up the broken meshes while I waited for it.

"I will tell your maid to bring your work-box," I said, going to the door and calling the servant. "Your mistress has a red morocco work-box," I said to her, as she answered my summons.

"Yes, sir," she replied.

"Where is it?"

"In her bedroom," she said.

"Mrs. Forbes wishes it brought here." I turned back into the room. Mrs. Forbes had gone deadly pale, but her eyes looked sullen, and her teeth were clenched under her lips with an expression of stubbornness. The maid brought the work-box. I walked, with it in my hands, up to the sofa where she was seated.

"You remember this mark?" I asked. "I think neither of us can ever forget it."

She did not answer by word, but there was a very intelligent gleam in her blue eyes.

"Now," I continued, softly, "I promised your father to befriend you, and I am not a man to forget a promise. But you must tell me the whole simple truth."

I was compelled to reason with her, and to urge her for some time. I confess I went so far as to remind her that there was an English consul at Alexandria, to whom I could resort. At last she opened her stubborn lips, and the whole story came out, mingled with sobs and showers of tears.

She had been in love with Alfred, she said, and they were too poor to marry, and papa would not hear of such a thing. She was always in want of money, she was kept so short; and they promised to give her such a great sum—a vast sum—five hundred pounds.

"But who bribed you?" I inquired.

A foreign gentleman whom she had met in London, called Monsieur Bonnard. It was a French name, but she was not sure that he was a Frenchman. He talked to her about her father being a surveyor in the post-office, and asked her a great number of questions. A few weeks after, she met him in their own town by accident, —she and Mr. Forbes; and Alfred had a long private talk with him, and they came to her, and told her she could help them very much. They asked her if she could be brave enough to carry off a little red box out of the travelling post-office, containing nothing but papers. After a while she consented. When she had confessed so much under compulsion, Mrs. Forbes seemed to take a pleasure in the narrative, and went on fluently.

"We required papa's signature to the order, and we did not know how to get it. Luckily he had a fit of the gout, and was very peevish; and I had to read over a lot of official papers to him, and then he signed them. One of the papers I read twice, and slipped the order into its place after the second reading. I thought I should have died with fright; but just then he was in great pain, and glad to get his work over. I made an excuse that I was going to visit my aunt at Beckby, but, instead of going there direct, we contrived to be at the station at Eaton a minute or two before the mail-train came up. I kept outside the station door till we heard the whistle, and just then the post man came running down the road and I followed him straight through the booking-office, and asked him to give you the order, which I put into his hand. He scarcely saw me I just caught a glimpse of Monsieur Bonnard's face through the window of the compartment next the car, when Alfred had gone. They had promised me that the train should stop at Camden-town if I could only keep your attention engaged untill then. You know how I succeeded."

"But how did you dispose of the box?" I asked. "You could not have concealed it about you; that I am sure of."

"Ah," she said; "nothing was easier. Monsieur Bonnard had described the car to me, and you remember I put the box down at the end of the counter, close to the corner where I hid myself at every station. There was a door with a window in it, and I asked if I might have the window open, as the car was too warm for me. I believe Monsieur Bonnard could have taken it from me by only leaning through his window, but he preferred stepping out, and taking it from my hand, just as the train was leaving Watford, —on the far side of the carriages, you understand. It was the last station, and the train came to a stand at Camden-town. After all, the box was not out of your sight more than twenty minutes before you missed it. Monsieur Bonnard and I hurried out of the station, and Alfred followed us. The box was forced open,—the lock has never been mended, for it was a peculiar one,—and Monsieur Bonnard took possession of the papers. He left the box with me, after putting inside it a roll of notes. Alfred and I were married next morning, and I went back to my aunt's; but we did not tell papa of our marriage for three or four months. That is the story of my red morocco work box."

She smiled with the provoking mirthfulness of a mischievous child. There was one point still, on which my curiosity was unsatisfied.

"Did you know what the despatches were about?" I asked.

"O no!" she answered; "I never understood politics in the least. I knew nothing about them. Monsieur did not say a word; he did not even look at the papers while we were by. I would never, never, have taken a registered letter, or anything with money in it, you know. But all those papers could be written again quite easily. You must not think me a thief, Mr. Wilcox; there was nothing worth money among the papers."

"They were worth five hundred pounds to you," I said. "Did you ever see Bonnard again?"

"Never again," she reptied. "He said he was going to return to his native country. I don't think Bonnard was his real name."

Most likely not, I thought; but I said no more to Mrs. Forbes. Once again I was involved in a great perplexity about this affair. It was clearly my duty to report the discovery at head-quarters, but I shrank from doing so. One of the chief culprits was already gone to another judgment than that of man; several years had obliterated all traces of Monsieur Bonnard; and the only victim of justice would be this poor little dupe of the two greater criminals. At last I came to the conclusion to send the whole of the particulars to Mr. Huntingdon himself; and I wrote them to him, without remark or comment.

The answer that came to Mrs. Forbes and me in Alexandria was the announcement of Mr. Huntingdon's sudden death of some disease of the heart, on the day which I calculated would put him in possession of my communication. Mrs. Forbes was again overwhelmed with apparently heart-rending sorrow and remorse. The income left to her was something less than one hundred pounds a year. The secretary of the post-office, who had been a personal friend of the deceased gentleman, was his sole executor; and I received a letter from him, containing one for Mrs. Forbes, which recommended her, in terms not to be misunderstood, to fix upon some residence abroad, and not to return to England. She fancied she would like the seclusion and quiet of a convent; and I made arrangements for her to enter one in Malta, where she would still be under British protection. I left Alexandria myself on the arrival of another packet-agent; and on my return to London I had a private interview with the secretary. I found that there was no need to inform him of the circumstances I have related to you, as he had taken possession of all of Mr. Huntingdon's papers. In consideration of his ancient friendship, and of the escape of those who most merited punishment, he had come to the conclusion that I twas quite as well to let bygones be bygones.

At the conclusion of the interview I delivered a message which Mrs. Forbe's had emphatically intrusted to me.

"Mrs. Forbes wished me to impress upon your mind," I said, "that neither she nor Mr. Forbes would have been guilty of this misdemeanor if they had not been very much in love with one another, and very much in want of money."

"Ah!" replied the secretary, with a smile, "if Cleopatra's nose had been shorter, the fate of the world would have been different!"

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

My age is not tender, nor is my nature a delicate one by any means, but that ride through the snow-drifts, spoken of in my last letter, told seriously on my constitution and structure, and came pretty near playing bob with the nasal and pectoral functions thereof, and kept my eye-balls afloat for days in the ebb and flow of a sea of sympathetic tears. Ingoldsby describes one of his characters as being

> "Stout of limb,
> But his cough was short, and his eyes were dim;
> And he wore green "specs" with a tortoise-shell rim,
> And his hat was remarkably broad in the brim."

I would have answered to that description at any time within the last three weeks—but a quiet conscience, and the tender nursing of a cherished friend, has brought me round, and I will soon be able to go forth again, for I do love to travel: it throws me into such a variety of societies to which, happily, I can adapt myself; and being an elderly and benevolent-looking gentleman, I seldom fail to fall into desirable company. I am dignified with the grave, laugh with the gay, share sorrows with the sad, and crack jokes (sometimes) with the wicked. I receive mysterious secrets with the most confiding look, and give counsel with a magisterial air; not unfrequently I am made the umpire in domestic difficulties, (of course I am regarded as an old "*pater-familias*,") and my opinion is often asked in matters of patrimony and matrimony, and I invariably decide in a way to benefit all parties. Sometimes I feel like "hauling off and laying up in ordinary," but the desire to keep moving grows too strong to resist, and the old gentleman is soon on the wing again. And yet, I can hardly be persuaded that I am growing old, although when I look back, I miss many who, greener in their years, and as firm in their health, have gone to the "stilly land," and the recollection of their once familiar faces has become dim and faded.

Old Father Time hath dealt leniently with me, I must admit, and heaven and my good genius have shielded me more than once from death by flood and fire and steel. I have suffered from the baleful influences of a tropical climate; I have endured the blood-freezing blasts of the remote north; on the boundless prairies of the West I have slept many a night with nothing but the starry canopy for a covering, and, the whooping of Indians or the howling of wolves for my lullaby; and on the bosom of the mighty deep, I have stood on the quivering deck, when the sea, lashed to fury by the mad winds, has piled mountain waves above, and showed yawning gulfs beneath me; and on that same ere-while raving, boisterous ocean, I have been rocked to sleep as gently as maternal love sways to placid slumbers her cradled jewels. These experiences benefitted instead of injuring, and made me the mild and even-tempered man I am, and taught me to love my neighbor as myself, which I do regardless of sex.

I did not intend to let the current of my thoughts run exactly in this direction when I started, but every heart hath its confessional, and as the "pleasing rhetorick" of thy editorial eye suits me, I make you my father confessor, and grow garrulous. I have no unpardonable sins to avow, no crimes to acknowledge, no cherished revenge to own, no very recent blighted hopes to weep over. I have had so far my share of life's vicissitudes; have enjoyed and suffered my full modicum of life's pleasures and life's annoyances. I have laughed where others would have wept, and have lived long enough to cultivate charity towards all; and to regard the vast multitudes of humanity as so many anxious travelers towards a common goal, in no particular one of whom I feel an interest above another, provided (and now comes my confession) they are not connected with post-offices. And just here, my mind reverts to my lost love-letter of years long gone, which at one blow, turned my life into one of single blessedness (?) and made me an uncompromising enemy to post-office carelessness, negligence and inefficiency. Had that letter reached its destination, I no doubt would have soon been one of the marriedest of men, and by the aid of a dutiful wife, become the dictatorial head of a house, or an unresisting Caudle. But the last link was broken, the last word was spoken, she thought I was jokin', and married another.

The office where my letter went astray was kept in a store where three or four clerks had access to the boxes, only one of whom was sworn. This was years ago, when post-offices were scarce, and common schools were scarcer, and when a good deal less official efficiency was expected; but the thing is worse now than it was then. Carelessness has kept pace with mental cultivation and increased postal facilities. I have no doubt you could to-day find very many post-offices kept in stores, where unsworn proprietors, clerks and customers equally divide the duties, if not the responsibilities; and if letters are not lost, or do not get astray, it is more by good luck than good management.

Many persons of means and influence seek and secure the appointment of postmaster, who have no idea of performing the duties, but merely to benefit some (reciprocating in some way) shopkeeper, who furnishes a nook in an out-of-the-way rear corner of his establishment, for the transaction of postal business. There is no doubt about it being a benefit, for every body goes to the post office, and many new customers are made by the judicious display of wares, temptingly spread out on either hand along the approach to the delivery-window, or door rather; but the trust is regarded as an important one, only from a mercenary point of view—"'Tis true, 'tis pity, pity 'tis, 'tis true." At some points where the business is very limited, there can be no objection to a post-office being kept in a store, if it is kept properly, and in strict accordance with official regulations; but, as a business man, I do not like to see important offices in such places; I think it's all wrong; but if such things must be, and drapers, and grocers, and druggists, and booksellers, and jewelers will insist upon being postmasters, or acting postmasters, let them for mercy's sake draw the charmed circle of official sanctity round the place devoted to government uses; and allow no one, no matter how near and dear to them, to cross the line, or to touch a thing inside, unless they are duly qualified, according to law, and gifted with intelligence enough to know the importance of the obligation imposed upon them; and let these offices be considered confessionals, where hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, wants and wishes can be told or imagined, without being echoed through the whispering galleries of the outside world. Broken hearts and broken hopes make food for themselves fast enough without the aid of officious caterers.

MONS. TONSON.

The Italian Post Office.

From Frances Power Cobbe's works on Italy we gather the following information concerning the recent improvements in postal matters in that country:

The postoffice service has been vastly improved and relieved from government espionage. In the "good old times" of Bomba and Bomballno, at Rome, and throughout Italy generally, every difficulty that could be devised, short of absolute prohibition, was "prudently" laid in the way of epistolary correspondence. Railroad and postal facilities are among the most active of democratic agencies in these days, and his Holiness and the other despotic princes of Italy were wise in their generation in refusing to encourage them. Outside of the Papal States, everywhere throughout the kingdom of Italy, there are now abundance of offices and pillars for letters, letter-carriers, and the proper machinery of the post. Special conveniences are even given for the transmission of local newspapers by the issue of stamps worth only one centesimo (the fifth of a cent); the general postage throughout the kingdom for letters being fifteen centsimo, or a cent and a half. It is admitted, also, that persons losing letters have a right to make complaints—an immense step for Italy!—and the strictest engagements are given on the part of the government that all correspondence is sacred and free from examination.

But, with all these improvements, the postal system of Italy is still very far behind the English and American systems, both as regards rapidity of transmission and perfect safety of delivery. Our clerks could hardly, with impunity, fail to find a pile of letters that had been in the office for many weeks, or to destroy others for the sake of making a stamp album. They do so in Italy yet. It is rather desirable to be forewarned that a rare American stamp on your letter will probably ensure its being stopped at the post-office. Report says that the wives of certain postmasters in Italy have the richest albums in Europe.

ANOTHER ODD LETTER TO A P. M.—The following was lately received by the Postmaster at New York:—

P——. Oct. 17, 1866.

To the Post Master of New York.

Dear Sir: I assume the audacity of making a fiew enquiries of you relative to the Lotory offices in your City being a coloured woman I have no acquaintances in New York therefore I thought proper to address myself to you.

If you please sir answer this letter and inform me if there is any Lotteries going on in your City at this time and which of them in your opinion are the safeest to invest in as I desire to launch my fortune & luck in some Lottery for a prise.

You will confer a great favour in early complying with the above request and in so doing oblige a coloured female friend.

P S Direct you letter to Laurena S—, P—, H— Co., Georgia. LAURENA S——.

Letter Addresses.

> Please Mr. Nick,
> Just give this same
> To the first one that comes
> Of the four I shall name:
> First is Miss Hattie, whose father owned a mill,
> And next is Miss Lizzie, who lives on the hill,
> And third is Louisa, that don't live by the sea,
> And the last is Miss Julia who is courted by P.

Mrs. Julear aa Lewes.
Reachman For ysnear
Box, 966.

(Supposed to be German-English, for *Richmond, Virginia.*)

UNTED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK. MARCH, 1867

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster-General recommends that all Postmasters, and others connected with the Postal service, subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL," (see Sec. 259, P. O. Regulations of 1866,) and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **77** or **78**, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

Revised Rates of Postage upon Letters for Turkey, Greece, Egypt, India, &c., by the Prussian Closed Mail.

We are requested to state that hereafter the rates of Postage, per half ounce or under, chargeable upon letters transmitted to or received from the undermentioned countries, *by the Prussian closed mail*, will be as follows, viz.:

1. GREECE and the IONIAN ISLES. . . . *38c. *Prep't opt.*
2. RUMILE.
   a. Bakeu, Byrlat, Botutchany, Bucharest, Fokshani, Galatz, Giurgero, Jassy, Ibraila, Piatra, Ploieste, Roman . . . . *33c. *Prep't opt.*
   b. All other points. . . . . . . 33c. *Prep't com.*
3. TURKEY [European and Asiatic].
   a. Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersini and Tripoli [Syria] . . . . 35c. *Prep't req.*
   b. Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavalla, Constantinople, Caernawoda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Candia, Canea, Kustendgi, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopoli, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuk, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Salina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, and Volo*35c. *Prep't opt.*
   c. All other points . . . . 35c. *Prep't req.*
4. Egypt [except Alexandria]. . . . . 35c. *Prep't req.*
   Alexandria. . . . . *35c. *Prep't opt.*
5. EAST INDIA, CHINA and JAPAN.
   a. British Farther India, and Hong Kong, China. . . . . 35c. *Prep't req.*
   b. All other countries, &c., in and beyond East Indies. . . . . . . 59c. *Prep't req.*

Important Correction.

In consequence of the occurrence of two typographical errors which appeared in the "*Table of Revised Rates of Postage by Bremen or Hamburg Mail*" published by us last month, we were obliged to issue a supplement containing the necessary corrections. In order that those of our subscribers who file the *Mail* may have this table in proper form for reference, we again publish it entire and corrected:

Revised Rates of Postage, by Bremen or Hamburg Mail.

We are requested to state that an arrangement has been concluded with the Bremen and Hamburg Post Departments, revising and reducing the rates of postage to be hereafter charged upon letters exchanged, by Bremen and Hamburg Mail.

The Postage charges per half-ounce, in future, will be as follows:

To Bremen. . by Bremen m'l, 10c.—by Hamburg m'l,		15c.
" Hamburg " Hamb'rg " 10c.— " Bremen "		15c.
" Oldenburg " Bremen " 13c.— " Hamburg "		15c.
" Lauenburg" " " 15c.— " "		18c.
" Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Baden, Luxemburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Lubeck, and Thurn and Taxis Postal Department. . . . By Bremen or Hamburg mail		15c
" Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg m'l		18c.
" Sweden.	" " " "	21c.
" Norway.	" " " "	25c.
" Holland	" " " "	18c.
" Russia	" " " "	20c.
" Belgium	" " " "	18c.
" Switzerland.	" " " "	19c.
" Italy	" " " "	24c.
" Turkey	" " " "	32c.
" Greece	" " " "	35c.
" Gibraltar, Spain & Port'gl "	" " "	25c.
" Australia, India & China, by Bremen or Hamburg.	via Marseilles.	37c.
	" Trieste	56c.

Prepayment of postage is optional in each case, with the following exceptions: To Australia, India and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail—to Portugal, *via Hamburg*, and to the city of Rome, *via Bremen*—the postage is required to be prepaid by stamps.

Letters coming *from* these countries to the United States, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, are subject to the same postage charges, and the same conditions of prepayment, *with the following exceptions:*

From Lauenburg, by Hamburg Mail, the charge is per half-ounce		20c.
From Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark By Bremen & Hamburg m'l		20c.
" Sweden.	" " " "	26c.
" Norway	" " " "	28c.
" Russia.	" " " "	25c.
" Italy.	" " " "	27c.
" Gibr'lt'r, Spain & Portg't	" " "	30c.
" Australia, India and China, via Trieste,	" " "	30c.

Postmasters will please note these changes of postage rates, and levy postage accordingly.

"The General Account."

The subject which heads this article occasions much perplexity to Postmasters, and we do not think we can better occupy our space than by a few suggestions in regard to it.

The "General Account" is not even known by some, while by others it is confounded with the Quarterly Account Current, and hence, in either case, any reference to it by the Department occasions a good deal of embarassment and perplexity. Like many another matter, it is very simple when understood. It is intended, as may be inferred by the name, to be an account of the general transactions of the office, for no specified time—in this respect being opposed to the *Quarterly* account, which embraces only certain accounts for the quarter for which it is rendered. The General Account may be said to take the place of the Ledger of the Merchant. It may be kept in a simple form, applicable to small offices, as follows:

Provide an ordinary Cash Book, with a dollar and cent column on each page; open your account by heading across the first two pages,—"A—— B——, P. M. of X—— in acc't with P. O. Dep't." On the left hand page enter all sums due by you to the Department and not embraced by the various items of the Quarterly Account Current, and at the end of each quarter the balance due, as shown by the Quarterly Account. Suppose, for instance, you have been notified that there was an error in a previous quarterly account, and that you owe the Department say $2.25. You are not allowed to enter this amount in your next quarterly account, but it must be entered on the left hand page on your "General Account," and may be done as follows: "To error in quarterly account for quarter ending———$2.25."—Suppose again you have been instructed by the Department to collect a draft for $100.00 on some neighboring postmaster: when you have collected this money, you enter the amount on the debtor (left hand) side of your General Account as follows: "To Am't of Draft on P. M. of ——, $100.00." These two items, with the balance shown to be due by your Quarterly Account, will show you what you owe the Department. We now turn to the *Creditor* (right hand) side of the Account. On this side you enter all claims against, or payments on account of, the Department, not embraced in the items of the Quarterly account, and also all errors *in your favor* in a previous Quarterly account. When you are called upon to pay over all moneys due by you to the Department, you have but to toot up both sides of this General Account, and the difference will show how much you owe the Department. When you pay this, enter the amount on the Creditor side of the Account, and then your account will balance, and be settled up to that time. It must then commence again. In this way your General Account may run on an indefinite time, as you are only to settle it when called upon by the Department. And it may include the balances shown to be due by more than one Quarterly Account Current. But it must be distinctly understood, that the fact that you have not been required to settle the General Account is no excuse for not promptly forwarding the entire Quarterly Returns as soon after the end of a quarter as possible.

CAUTION TO ROUTE AGENTS.—The recent abstraction of a package of letters from a mail car on the Rensallaer and Saratoga Railroad by some one who was permitted to ride therein—and for which offence a former employee of that road is now under arrest on suspicion of having committed the crime, it is to be hoped will act as a warning to Route Agents on all roads hereafter. The Mail Agent on this road is no more guilty of an infraction of a positive and unqualified order of the Department prohibiting any one but authorized persons from riding in mail cars, than scores of others on other roads; and it may be as well to say to them briefly that this robbery (although it is surprising that such things have not occured frequently) must be notice enough to keep attention fixed on, and have respect paid to, Section 508, Chap. 43, P.O. Reg., and if not, our impression is that but one more order will be issued to offenders, and *that will be to hand over their abused trust* to more faithful and efficient gentlemen. Postmasters who may be acquainted with Route Agents to whom a hint on this subject would be useful, will do well to call their attention to the facts mentioned above.

TO EX-POSTMASTERS.—Some of our old subscribers, who are no longer connected with the postal service, and whose subscription has expired, may still continue to receive the *Mail*, on account of our not having been notified to stop it. Many Ex-P stmasters, still retaining their interest in postal matters, have renewed their subscriptions; but such of them as wish it discontinued will please notify us on receipt of this number, enclosing the amount now due.

☞ The mail coach from Denver was robbed on the 15th of January, near Living Spring, by a party of highwaymen, deserters from Fort Morgan, on Junction Station, and who were completely equipped for life on the road.

A "Shudder" from Over the Water.

Once upon a time, people in this country used to be very sensitive as to what was thought, said and written about us, our "Institutions," habits and customs by the book and newspaper writers of the "mother country." But that time has gone by, and we don't imagine that many among us of the present day feel called upon to get "riled" on reading either the severest criticism or the most condescending approval of things American which the British editor or author may see fit to write and publish. So we don't suppose any of our readers will "get mad" on reading this extract from that lofty old tory publication, *Blackwood's Magazine*. One of its contributors, who appears to have recently honored this degenerate land with a visit, in an article discoursing of "*American Women and Children*," discloses to the "shuddering" contemplation of the "respectable parents" of Europe this dreadful picture of the dangerous confidence which American fathers and mothers seem to place in the honor of their daughters:

The unmarried girl of nineteen or twenty, living with her father and mother, has as much freedom of locomotion, companionship, amusement, as her brother of the same age. She accepts invitations and pays visits on her own account, and does not think it at all necessary to ask permission of her elders. Sometimes she has the privilege of the latch-key if she stays out late at the theatre. Still oftener she has the privilege, if she chooses to exercise it, of her own private box or pigeon-hole at the post-office of the town where she resides, where she can have her letters addressed, and whither by a "Ladies' Entrance," where no profane male can intrude, she can resort when she pleases and unlock her box from the outside, and take away her letters without observation. The merchants, bankers, and lawyers of the town, for a small annual payment, have their private letter-boxes, and why not she? To young women at the susceptible age, only half educated, and whose favourite reading is the trashy novels that are reprinted from the English penny papers, or that appear for the first time in American periodicals of the same character—novels in which there cannot be too much love, or seduction, or bigamy, or murder, for the prevalent taste of a class—the post-office system offers a facility for clandestine correspondence which no respectable father or mother on the European side of the Atlantic would think of without a shudder, if it were proposed to give our young women a similar privilege. The young unmarried girls of Europe, living with their parents, can, if they earnestly set about it, carry on a secret correspondence with persons of the other sex, but they cannot do it easily. They must take the neighboring pastrycook or stationer into their confidence; but in America the confidence of no third party is necessary. If a boy can receive letters, why not a girl? The *demos* is of no sex; and young and old, men and women, fathers, mothers, and children, are all mashed and brazed in one mortar of republican equality.

In some countries "on the European side of the Atlantic" they manage these things better. Lovers (except "eligible parties" provided at the proper time by the judicious parent) are not obtainable through post office or other means, until *after marriage*.

The Foreign Mail.

ANOTHER WEEKLY MAIL DAY.—IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—The Postoffice Department has made arrangements by which mails will be forwarded from this country to Europe and from Europe to the United States on one additional day of each week, on and after Thursday, the 21st inst., when a vessel of the Bremen line will leave New York with the extra mail, and on and after the 2d of April (Tuesday), when the new arrangement goes into effect, from Southampton, England. After the dates abovementioned, Thursday will be the regular sailing day of the Bremen steamship line from New York, and on Tuesdays the vessels will touch at Southampton on their return.

This change will increase the number of European mails to three every week—which makes the matter especially important to the shipping and importing interests of the country.

The North German Lloyd (Bremen) line, through whose action this plan is carried into effect, is composed of new and excellent vessels, all fast and safe, and now more than ever deserving of public confidence and support—especially since the change described was made by the company, as we are informed, at the solicitation of the United States government, against the apparent interest of the line in the carriage of passengers and freight.

☞ In the Bedford (Pa) *Inquirer* we find recorded the death, on 1st of December last, of a veteran Mail Carrier named Jacob Graft at the advanced age of nearly ninety-nine years. The account states that the deceased had been a resident of Somerset county for upwards of sixty years. He was the first man that carried a mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburg by this route, carying it on horseback from point to point, and consuming about two weeks in making a trip.

DUCKS AND DRAKES.—The "Ladies' Window" clerk at a post office in Vermont, hearing the usual "rap rap" which announced the presence of an applicant for a letter, on going to the window, found there a Mr. *Drake*. "Next window, if you please, Mr. Drake: this department is exclusively for *Ducks*."

☞ FRANCIS AND LOUTREL's Ink for Postmarking and Stamp-cancelling, which they advertise in another column, we know to be a good article, having seen it in daily use for some years past.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—"Jason H. Tuttle, Bevans, N. J.," and "Clark, Webster & Co., 62 Broadway, New York," are swindlers, who are sending circulars and tickets through the mails in relation to fraudulent "gift enterprises" and "drawings." Postmasters will do well to advise all persons who desire to mail or register letters, or send money orders to these rascals, to save their money for some better investment.

Answers to Correspondents.

[Subscribers will greatly oblige us, and often save time and trouble, if they will, before sending us inquiries to be answered in this column, consult the various standing articles in the *Mail* under the heads of "Miscellaneous Information," "Domestic Postages," &c., &c., for information on the subject in regard to which they are in doubt. We receive a great number of questions, answers to which could readily be found by attending to this request.]

Averaging the Amount of Sales of Stamps and Stamped Envelopes.—*R. R. P., L——, Pa.*—The amount of sales for one quarter should be taken as a basis, in ordering stamps, allowing a margin for increase of business.

Foreign papers containing writing.—*N. W. R., R——, Pa.*—Foreign papers, containing writing, should be charged with letter postage at the proper Foreign rates, and sent to the Dead Letter Office if not taken out.

Paying over moneys due the United States, &c.—*L. P., H——, O.*—If the order or draft requires you to pay the balance due on that quarter only, you should retain what may be due on previous quarters. Why no demands are made for the quarterly proceeds of your office we cannot say. Possibly the drafts have been issued but not presented.

Marking and Rating Stamps.—*C. L. S., W. C——, N. Y.*—Probably your letter was not received. Try again.

Letter endorsed "Burn this if not called for in 10 days," &c.—*D. H. S., M——, Ill.*—A postmaster has no right to burn a letter, even if endorsed as above. 2. If a short-paid letter comes to your office unbilled, there is no objection to putting on it a sufficient amount in stamps, cancelling them, and making no entry in the Account of Undercharges. 3. The change of location in a postoffice cannot be determined by ballot.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter in the Territories.—*S. S., T. P——, Col.*—The rate of letter postage on transient printed matter applies to all the territory included between the western boundary of Kansas and the eastern boundary of California. No particular mail route is specified either in the Law (Sec. 259) or Regulation (Sec. 229) on the subject. All such matter carried *by mail* between those points is chargeable with letter rates.

Franking to a Member of Congress.—*W. B., R. M——, O.*—See Chapter XV. of Regulations of 1866, and article on this subject in the *Mail* for September 1866.

Postage on Newspaper Manuscript.—*A. C. B., W. N. H.*—Newspaper Manuscript is chargeable with letter postage. It is only *book* manuscript that is chargeable with postage at printed rates. This has been clearly decided by the Department.

Postmasters Affixing Stamps to Letters.—*J. D. P. N——, N. Y.*—It is no part of the duty of a postmaster to affix stamps to letters; if he does it at all, it must be considered as done through courtesy.

Postage on Drop letters, &c.—*W. S. G., S——, Ill.*—1. Postage on Drop letters where there is a *free* delivery is two cents, where there is not, one cent. 2. Mail matter passes *free* to Congressman. See reply above on Franking privilege. 3. Your question as to "gaining credit" we cannot understand. State it more clearly. 4. Request and return letters are not chargeable with postage as being returned.

Settling the General Account.—*W. H. W., S——, ——.*—The General Account is settled whenever required by the Department.

Letters marked Paid, but not bearing a Postage Stamp.—*W. W., F——, Ind.*—Such a letter, if arriving regularly in the mail pouch, should be considered as having had the postage prepaid.

Postage on Medicines.—*H. P., S—— B——, N. Y.*—Postage on medicines must be charged at letter rates. See Section 245, of Laws of 1866.

Inability to open a Lock upon a Pouch, &c.—*E. P., W——, O.*—If the difficulty arises from a defective key, you should apply to the next post office on the route, the postmaster of which is authorized to take the packages addressed to your office, and send them to you in a sealed package, until you can procure a new key. No provision is made in the regulations for locks being out of order; we suppose however if the fault is in the lock, so that *no* key will open it, it would be allowable to cut the *staple* which fastens the strap to the bag, but *never* to cut the strap. The bag can be repaired after the staple is cut. See Sec. 429 of Regulations. To cut a strap is not only a violation of duty as a citizen, but an inexcusable violation of official duty. See Chapter XXXVIII, Regulations of 1866.

Established Salary.—*A. L. M., P——B——, Wis.*—This is one of the questions we cannot answer, even if it were proper for us to do so, as a full knowledge of the circumstances is required.

Payment of Draft.—*J. G., G—— R——, Iowa.*—You will have to take, or send at your own risk, to the postmaster having the draft on you, the money to pay it. It is not incumbent on him to direct you as to the means by which you should send it.

Obtaining Increase of Salary.—*B. F. B., N——, Ill.*—In this case we can only advise you to apply to the Postmaster General, with a statement of facts. See Section 29 of Laws of 1866.

Closing the doors of a Post Office while opening a Mail.—You have a right to close the doors of your office while opening a mail. Postmasters should extent to the public all the courtesy compatible with a discharge of their duties; a like courtesy should, however, be extended to them. Closing the doors might subject orderly persons to much inconvenince while waiting, and therefore to prevent disorder in your outer room, try a little "law:" make a complaint of "disorderly conduct" before some justice, and if you keep cool and manage properly, you will soon have order grow out of disorder.

Postage to Guadaloupe &c.—*C. C. C., N—— P——, Me.*—1. If no particular route is specified, letters for Guadaloupe are sent via St. Thomas, the postage by that route being 18 cents. 2. For reply to question on Franking Privilege see above. 3. Postmasters are required to postmark letters, but not newspapers or other unsealed matter.

Receipts of an Office less than the Salary.—*C. H. S., P—— B——, Ky.*—Where the receipts of an office are less than the Salary assigned, the postmaster will be paid by Special Draft. But in such cases "Postmasters should at once explain to the First Ass't P. M. General, *why* their offices do not pay expenses."

Money Order Clerks.—*S. D. K., D——, N. Y.*—Money Order Clerks are employed by postmasters, and not by the Department.

Forwarding Request Letters.—*D. McN., W——, Pa.*—If the person addressed has not requested his letters should be forwarded to him, you should return the Request letter according to endorsement.

Postage to and from Great Britain, &c.—*R. P., L——, Va.*—The postage on unpaid letters from Great Britain is 24 cents, and as this is *payable in specie*, the premium on gold on the day the letters arrive in the United States, is added, and you have the option of paying 24 cents in specie, or in currency with the premium added. See "Collections in Coin," under the head of "Miscellaneous Information," on the Third Page. The 19 and 21 cent marks on foreign letters have no reference to the postage, but are made at the exchange offices to facilitate the accounts between the two countries. 30 cents the single rate will sufficiently prepay to Hong Kong.—It should be understood that Hong Kong being a British possession, a distinction must be made between that place and other parts of China when consulting our Foreign Postage Table.

Postage on Daily Paper delivered in the place where published.—The Department has decided that "A Postmaster is not required to receive newspapers printed in his town and deliver them to subscribers; but should he receive and deliver them no charge can be made for so doing—unless it is in a large city, where carriers are employed, then a contract should be made under Section 535 of Laws of 1866." And it is only *weekly* papers that can pass free through the mail to subscribers living within the county of publication.

Age at which a lady can be permitted to hold a Post Office.—*M. C., S——, Ind.*—A lady must be of legal age and unmarried to be elegible to appointment as postmaster.

Postage on Pamphlets and Periodicals to Great Britain.—*P. O. Clerk, R——, Wis.*—Such postage is as follows: not exceeding 2 oz. 2 cents, over 2 and not exceeding 3 oz., 12 cents, over 3 and not exceeding 4 oz., 16 cents, over 4 oz. and up to 16 oz. 4 cents each additional oz. or fraction thereof, above the first 4 oz.

Post Office Balances.—*F. S., K——, Iowa.*—We cannot tell why P. O. balances are not made to weigh a ½ oz. To remedy the want of such we would recommend that you provide a ½ oz. weight, and when you wish to weigh a letter, where the standard weight is ½ oz., to put this weight on the balance with the letter, you can then tell whether the letter exceeds a ½ oz.

Sending Mails oftener than on Contract Time.—*W. L., P——, Me.*—A postmaster is not obliged to send mails except at times specified in the contract. Section 121.

Route Agents receiving Letters.—*T. J. & V. Q——, Ill.*—Sec. 470 of Regulations of 1866 requires Route Agents "to receive letters written after the mail has closed, and all way letters prepaid by stamps, and to direct them to the proper office for delivery or distribution."

Making up Quarterly Returns, by Outgoing and Incoming Postmasters.—*J. R. L., P—— N. J.*—Each Postmaster makes up Returns for the part of the quarter he was postmaster, and in such return accounts for all moneys received by him for that quarter, on account of the P. O. Department. Moneys received for succeeding quarters, such as for box rents or newspaper postage paid yearly, should be paid by the outgoing to the in-coming P. M., who should account for the same quarterly.

☞ L. HEMPSTEAD, Route Agent on the Shore Line R. R from New Haven to New London, was the fortunate recipient, of a magnificent present, a few days ago, in the shape of a valuable gold watch and chain, from the postoffice and railway people at New Haven. A good time, and interchange of felicitous remarks were prominent features of the occasion, and the well merited compliment to an efficient official reflects great credit on the good taste, liberality and appreciative discrimination of the donors.

New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of February, 1867:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Sub Rosa,	Franklin,	Ark.
Evening Sheds,	Lawrence,	"
Cave Creek,	Newton,	"
Brocktown,	Pike,	"
Murfreesboro',	"	"
Port Oram,	Morris,	"
Red Hill,	Yancy,	N. C.
Efird's Mills,	Stanley,	"
Goldston,	Chatham,	"
Morven,	Amelia,	Va.
Plantersville,	Lunenburg,	"
Cloverdale,	Botetourt,	"
Brush Creek,	Muskingum,	Ohio.
Russia,	Shelby,	"
Birmingham,	Marshall,	Ky.
Hazle Petch,	Laurel,	"
Alkire's Mills,	Lewis,	W.Va.
Branchville,	Prince George,	Md.
Ferryville,	Crawford,	Wis.
Road House Station,	Greene,	Ill.
Boynton,	Tazewell,	"
Indian Village,	Noble,	Ind.
Clear Spring,	Grainger,	Tenn.
Boyds' Landing,	Herdin,	"
Pisgah,	Giles,	"
Bowersville,	Franklin,	Ga.
Black Oak,	Hopkins,	Tex.
Corn Hill,	Williamson,	"
Melrose,	Nacogdoches,	"
Wheatland,	Yam Hill,	Oregon
Meadowville,	Umatilla,	"
Bluffton,	Beaufort,	S. C.
Pleasant Grove,	Greenville,	"
Craigsville,	Lancaster,	"
Reidsville,	Spartanburg,	"
Baker's Grove,	Barton,	Mo.
Edwards' Mill,	Osage,	"
Coffeysburgh,	Davies,	"
Little Black,	Ripley,	"
Bull Mills,	Christian,	"
Mount Vernon,	Jefferson,	Colo.
Grand Island Station,	Hall,	Neb.
Snowdown,	Montgomery,	Ala.
Skelton Depot,	Choctaw,	Ark.
Nelta Boc,	Sevier,	"
Robert's Mills,	St. Helena,	La.
Chester,	Penobscot,	Me.
Retreat,	Franklin,	Va.
Arnoldton,	Campbell,	"
Savageville,	Accomack,	"
Long Glade,	Augusta,	"
Spring Grove,	Surry,	"
Cedar Creek,	Frederick,	"
Branches' Store,	Duplin,	N. C.
Science Hill,	Randolph,	"
Leo,	Stanley,	"
Dover,	Craven,	"
Pe Pa Me,	Oceana,	Mich.
Friendsville.	Medina,	Ohio.
Laetsdale,	Alleghany,	Pa.
Delano,	Schuylkill,	"
Greendale,	Armstrong,	"
Brushy Run,	Pendleton,	W. Va.
Cross Roads,	Charles,	Md.
Budds' Creek,	St. Marys,	"
Russell,	Lauderdale,	Miss.
Middlebury,	Iowa,	Wis.
Cornville,	La Salle,	Ill.
Flat Rock,	Henry,	Ga.
Parker's Store,	Franklin,	"
Clayton,	Rabun,	"
Boston,	Thomas,	"
Scotts',	Wasco,	Oregon
Neetocton,	Tillamook,	"
Mitchell's Station,	Umatilla,	"
Bertlett,	Fremont,	Iowa.
Carrizo,	Webb,	Tex.
Cora,	Comanche,	"
Vedder,	Wyandotte,	Kan.
Lyons,	Fayette,	Tex.
Owensville,	Saline,	Ark.
Cene Hill,	Washington,	"
Selma,	Desha,	"
Belle' Store,	Washita,	"
Buck Horn,	Bienville,	La.
Jatt,	Rapides,	"
Plank Road,	York,	Pa.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Fish Point,	Rock Castle,	Ky.
Lairs' Station,	Harrison,	"
Little Hickman,	Jessamine,	"
Island City,	Owsley,	"
Bennettstown,	Christian,	"
Olympian Springs,	Bath,	"
Hartmonsville,	Mineral,	W.Va
Clear Creek,	Raleigh,	"
Wattsboro',	Lunenburg,	Va.
Bonbrook,	Franklin,	"
Hickory Fork,	Gloucester,	"
Craftsville,	Tazewell,	"
Body Camp,	Bedford,	"
Ossineke,	Alpena,	Mich.
Newstead,	Branch,	"
Jones' Mine,	Randolph,	N. C.
Ransom's Bridge,	Nash,	"
Plattsburgh,	Clark,	Ohio.
Clarksburgh,	Carroll,	Tenn.
Limestone Cove,	Carter,	"
Forked Deer,	Haywood,	"
Halls' Branch,	Mc. Minn,	"
Ralston's Station,	Weakley,	"
Wrightsville,	Roane,	"
Hackberry,	"	"
Otsego,	Lake,	Ill.
Pine Hill,	Jackson,	Wis.
Dirttown,	Chattooga,	Ga.
Milford,	Baker,	"
Polksville,	Hall,	"
Conway,	Leake,	Miss.
Detroit,	Marion,	Ala.
Brooklyn,	Conecuh,	"
Oleander,	Marshall,	"
Linden,	Marengo,	"
Prairie Bluff,	Wilcox,	"
Nogallis Prairie,	Trinity,	Tex.
Mount Calm,	Limestone,	"
Peoria,	Hill,	"
Isleta,	El Paso,	"
Saltillo,	Hopkins,	"
Mud Meadows,	Roop	Nev.
Pueblo,	Humbolt,	"
Gallatin,	Gallatin,	Mont.
Peel Tree,	Pettis,	Mo.
Overton,	Cooper,	"
Taney City,	Taney,	"
Deerfield,	Vernon,	"
Pink Hill,	Jackson,	"
Ebenezer,	Greene,	"
Jordan Valley,	Baker,	Oregon
White Horse,	"	"
North Platte,	——	Neb.
Frederic,	Monroe,	Iowa,
Wadiloup,	Grundy,	"
Greenville,	Plumas,	Cal.
Shady Grove,	Washington,	La.
Branch Shore,	Monmouth,	N. J.
Pecan Point,	Mississippi,	Ark.
Portage Lake,	Aroostook,	Me.
North Acton,	York,	"
South Dalton,	Coos,	N. H.
Parksville,	Hampden,	Mass.
Tower Hill,	Washington,	R. I.
Centre Hill,	Hartford,	Ct.
Robella,	Alleghany,	Pa.
Morganza,	St. Marys,	Md.
Stewartsville,	Grant,	Ky.
Kirkmansville,	Todd,	"
Price,	Mercer,	Ohio.
Beta,	Fulton,	"
Horse Creek,	Ashe,	N. C.
Hartshorn,	Alamance,	"
Sippons Hall,	York,	Va.
Lyells' Store,	Richmond,	"
Mile Strip,	Madison,	N. Y.
St. Marys,	Camden,	Ga.
Mt. Eolia,	Towns,	"
King,	Chattahoochee,	"
New Bridge,	Lumpkin,	"
Rip Shin,	Carter,	Tenn.
Cumberland Furnace,	Dickson,	"
Cannon's Store,	Sevier,	"
Peytonsville,	Williamson,	"
Eldridge,	Manitowoc,	Wis.
Excelsior,	Pueblo,	Colo.
Lebanon,	Collin,	Tex.
Hog Creek,	McLennan,	"
Sabinal,	Uvalde,	"
Maplesville,	Bibb,	Ala.
Berkley,	Madison,	"
Gaston,	Sumter,	"
Nixburgh,	Coosa,	"
Alston,	Fairfield,	S. C.
Oro,	Chesterfield,	"
Cooperville,	Wapello,	Iowa.
Ridgeway,	Winneshiek,	"
Oswego,	Warren,	"
Georgeville,	Ray,	Mo.
Tompson's Station,	Adrian,	"
Sikeston,	Scott,	"
Oak Grove,	Jackson,	"
Gates,	McDonald,	"
Benton,	Scott,	"
Chippeway Lake,	Douglas,	Minn.
Carrollton,	Fillmore,	"
Key Stone,	McLeod,	"
Silver Lake,	"	"
East Hutchinson,	"	"
Nashville Centre,	Martin,	"
Esba,	Mower,	"
Timber Lake,	Nicollet,	"
Red Stone,	"	"
Lake Mary,	Wright,	"
Big Woods,	"	"
Blakely,	King,	Wash.
Anthony House,	Nevada,	Cal.
Packard,	Concordia,	La.
Sunny Side,	Chicot,	Ark.

RE-OPENED.

ALABAMA.

Mount Andrew, Barbour Co. Andulusia, Covington.
Pleasant Hill, Dallas.

GEORGIA.

Grooverville, Brooks. Herndon, Burke.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Science Hill, Randolph. Leo, Stanley.

TENNESSEE.

Adams Station, Robertson. Oakland, Fayette.
Jamestown, Fentress. Pomona, Cumberland.
Lobelville, Perry.

TEXAS.

Dripping Springs, Hays.

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

DISCONTINUED.

Name.	County and State.	Nearest Office.
Viola Hill,	Izard, Ark.	Little Rock.
Tranton,	Onachita, La.	Mros.
Good Water,	Winn, La.	Columbia
Prevost,	Onachita, La.	——
McKnowlsville,	Albany, N. Y.	Albany.
Swiftville,	Wolfe, Ky.	Campton.
Crawford,	Gallatin, Ill.	New Market.
Sherman,	Olsy, Ind.	Carnesville C. H.
Providence,	Sumter, S. C.	Stateburgh.
Harmony College,	" "	"
Isabel,	Jones, Iowa.	Anamoza.
Castor,	Caldwell, La.	Same office.
Mount Pleasant,	" "	"
Kyrsho,	Winn, La.	"
Point Pleasant,	Ashley, Ark.	Little Rock.
Eunice,	Chicot, Ark.	"
Dug Spur,	Carroll, Va.	Wolf Glade.
Racket River,	St. Lawrence, N.Y.	Massena.
Hunt's Mills,	Crawford, Pa.	Guy's Mills.
Rose Point,	Lawrence, Pa.	Willie Roy.
Matildaville,	Clarion, Pa.	West Freedom
Rosstraver,	Westmoreland, Pa.	Fitz Henry.
Shirley,	Tyler, West Va.	Middletown C. H.
Onecho,	Cheatham, Tenn.	——
Shellmond,	Marion, Tenn.	Nickojack.
Mifflleton's Landg,	Coahoma, Miss.	Shufordsville.
Woodville,	Green, Ga.	Greensborough.
Rich Gulch,	Calaveras, Cal.	Mokelumne Hill.
Mammoth Ledge,	Douglas, Nev.	Carson City.
El Dorado,	Platte, Neb.	Shell Creek.
Bethlehem,	Sumter, S. C.	——
Taylor's,	" "	——
Black River,	" "	——
Bethlehem,	Chambers, Ala.	——
Haven,	Rice, Min.	East Prairieville.
South Princeton,	Washington, Me.	Princeton.
Hughesville,	Warren, N. J.	Phillipsburgh,
Cambellton,	Jackson, Fla.	Same office.
Mandarin,	Duval, Fla.	"
Clarendon,	Monroe, Ark.	Little Rock.
Alberts,	Luzerne, Pa.	Wright.
Lexox,	Macomb, Mich.	Ray Centre.
Mount Gilead,	Loudon, Va.	Leesburgh.
Long Cane,	Troup, Ga.	La Grange.
Starfield,	Peoria, Ill.	Peoria.
Austinville,	Hardin, Tenn.	Savannah.
Mount Pleasant,	Racine, Wis.	Racine.
Stafford's Point,	Fort Bend, Tex.	Harrisburgh.
Ayres' Retreat,	Bell, Tex.	Belton.
Mullin's Bridge,	Walla Walla, Wash.	Walla Walla.
Midway,	Lincoln, Neb.	Plum Creek.
Fremont,	Lyon, Kan.	Emporia.
Goshen,	Utah, Utah.	Payson.
Cartersville,	Darlington, S. C.	Timmonsville.
Leesville,	Lexington, S. C.	Lexington.
Oceanville,	Hancock, Me.	Deer Isle.
Centre Guilford,	Piscataquis, Me.	Guilford.
West Anson,	Somerset, Me.	North Anson.
Lebanon Glass Wks	Burlington, Me.	Burlington.
Blackwater,	Kemper, Miss.	——
Ninety-Six,	Abbeville, S. C.	Abbeville.
Martinsburg,	Ripley, Mo.	Little Black.
Cuba,	Monroe, Iowa.	Fredric.

Miscellaneous Information.

Dead Letters.

In the instructions under the postel laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.]

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully Chap. 35, Regulations of 1866, and Sections 1 and 2, Act of June 12, 1866.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepaymen of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES. When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, per half ounce, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at itspleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Columbus Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Nashville, Tenn.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Memphis, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
Chicago, Ill.	Napoleon, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	

Postmasters at the smaller offices will send all registered letters addressed to offices beyond their respective States to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route—enclosing them, with the registered letter bill, in envelopes, addressed to the Postmaster of that office, sending the return bill there also, and treating them exactly as if intended for *delivery* there.

POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Kansas. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

MARKING STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Portland* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore, Chicago and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)..	35 cts.
Six times per week, " " ..	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " ..	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " ..	10 "
For Weekly, " " ..	5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*; but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C. IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—See special table of rates on newspapers and periodicals, forwarded to Germany and other places, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.
5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, comes fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, EXCEPT CUBA, BY BRITISH PACKET, OR PARTLY BY BRITISH AND PARTLY BY UNITED STATES PACKET.—Newspapers four cents each; prepayment required. TO BRITISH WEST INDIES AND CUBA.—Newspapers and other printed matter, two cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment required.

Postage via Bremen or Hamburg Mails

ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS TO THE COUNTRIES NAMED BELOW:

	Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.
Bremen, by Bremen mail	2 cents each.	1 cent per ounce.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail	2 "	1 " "
Prussia, Austria and German States, by Bremen or Hamburg	3 "	1½ " "
Lauenburg, by Bremen mail	3 "	1½ " "
" by Hamburg mail	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Schleswig, Holstein and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Sweden, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 2c. per 1½ oz.
Norway	3c. ea. & 3½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 4c. per 1½ oz.
Holland	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Russia	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Switzerland	4 cents each.	1½c. per oz. & 2c. per 1½ oz.
Italy	6 "	1½c. per oz. & 5c. per 1½ oz.
Turkey	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Greece	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.
Australia, India and China, via Marseilles	3c. ea. & 9c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 9c. per 1½ oz.
by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste	3c. ea. & 2c. per 1½ oz.	6½c. per oz. & 2c. per 1½ oz.

The above charges are, in each case, in full to destination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen or Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg, to points of destination. PREPAYMENT REQUIRED.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5.00 A. M. .4.00 P. M.
" " (Way)	5.00 A. M. .2.00 P. M.
East Mail	5.00 A. M.
"	1.30 P. M.
" (via Newp't & Fall River boat)	3.00 P. M.
" (via New Haven Way)	5.00 A. M. 2.30 P. M.
"	6.00 P. M.
South	5.00 A. M.
"	4.30 P. M.
"	5.30 P. M.
"	10.30 P. M.
West, (via Allentown)	7.00 A. M. .6.30 P. M.
Calif'a (by steamer) 1st, 11th, 21st ea. month	10.30 P. M.
" (overland via Allentown)	7.00 A. M. .6.30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.	3.00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5.00 A. M. .3.30 P. M.
" (Way)	5.00 A. M. .3.00 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport	2.00 P. M.
Long Island	5.00 A. M.
" "	2.30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—(Through) 8.00 A. M.; 1.00, 11.30 P. M. (Way) 6.15 A. M.; 8.30, 7.15 P. M.

EAST—(Boston Express) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, 11.30 P.M. (Railroad Way) 10.30 A. M.; 1.30, 6.00 P. M. (Fall River, by Rail) 5.30 A. M.; (by Boat) 7.30 A. M.

SOUTH—(Through) 5.45 A. M.; 6.00, 10.30 P. M. (Philadelphia Way) 8.30, 12.30 P. M.

WEST—(via Allentown) 5.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.; (via Erie Railway) 7.30 A. M.; 1.00, 10.30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—(by Steamer) 1st, 11th and 21st, each month; (Overland, via Allentown) 5.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 6.30 P. M. to 7.30 A. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

FOR 1867. United States and Canada. A complete List of Post Offices in the United States of America. Arranged in Alphabetical Order, corrected to Jan. 1866, and by States and Counties complete to Jan. 1867, giving the distances in miles from Washington to the several County seats, embracing the Offices of the Post Office Department; Money Order Offices; Rules and Organization of the Department; Rates of postage, and other important Postal Information; together with a complete List of Post Offices in Canada, Revised and corrected up to January, 1867, by J. DISTURNELL.

This is the Official POST OFFICE DIRECTORY, as issued by the Department at Washington, with ADDITIONS, printed in large and handsome type, on about 300 Imperial Octavo pages. To appear in March, 1867.

☞ THE LIST OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA is equally reliable.

PRICE, Bound in Muslin, ... $2.50
Paper Covers, with Cloth Back, ... 2.00

N. B.—POST-MASTERS and others ordering SIX COPIES, (Paper Covers,) and enclosing TWELVE DOLLARS, will have a copy of the work sent extra.

☞ Orders for the work may be sent to

J. DISTURNELL,
Cooper Institute, New York.

March '67, 1t*

Important to Postmasters.
IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate, or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail, if sent by Mail, Letter Postage to be added.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
March '67, tf. 45 Maiden Lane, New York.

Important to Postmasters.

The undersigned tenders his thanks to those Postmasters who have adopted his system for keeping the Quarterly Record of Box-Rents and Postages; and informs such as have not adopted it, that a fifth edition is in course of preparation, larger than either of these heretofore issued. He offers his system as the result of thirteen years' experience in P. O. business, and believes that its simplicity recommends i to all Postmasters who desire a simple and easy method of keeping Postage Accounts.

The following testimonials have been received:

Petersburg, Va.—"I am using Stone's P. O. Acc't Book and consider it the most convenient, systematic and *the best* method of keeping Box and Newspaper accounts I have seen. I cheerfully recommend the book to all P. M's. who aim at a "business-like" way of keeping these important accounts."

Portland, Oregon.—"The great advantages possessed by your P. O. Acc't Book, in accuracy and economy of *time*, make it very desirable for every P. O. in the land."

Uniontown, Ala.—"I am highly pleased with the book, and can recommend it to all Postmasters as being just the thing for keeping P. O. Acc'ts."

Frederick, Md.—"Am pleased with it and recommend the same to all Postmasters as an indispensable article."

Circleville, O.—"The book is very convenient, and cordially recommend it to other Postmasters."

Vincennes, Ind.—"I hope you will be able to introduce it in all offices."

Prices have been arranged as low as the books can be afforded, bound and *ready* for use.

No. 1,	containing	64	pages	$2.50.	
No. 2,	"	106	"	4.00,	extra binding $5.00
No. 3,	"	202	"	5.00,	" " 6.00
No. 4,	"	276	"	7.50,	" " 8.50
No. 5,	"	376	"	10.00,	" " 12.00

Larger sizes made to order for the largest offices. Nos. 1 and 2, sent by mail post paid. Other sizes by express. No. 1, designed for the *smallest* offices. No. 2, for offices supplying two to five thousand inhabitants. Larger sizes for larger offices. The books are designed for *four* years. They are made of fine paper, printed headings, paged, alphabetted and well bound.

The plan is simple, accurate, and can be learned from descriptive circular, which will be sent on application.—*Copyright secured.*

Postmasters should order the *right* size for their offices, always remit price with order, and address

M. H. STONE,
Asst. P. M.,
Feb. '67, 1t. Burlington, Vt.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

THE undersigned respectfully solicits attention to his system of keeping, rendering and collecting Newspaper and Box accounts. He offers it as the result of twelve years' experience in the difficulties, vexations and uncertainties of keeping these accounts in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations, so well understood and painfully realized by Postmasters and their assistants.

The author is confident that in this system will be found a most valuable auxiliary, and one long needed in this perplexing branch of official duty. The advantages of it are, its simplicity, certainty, celerity, and cheapness. It is in EXACT AND FULL ACCORDANCE with the requisitions of Postal Law, and renders compliance with the regulations of the Department in regard to these accounts, and their Quarterly Return, easy, certain, and with little comparative cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of Post Office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

From ten to fifteen sheets are sufficient to last that period for offices of the Fifth and Fourth classes, and will be sent together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, post paid, as follows:

For Ten Sheets ... $1 50.
For Fifteen Sheets ... 2 00.

After which Postmasters ordering in quantities of from Ten to Twenty sheets will be furnished by mail, post paid, at the rate of $8.00 per 100 sheets.

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4.00 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

Over these quantities, for large offices, an additional amount, to cover *Postage*, will be required.

Those soliciting sample sheets are informed, that a correct idea of the system can be formed only by the explanations and directions which with the blank sheets comprise the work, and can be sent only as advertised.

The work is issued in the cheapest possible form, that its adoption may be very general.

WILLIAM TRYON.

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Box 5532, New York P. O., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

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COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Acapulco		10	2	‡
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton		33	4	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Adrianople, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Africa, (West Coast,) British mail		33	4	
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail		*35	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*30		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.		*21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Antivari, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Argentine Republic, via England		45	4	
do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux	30	60		
Ascension, via England		45	4	
Aspinwall		10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do via Panama		22	6	§
do by private ship from N. York or Boston		6	2	‡
do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry,)	*30	*60		‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55	¶	¶
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42		
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		6	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles	51	57	8	
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
do do via Marseilles		63	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42		
do closed mail, via England		*27	5	6
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18		
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Belgrade do do by American pkt.		21	7	
do do do by British packet		5	7	
do by French mail	*21	*42		
Beyrout, (See Turkey.) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada		18	6	§
Bolivia		34	6	§
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail	30	60		
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Brazils, via England		45	4	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66		
do Am. packet		10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen mail		*10	¶	¶
do Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles		*10	2	‡
do do do exceeding 3000 miles		*15	2	‡
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Buenaventura		18	6	4
Buenos Ayres, via England		45	4	
do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux	30	60		
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
Canada		*10	2	
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	
Candia, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	4	
do do do by British packet		6	4	
Canea, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton		45	[illegible]	
do do do Marseilles		53	8	
Cape de Varde Islands, via England	29	37	4	
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60		
Carthagena		18	6	§
C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	6	
do do do by British packet		5	6	
do French mail	30	60		
do British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Chili		34	6	4
China, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		63	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez		37	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship		3		
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Corsica, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*15	*30		
Costa Rica		10	2	‡
Cuba		10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England		45	4	
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	9	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		‡
Durazzo, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	6	
do do by British packet		5	6	
do Prussian closed mail		68	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
do (Brit. Farther Ind.) by Prus. clos. ml		35		
do (All other places in and beyond East Indies,) by Prus. closed m'l		59		
Ecuador		34	6	4
Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	6	
do (except Alexandria,) Prus. closed mail		36	11	
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[To places excepted above, 21c. by U.S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.]				
Falkland Islands, via England		33	4	
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42		‡
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Galatz, Prussian closed mail		*33		
Galatz, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Galatz, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Gallipoli, (See Turkey.) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Gambia, via England		33	4	
Guatemala		10	2	‡
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)		*30	6	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Gibraltar, French mail	21	42		
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.		21	4	1
do do by British packet		5	4	1
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*35	¶	¶
Great Britain and Ireland		*24	2	(†)
Greece, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38	14	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*35	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	4	
do do do by British pkt		5	4	
Guadaloupe		18	4	
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail		*10	¶	¶
do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do French mail	*21	*42		
Hanover, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Havana—see Cuba.				
Hayti, via England		29	4	
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do in British pkt		5	2	
do do via England, by private ship		33	4	
Holland, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England		*27	2	
do by American packet, via Belgium		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
Honduras		34	6	
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles		63	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
do by French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do Prussian closed mail		35	10	
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	
do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Ineboli, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38		
do British mail, via England	35	49	4	
Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		63	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Jaffa, (See Turkey.) French mail	*30	*60		
do open British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		63	8	
do Prussian closed mail		69		
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60		
do (*to Yokohama*) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Jerusalem, (See Turkey,) British mail		33	4	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60		
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		63	8	
do French mail		53		
Larnica, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen mail		*16	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*64	2	‡
Latakia, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail		33	4	
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lubec, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*16	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lucca, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		6	2	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Luxemburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	
do French mail	*27	*64	2	‡
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60		
Majorca, British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt		21	4	
do do do British packet		6	4	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Martinique, via England		29	4	
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Mexico,		10	2	‡
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz & Schwerin,) Prus. clos. ml.		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail	*21	*42		
Messina, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Minorca, by British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Mitylene, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail		60		
Montevideo, via England		45	4	
do via France, by Frch ml f. Bordeaux	30	60		
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail		*24	¶	¶
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.		5	2	‡
Natal, British Mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do Marseilles		63	8	
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England		*27	2	
do by American packet, via Belg		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
New Brunswick		*10	2	‡
Newfoundland		10	2	‡
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.)		18	6	
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
do by mail to San Francisco		3		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	46	8	
do via Panama		22	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of		34	6	
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*42	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		1
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs.				
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen mail		*13	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Panama		10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England		45	4	
Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
Parma, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Penang, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
Penang, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Peru		22	6	§
Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do via Marseilles		53	6	
Philipine Islands mail, French	30	60		
Placentia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	27	64		
Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*29	3	1
do French mail	*30	*60		1
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60		
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana		18	4	
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		25	¶	¶
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov.				
Prussia, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		1
Rhodes, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail		44	12	
do do French mail	*27	*64	2	‡
do do Bremen or H'burg mail		34	¶	¶
Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.)		*42		
Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Rustchuck, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Salonica, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
Samsoun Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco		3	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*16	¶	¶
do do do Fr. mail	*21	*42		
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do French mail	*21	*42		
Schleswig Holstein, by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
do Prus. closed mail, [if prepaid 28c.]		*30	6	
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60		
Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail		35		
do do French mail	30	60		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		6	2	
Seres, (See Turkey.) by French mail	*30	*60		
Servia, by Prussian closed mail		36		
do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria.	21	42	2	‡
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles		63	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail		47	6	
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	
do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		6	2	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		63	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt		21		
do do do by British packet		5		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
Sophia, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Spain, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	21	42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*26	¶	¶
St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica		18	6	
do via Havana		34	6	
Sulina, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		63	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.)		*38	10	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*21	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		‡
St. Helena, via England		45	4	
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.)		*36	9	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*19	¶	¶
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	6	
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60		
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British pkt.		6	4	
Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		6		
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	
TURKEY [Europ. & Asiatic,] *by Prus. closed mail*				
a. Alexandretta, Latakia, Merseni and Tripoli (Syria)		36		
b. Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavalia, Constantinople, Czernawoda, Candia, Canea, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendgi, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopoli, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo		*35		
c. All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic) by Prussian closed mail		35		
(Newspapers to Turkey by Prussian closed m'l via Jerusalem 14c. ea.; via Trieste, 11c. ea.)				
Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
By Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.		21	2	¶
do do by British pkt		5	2	
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42		
Turk's Island		10	2	
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	‡
do French mail	*21	*42	2	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	‡
Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux	30	60		¶
do British mail, via England		45	4	
Valona, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Vancouver's Island		10	2	
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n		33	6	‡
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Varna, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	
do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.		21	4	‡
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.)		*30	6	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	‡
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	¶
" by American Ven. packet		10	3	
Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Volo, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	
West Indies, Brit.		10	2	
do not Brit., (exc. Cuba,) Brit. m'l v. Hav.		18	4	‡
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30	¶	¶
Wurtemberg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do in Br. pkt.		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60		

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

‡Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

¶For postage on Newspapers and Periodicals by this route, see Table on inside page.

§ Pamphlets and Periodicals, 10 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. — * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 6 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prus'n closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Bebobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of March, 1867.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	Date of Departure from Boston.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall.	U. S.	1		South Pacific, &c.
Hamburg..	U. S.	2		Eur. v. South.&Hamb.
Dales	U. S.	2		Ireland via Queenst'n
Havre	U. S.	2		French mail v. Havre
Havana	U. S.	2		Havana.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	6		Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	7		Ger. States v. Bremen
Nicaragua.	U. S.	9		Nicaragua.
French	France.	9		French mail via Brest
N.G. Lloyd	Bremen	9		Ger. States v. Bremen
Havana	U. S.	9		Havana.
Aspinwall.	U. S.	11		S. Pacific, Ast'l. Kingston, China, Japan, &c.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	12	13	Europe v. Liverpool.
Mexican	U. S.	15		Havana and Mexico.
Havana	U. S.	16		Havana.
Havre	U. S.	16		Eur. v. Falmth & Havre
Dales	U. S.	16		Ireland, v. Queenst'n
Hamburg	Hamburg.	16		Ger. States v. Hamb'g
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	20		Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21		S. Pac. & Cent. Amer.
N.G. Lloyd	U. S.	21		Eur. v. South'n & Br'n
Brazilian.	U. S.	22		Brazil, W. Ind. Arg Con
Dales	U. S.	23		Eur. ex't Fr. ml v. Liv'l
French	France.	23		French mail via Brest
Hamburg	Hamburg.	23		Ger. States v. Hamb'g
Havana	U. S.	23		Havana.
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	23		Havana & Nassau.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	26	27	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G. Lloyd	U. S.	28		Eur. v. Southtn & Brem.
Nicaragua	U. S.	29		Nicaragua.
Aspinwall.	U. S.	30		S. Pac. & Cent. Amer.
Dales	U. S.	30		Ireland v. Queenstwn
Havre	U. S.	30		French mail v. Havre
Havana	U. S.	30		Havana.
Hamburg	U. S.	30		Eur. v. South & Hamb.

EXTRA MAIL DAY. The *North German Lloyd* [Bremen] line of Steamers will depart *every Thursday* on and after the 21st of March, with mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, &c.

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

H. G. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VII, No. 7. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1867. WHOLE No. 79.

A POST OFFICE STORY.

BY "WHO THE DICKENS."

"What will not woman, when she loves?"—*Byron.*
And man too.—*W. T. D.*

Antony lost the empire of Rome for love; and Henry the VIII. snubbed the Pope for the same reason. And in the days of "bluff king Hal," of wife-loving memory, popes *were* popes. With such illustrious examples, not to mention hundreds of others more or less illustrious, scattered along the stream of time, it is not a matter of surprise that the hero of the following story should, in an excess of amatory ardor, run the risk of a fine, "not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months"—for so runs the statute, "If any person shall take any letter or packet, not containing any article of value, or evidence thereof, out of a post office, or shall open any letter or packet which shall have been in a post office, or in custody of a mail carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it is directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, to pry into another's business or secrets;" &c.

Before I go further with my "ower true tale," I will indulge in a few personal explanations; not, indeed, to gratify personal vanity, but because I am well aware that readers, generally, like to know something of a writer's history. I think in this case this desire will be stronger than usual, from the similarity of my name to that of one of England's greatest authors. Merely premising that my parents had been married several years before I made my appearance, I will account for my rather singular given names in this wise: Upon a certain day—no matter how many years ago—my father was made aware that there was a "fuss in the family"—very unusual in his quiet, methodical household. And when, in due time, I was placed in his arms, he gazed at me for some moments with a mixture of satisfaction and astonishment depicted on his features, but without a word of welcome. At last, his mingled feelings found expression, and in tones between interrogation and exclamation he said, "*Who the dickens?!*" These were the first words of greeting from my father; and they so amused my mother who lay in an adjoining room, eagerly listening for the welcome that would greet me, that she afterwards insisted they should be my name. I learned this, and much more of my babyhood, from the kind-hearted, matronly Hibernian importation who had been engaged some months previously, as "child's nurse"—recommended by her years, her good character, and her dozen or more personal experiences—the good creature having, by dint of a rather vociferous urging of her claim, secured the right of introducing me to my father, never had a very clear idea of my mother's property in me, and sometimes even went so far as to throw out doubts as to which of the two might claim the credit of maternity in my case—probably on the principle of the mooted question: "Which is the mother of the chick—the hen that lays the egg, or the one that hatches it?"

During my early boyhood, my worthy father found especial pleasure in proclaiming his *relationship* to the great Dickens across the waters, tracing back their common ancestry to two brothers, who "came in with the Conqueror." This he did until I was some twelve years old, when I fell violently in love with a very fascinating female relative of some twenty summers, who made my parents a lengthy visit. Under the influence of my passion, I perpetrated something like a "sonnet to my mistress' eyebrow," which childish effusion resembled a true sonnet about as nearly as an Irish jack resembles an English thorough-bred. But my fond, proud parent saw in it the dawning of a brilliant genius; and from that day he dropped all claim to relationship with the "Dickens" aforesaid, lest at some future time it might be a "millstone" on my own literary fame. I must confess, I never had my father's weakness for relationships, especially if they depended on traceings through a long chain of ancestry; for I have always found in these long chains some links of very doubtful genuineness, and others of very doubtful reputation and respectability. In them one is sure to run against a gallows or a felon's cell, or a disregard of the marriage ceremony, or some such trifle, which would be very disagreeable in the present, involving the necessity for a great deal of *gilding*, which the dust and rust and must and mould of the past seem to render unnecessary. I have always been content to know that my mother's wedding-finger was encircled by a massive, plain gold ring, and that for more than a year previous to my birth my father had not been "without the four seas."

And now, hoping my readers will pardon this long digression, I will resume my story. And yet, at the very outset, I must again revert to myself, so far as to say that at one time of my life I was employed as assistant, or general clerk, in an office where a part of the business was the detection of violators of the law, more especially of the "Postal Laws and Regulations." In order that the acts of my principal in such matters might have the warrant of the law, there was detailed from the police force of the city, an officer who was subject to his call in all cases where arrests were to be made, or the authority of the police force needed in any way. In was in this way that, though not really a part of the force of our office, this officer in question was a daily visitor, and I became well acquainted with him. I was sitting in the office alone, one morning, with but little to do. There were no calls, and my principal (whom by the way, as names are handy things, I will call Mr. C.) had not arrived, although it was full two hours past his usual time, when the officer I have mentioned entered, followed by a tall, rather stout young man, somewhere between twenty-one and twenty-five years of age. A certain ease in his manner, and style in his dress, divested my mind of the suspicion that he accompanied the officer in any other relation than that of friend, till the former, putting his usual query: "Where's Mr. C.?" and receiving in reply the answer that he had not yet arrived, the young man rather carelessly remarked, "Well, I'll call in again." A very quiet, but decidedly firm "I'd rather you would wait," on the part of the officer, excited a suspicion that the other was in custody, and I immediately revolved in my mind what cases were being "worked up," with which it was likely he could be connected. In a few moments I recollected that, the day previous, two persons had called, one of them to complain that a letter addressed to him had been fraudulently obtained from his employer's box by a certain party, whom he named; the other was the clerk who generally called for the letters, and who was in some way connected with the difficulty. To satisfy my curiosity, I wrote on a slip of paper, "Is he in custody?" and handed it to the officer. An affirmative nod of the head convinced me that I was right in my surmise respecting the case. As however I had had nothing to do with it, and the little I knew of it I had learned by "keeping my ears open," I did not feel warranted in saying anything, but concluded to wait till Mr. C. put in his appearance, although the surmise that "there was a lady in the case," gave a zest to it that added to my impatience to learn more of our prisoner. It was one of those murky, rainy days, when one feels dull and heavy, and allows procrastination to indulge, undisturbed, in its thieving propensities. I was, therefore, glad to find an interest in studying the features and *personnel* of the young man, and listening to the desultory, interrupted conversation between him and the officer. The more I studied, the more firmly I became convinced that a deeper than a mercenary motive had actuated him in the step that had led to his arrest.

An hour or more passed, and still Mr. C. did not make his appearance, and as there seemed a prospect that I would be called on to take some active part in the matter, my interest deepened. I commenced turning in my mind the various modes of action which the case presented, when I was startled by the admission, by the object of my study, that he had not only taken the letter, opened it and made a copy, but, that after doing so, he himself had delivered it to the person to whom it was directed. There was a boldness and daring in this, which overcame my passive study, and caused mother Eve to assert her rights. I turned squarely to him and said:

"Do I understand that you not only admit taking the letter and opening it, but that you carried it to Mr. B. himself?"

"Yes."

"Do you know the penalty for this?" and I opened the statute book and pointed to the section already quoted. He read it; then, with a quick, nervous movement rose from his seat, took a few steps about the room, and seated himself, saying, very coolly:

"It does look a little black, but I carried my point."

The ice was broken; it was not difficult to maintain the conversation.

"How did you get the letter?" I asked.

"I bought it of the boy who got the letters from the box."

"Bought it! Allow me to ask what you paid for it?"

"I paid him ten dollars."

"Do you know that the boy denies positively that you got the letter from him?"

"Nevertheless it is true; I bought it of him, and paid him ten dollars for it."

"Did you know the boy had the letter, at the time?"

"I did; for I had been watching the box for some time, and saw the letter put in it. It was from a young lady, with whom my relations are such, that I did not consider she was at liberty to correspond with other gentlemen, without my knowledge. I suspected, however, that she was doing so, and wished to satisfy myself, before I charged her with it. Accordingly, when I saw the letter in the box, my suspicions were confirmed, and I determined to possess it. I waited till the boy received all the letters, and then offered him, at first, five dollars for the letter in question; he refused; I then offered ten; the temptation proved too strong; he gave me the letter, and I gave him two five dollar bills—I would have given fifty dollars had it been necessary. I found the letter contained an invitation to accompany the lady to a party the next evening. My possession of it enabled me to foil this arrangement, and accompany her myself, as was my right. You may judge, my companion was not a little surprised, when, at that party, she met attending on another lady, the gentleman whom she had invited to attend on her. On our return to her home, I charged her with having written such a letter, and requested her to tell me what it contained. She replied:

"As you are so smart as to find out that I have written to Mr. B., you had better be smart enough to find out what I wrote."

"I have been smart enough," I answered, "here is a copy of your letter," and I handed the copy to her. It is unnecessary to tell you more; I have told you so much, because I think my case is not an ordinary one; had that letter contained a million of dollars, I would not have touched a dollar. And now I am ready for the "five hundred dollars fine, and the two years imprisonment."

By this time it had become very evident that Mr. C. would not be at the office that day, and as there was hardly two hours before the courts would close, it became necessary for me to decide on one of three steps: to take the responsibility of making a complaint myself, or of dismissing the young man, or make a trip some three miles, in disagreeable weather, to find Mr. C., and learn his wishes. I judged the last to be the wisest. Mr. C's replies were, that he had no complaint to make, as it was evidently not a post office case—the matter being narrowed down to a question of veracity between the prisoner and the clerk who called at the post office; but the officer had better take the prisoner to the complainant, and confront the two.

What followed I learned from the officer, and will be told in a few words. Charges and counter-charges were made, the holder of the box would not admit that his boy could possibly be dishonest, and more than intimated that, as the prisoner had avowedly been guilty of one crime, he was less entitled to belief than his clerk, whom he had known and trusted for years. Still there was something about the prisoner's demeanor, which carried conviction to the officer that he spoke the truth, and being himself somewhat of a chivalric and devoted (to the sex) turn of mind, his sympathies were enlisted in his favor, and, seeing but little probability that the belligerents would come to terms, he insisted that he should be directed to dismiss the prisoner, or that a formal complaint should be made before a magistrate.

Up to this time, the prisoner evidently had, in the language of the turf, the "inside track." The only chance, therefore, for the complainant to obtain a balm for his wounded feelings, was to follow the alternative presented by the officer. Accordingly, the four proceeded to the Police Court, where a complaint was made for an offence against the State law.

"Where are your witnesses?" demanded the official presiding.

"I've got none."

"Then I can't entertain your complaint, sir."

The matter began to have a comic appearance, and became a farce, as a complaint before a United States officer, for an offence against the postal laws, met with a similar fate, and the now discharged prisoner sarcastically and *loudly* whispered to the other, "Do you want anything more of me?"

Is that all! the reader will say, yes, that is all; I promised you "A Post Office Story." But there is a moral—two morals, in fact—one that might instruct young ladies and gentlemen of the *amor*ite persuation; this, however, *I* can not "point," having never yet—and there is gray in my hair—recovered from that juvenile attack, which relieved me from the literary downdraught of relationship to the great *Dickens*, whose name is a genial, sparkling "House hold Word," but afforded me no experience. The other moral—instructive to holders of post office boxes—I *can* "point:"—Dishonesty is not confined to post office clerks, and more than half the trouble by losses of letters occurs before or after they have been in custody of the Post Office Department; and employers should be certain there are no "*beams*" about their own stores, before they attempt to find "*motes*" in post offices.

ARRESTED AND HELD TO BAIL.—"Clark, Webster & Co., 62 Broadway," whom we honored with a notice in our last month's paper, were arrested, on the 8th ult., in the person of the principal "manager" and some sixty persons employed by him in folding, directing and preparing circulars for the mail by sacks full.

"Clark, Webster & Co.," proved to be purely fictitious, and Mr. Manager proved to be the scamp who, under various names, has conducted several swindling enterprises. He had entered on the present one on a gigantic scale, and expected to make a "good thing" of it (for himself). But the police stepped in and ruthlessly disappointed him in his "great expectations." He was very indignant at his arrest, and quite anxious to know where he should get redress. But a night in the Tombs changed his anxiety for redress into deeper anxiety to escape punishment. We say again, avoid all "gift enterprises," and all schemes promising for a dollar to give you more than a dollar's worth.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

Many people are such implicit believers in first impressions, that a single glance at a strange face firmly fixes in their minds an indelible estimate of the character of its owner. They do not stop to study the color of the hair, the capacity of the brow, the expression of the eye, the style of the nose, the quality of the mouth, or the shape of the chin; but a brief stare at the countenance in its entirety indicates to them, they believe, with a flash, the mental, moral, and physical qualities of the wearer; and an ideal judgment is pronounced, which no subsequent events can remove. In this way the most erroneous predilections and prejudices are created, and the love or the hatred which thus springs into existence at first sight, has, most generally, a brief and bitter ending.

This, in my opinion, is all wrong. By this rule many a great heart is excluded from mutually elevating communion with its peers, on account of a plain face, while its place is allowed to be filled by a "handsome picture," behind which there is neither soul, intelligence or sentiment.

Of course, the face has something to do with the formation of our opinion of strangers; but not in repose. The soul, speaking through the eyes, and the mind through the mouth, denote the temper, education and cultivation of every individual—learned and unlearned—and a clear conscience, and a heart free from envy, hatred, or uncharitableness, will make the homeliest face handsome, when engaged in good works, or instructive, practical, or amusing conversation.

Now, I do not want to be understood as intimating that a pretty face is objectionable or detrimental in either man or woman: I rather think it decidedly becoming in the latter—or at least I did think so nearly half a century ago, when I belonged to the great army of susceptibles, and I don't know but I think so still—but beauty, you know, is only "skin-deep," and soon wears off when the excitement of pursuit is forgotten in possession, and when distance has called in her loan of enchantment to the view—or in plainer terms, when connubial bliss has lost its novelty.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"

sang the gentle Keats; but I opine he did not mean human beauty, or if he did he died too soon to know how much he erred.

Whether there is anything in the science of physiognomy or not I care not; but I really like to study faces; and I know of no place where so good an opportunity offers as about post offices and railway stations. At the former, the quality of looked-for letters, and at the latter, the quality of looked-for friends, can be almost told to a certainty, by the peculiar facial expression of the expectants—and then, too, you see all styles of faces, from a gorgon's to a Madonna's. Post office studies are, however, the most interesting and the most painful. Successes and reverses, triumphs and failures, promises broken, pride crushed, shame, blame, anger, grief, trouble, delight, dismay and desperation here, more than any place else, exert their destructive influences. Here, more than any place else, is official promptness appreciated; and here, more than any place, do words of kindness act soothingly on hearts sick with grief and hope deferred. And here, if there be any reality in first impressions, a post office clerk can make a favorable or unfavorable impression on his numberless interrogators—which will follow him through his official, and perhaps unofficial, career.

To understand correctly, however, the magical attraction of a lovely living portrait, one wants to linger round the vestibules of these post offices, and see how one fair face can monopolize the unlimited attention of the delivery clerk, while scores of plain people, old and young, big and little, are kept waiting. What is it to him if their sorrows can be assuaged, or their wants relieved by the prompt delivery to them of missives in his keeping? What is to him if unwatched invalids, or helpless children are left too long alone, while those that should care for them, stealing away for a moment to the post office for anxiously expected letters, are there delayed, while he gossips with a lady fair? What is it their business, if he overhauls every letter in the office—ostensibly to find one for her—but really using his tongue instead of his eyes, the while? They need'nt wait! Pleasure before business, is his motto, and if people don't like it, they can do the other thing—"lump" it. Occasionally, you will find an official Adonis inside, who is as much of a magnet as the Venus outside, and who turns himself into a target to be looked *at* by the pretty girls—the rank and file patiently waiting his pleasure, while he arranges his toilet, thrums his guitar, or exhausts his supply of small talk.

There are, however, a good many young gentlemen employed in post offices, whose appreciative tastes are not confined to animate beauty. Some of them can boast of private collections of gems of art—against which various municipal authorities have conceived a deep-seated antipathy, owing possibly to their fastidiousness. But, nevertheless, such collections are in existence, and being constantly increased by contributions from artists, with whom these young gentlemen are in some kind of banging communication, or which, by the *accidental* mutilation of an envelope, or the illegible or incorrect address thereon, fail to reach the worshippers of unadorned beauty, for whom they are intended.

The peculiar fancy for these pictorial pearls may be sound; but perhaps some unnecessarily sensitive individuals may say it conflicted somewhat with our recognized code of morality. That may or may not be—the only question with me is, whether the frequent contemplation of these *chefs d'œuvre* has not a tendency to silence the still small voice of conscience, and open the door for hitherto unknown temptations? *C'est le premier pas qui coute.* I think it has—and in this case, if in no other, I would form an unfavorable first impression, which the subsequent conduct of these patrons of perverted art, I am sure, would justify.

My solicitude for official clean hands and clear heads, and pure hearts, is my excuse for this epistle to the "*Mail.*"

MONS. TONSON.

Communications.

P. O. INNUBIBUS.
February, 1867.

Editor U. S. Mail.—Growling is considered a most disagreeable and not very effectual mode of remedying an evil; yet I have taken my pen for a general trial of it.

Notwithstanding beautiful, blue clouds—those clouds which some enthusiast has said "all other clouds dispel," have been floating and circling about my head for half an hour, the office clouds, which had settled on my mind, have been in no wise dispelled or dispersed; nor am I any nearer my usual genial and self-satisfied mood, than when I seated myself in my arm chair, to think over the events of the past few days. Nor are any of the parties connected with my "model office" in a better mood than I am. My "First Assistant" has sought relief in attendance on one of the many "Only Original and Best Organized Negro Minstrel Troupes" that almost weekly visit our "loveliest village of the" State; my "Second" has gone to test with his flashing skates some rather treacherous ice; my "Third" is taking his weekly instruction in the "Art of Dancing and Polite Behavior," while the "Mail Messenger" has gone off with his mail-bags, to drown his sorrow in impatient waiting for trains some twenty or thirty hours late.

In order that my growls may go direct to the mark, I will aim them directly, and hence,—

GROWL 1—*at Postmasters.* For not carefully reading the post office addresses on letters, especially in cases of offices with similar names—this want of care causing much trouble, vexation, and often loss. A lady called at my office a few mornings since, in much apparent distress. She stated she had been for a week expecting a registered letter containing money, and that being a perfect stranger in our village, its non-arrival placed her in a very embarrassing and mortifying position. After considerable conversation, of the kind which almost any postmaster of a large office has shared in, tears came into her eyes; and "with the inundation of the eyes, what flinty heart to water will not wear?" I really pitied my visitor, and the more so because I held in my hand a letter intended for a brother P. M., which by mistake had been addressed to me, requesting that P. M. to forward to my office a registered letter missent to his office. Here were three blunders over one registered letter—two by the P. M. of the mailing office, and one by the P. M. of the office to which the letter was sent—and all three were utterly inexcusable. I will end this growl with *requesting* postmasters to carefully read the names of offices on the letters they mail; to be particularly careful to send registered letters to the office intended; to be particularly careful to properly address *all* official letters intended to correct previous *mistakes* and *blunders*; to pay attention to returning "request letters:" to *post-mark and missent-mark* missent letters; and in fine, to do their duty generally, or else give way to some one who will. It may be a *nice* thing for a careless postmaster to receive his salary, but it is not so nice a thing for the public to have him continue in office.

GROWL 2—*at Route Agents.*—Scarcely had my lady visitor left me, when Dunn Brown entered; I saw "complaint" written on his countenance. He held in his hand an envelope postmarked three days before, which he should have received twelve hours after it left the mailing office, but which had been sixty hours coming to hand. By this delay he lost the purchase of a valuable horse, for which he has been for some time in treaty. The Route Agent had sent the letter travelling a hundred miles in the bag for another office, and it reached my office too late for any other purpose than to raise Dunn Brown's ire, and annoy me.

GROWL 3—*at the Public.* Yes, dear Public, whose obedient servant every office holder is supposed to be, I dare growl at *you*. I am not responsible for the recent great storm that deranged the mails in every direction. Why, then, did you beset my office, and me, and my clerks, with questions and complaints repeated from mouth to mouth? You knew just as much of the storm and its effects as I did; and you, each and all, saw my "bulletin," that no mails had been received, and that I would announce each mail as it arrived. It was not necessary to ask a single question, or make a single complaint. Business men knew no trains were running; they knew freight was accumulating at the depot; they knew they had goods which had been delayed by the storm; and they could very placidly and blandly tell their customers, that last week they had purchased superior sugars and splendid silks at a very low figure, but that the roads were blocked and they had been disappointed in receiving their goods, requesting them, in winning tones, to wait a few days. And then these same business men would rush to my office and "give it" to me and my clerks and the whole Post Office Department, because I had received no mails. Dignified

matrons, blooming maidens, and rollicking school children, were incessant in their inquiries "if the mail had arrived," and "when it was expected;" and all the while it was a matter of public talk, that trains were behind time at least twenty-four hours. I trust my egotism will be pardoned, when I say that I met this "run" on my office with "specie" payment, giving, I hope, *golden*, kind words to each; but now, that the day is over, my pent-up feelings find relief in penning these growls.

GROWL 4—*at the Post Office Department.*—But doubtless I have growled enough, at any rate, I will suppress this growl, and content myself with a few closing words.

In my first and second growls I have endeavored to call attention to one of the great faults of officials entrusted with the dispatching and transmission of mail matter—a fault often productive of most serious consequences. It may seem but a small matter, that a letter is missent, and thus delayed a day or two; but that very letter may be a messenger of life or death, of wealth or poverty, of joy or sorrow; and hence the almost sacred duty that devolves on the officers to whom I refer. Growl 3 does not, at first sight, seem to have any bearing as a "Post Office Assistant:" yet in it is shown, in a feeble manner, one of the most arduous duties of a postmaster; and it indirectly teaches the necessity of affability, courtesy, and control of one's feelings, as among the first qualifications for that office. And what is true of a postmaster, is true of his clerks.

NICOTINUS.

UNITED STATES MAIL

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT · UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1867.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster-General recommends that all Postmasters, and others connected with the Postal service, subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL," (see Sec. 259, P. O. Regulations of 1866,) and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **78** or **79**, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

Franking Privilege.

Under a recent Act of Congress, "to establish at the City of Washington a Department of Education," &c., Henry Barnard Esq., has been nominated and confirmed as Commissioner thereof; and as such Commissioner he is entitled to exercise the franking privilege. Therefore, all packages franked by or addressed to him, as said Commissioner, should be mailed free of postage.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER.

AN ACT

AMENDATORY OF THE SEVERAL ACTS RESPECTING COPYRIGHTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every proprietor of a book, pamphlet, map, chart, musical composition, print, engraving, or photograph, for which a copyright shall have been secured, who shall fail to deliver to the Library of Congress, at Washington, a printed copy of every such book, pamphlet, map, chart, musical composition, print, engraving, or photograph, within one month after publication thereof, shall, for every such default, be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be collected, at the suit of the Librarian of Congress, as other penalties of like amount are now collected by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every such proprietor may transmit any book, pamphlet, map, chart, musical composition, print, engraving, or photograph, for which he may have secured a copyright, to the Librarian of Congress, by mail free of postage, provided the words "copyright matter" be plainly written or printed on the outside of the package containing the same: and it shall be the duty of the several postmasters and deputy postmasters to give a receipt for the same, if requested, when such package shall be delivered to them, or any of them, and to see that the same is safely forwarded to its destination by mail, without cost or charge to said proprietor.

APPROVED, *February* 18, 1867.

Order in Post Offices.

We frequently have inquiries respecting the authority of postmasters to preserve order in the public rooms of post offices, while opening mails. While there is ample authority for this purpose, it is not conferred by Postal Laws or Regulations, for it does not come within their scope. Post masters must therefore look to their rights and duties as citizens, and not to the Post Office Department, as postmasters, for the authority and power to preserve such order as they wish. It seems to be inherent in the nature of crowds, while idly waiting for some interesting performance, whether it be a concert, or opening the delivery window of a post office—from small beginnings to become almost disorderly, very much to the annoyance of those whose actions they are awaiting, and to some even of their own members. And yet, as there is nothing really malicious about this disorder, it is rather a serious matter how to prevent it. One hardly wishes to put in force any part of the power of the law against that spirit of fun, however boisterous, which arises merely from a desire to relieve the monotony of waiting.

With reference to postmasters and post offices, we know that in many cases, especially where important mails arrive from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., citizens of all ages and both sexes will crowd the public room, and many, who in other places are very models of propriety, will allow themselves to become as boisterous as any of their companions. Some postmasters have asked if it is allowable to close the doors at such times so as to prevent this crowd assembling. There is nothing in the "Laws and Regulations" that forbids this: but we question if such a remedy would not, in a large majority of cases, be worse than the disease. People would crowd about the doors, and when the latter were opened, would rush in—a surging, boisterous, clamorous and not very good humored crowd, and create far more confusion than if allowed to enter when they pleased. A resort to law is also allowable, but as we only aim to expound Postal laws and Regulations, and to counsel postmasters in the efficient discharge of their official duties, we will refer them to "general practitioners" for advice as to their rights and power under state law. We will, however, in our character as counsellor, give the following counsel: Be calm, cool and dignified, and conceal, as much as possible, any evidence that you are annoyed. Do not make any fierce threats or promiscuous charges; but endeavor to discover who are the real offenders, and at some convenient time quietly talk to them, giving them to understand that you know them, and that their conduct will not be allowed, appeal to their manliness, their good nature—strive to make friends of them, rather than enemies. If, after a patient trial of this plan, you find your efforts unavailing, it might then be well to select some principal offender, and, stopping for awhile even in your busiest time of opening a mail, take him by collar and gently but firmly walk him into the street, and tell him not to enter the office again till he can behave himself. Such a course, if pursued with kindness and resolution, will work a remedy and ensure you the good will and support of your fellow citizens.

Postmasters and Special Agents.

It is a frequent complaint by Special Agents of the P. O. Department, that the replies to letters of inquiry addressed to postmasters on official business, are too often indirect, careless, and sometimes even discourteous. One instance of such discourtesy has come to our knowledge, where a Special Agent addressed an inquiry to a postmaster respecting the contents of a lost registered letter, to which the reply was, *Don't know—didn't inquire.* It is very proper, at the time of registering a letter, for a postmaster not "to know" and not "to inquire" the contents; but when such letter is lost, and a Special Agent, in the course of his investigations, inquires of the mailing postmaster the contents of it, his own good sense should prompt him to know that the inquiry is an official one, and as such perfectly proper, and requires a clear and distinct answer. At such times the postmaster should "*know*," and if he does not, should "*inquire*," that he may be able to give a satisfactory reply. In another instance a postmaster "preferred" to retain a circular of inquiry which it was requested should be returned with his replies, and coolly informed the Special Agent that he could have the retained circular on personal application as an authorized Special Agent of the Post Office Department. This was wrong, not only because it was improper not to comply with the request to return the circular, but also because the circular was important as a part of the papers in the case. We would therefore suggest to postmasters, that, as Special Agents are authorized representatives of the Department, their official acts have official force; that all requests, inquiries, &c., should receive the most prompt attention, and that even extra trouble should be taken that such attention should be as satisfactory as possible. "Dont know" is not a proper reply, unless you have failed in all reasonable efforts to know. And "preferences" cannot be allowed in the face of direct requests.

Aside from the extra trouble, annoyance, and delay to the Special Agent, a suspicion, greater or less, attaches to a postmaster who is not prompt and explicit in replies to all inquiries as to matters connected with his official conduct.

The New Registry System.

The new Registry System, for which the Department is now issuing instructions, is not intended to go into effect till the first of June next. The necessary blanks will be supplied to postmasters in due time without further orders, they are therefore requested not to send special orders, as no notice can be taken of them. Postmasters ordering supplies of blanks previous to June 1st, will be careful not to order those for the New Registry System.

A Talk with Correspondents.

We occasionally receive letters to which we cannot well reply in our "Answers to Correspondents," because some do not really seek for information, while others ask for such as the postal laws and regulations do not afford, and others again make suggestions. We desire to acknowledge the favors of *all* of our correspondents; and to enable us to do so, we purpose to take a few of such letters as we have mentioned above, and indulge in a little

EDITORIAL CHIT-CHAT.

A correspondent, "way off" in what was once the "far West," but is now only just the other side of the Mississippi—to wit: somewhere in Arkansas—sends us rather a doleful letter respecting his salary, and the effect of the present system of disposing of box rents, in decreasing it. He says, "before this unfortunate war, the Postmaster-General allowed this office a compensation equal to $150 per quarter, besides box rents." After "this unfortunate war," the salary was fixed at $35 a quarter. He then gives some statements and figures, in which he shows that the business of his office is on the increase, but the salary on the decrease—having been reduced to $42.50 per quarter. He concludes as follows: "I have been P. M. nearly twenty-five years, and must confess it turns me clear upside down. The fact is, it will break me up if I hold on much longer and don't get further relief." According to our correspondent's figures, there must be a mistake somewhere; we would therefore advise an application to the Postmaster-General, who has ample authority to review and readjust salaries. . . . . A correspondent in the "Jerseys," who, we judge, has not been very long one of the "ins," asks us for information regarding the charging of newspaper postage which has already been rendered to the Department in a previous quarter; also regarding box rents, &c. The position of affairs in his office is by no means clear to us; so we can only state general principles. It is a rule of the Department to keep the business of each quarter *separate;* and hence, at the end of a quarter, no returns should be made of money collected, *except such as applies to the quarter for which the return is made.* An outgoing postmaster must make a return to the Department—the same as a quarterly return—for all moneys received on account of that quarter, up to the time he leaves the office; while the incoming postmaster accounts for all received for the balance of that quarter. Unpaid postage, due at the time the old P. M. vacates, he charges against himself, and credits to his successor, who, at the end of the quarter, charges himself, in like manner, with the unpaid postage. . . . . We are much obliged for one or two corrections in our list of post offices. We take this list from the copy furnished us from Washington; but of course an occasional clerical error is unavoidable.

Slow Lightning.

The *Western Railroad Gazette* says: We hope the experience of the writer of the following is more exceptional than universal, else the telegraph might as well be abolished at once:—

CHICAGO, March 9, 1867.

Editors Western R. R. Gazette:

Please publish the following tribute to the celerity of the telegraph: On last week Thursday, I left St. Louis for Chicago, at 6.15 a. m., sending a dispatch just before leaving, to Chicago, to a plain address. I reached Chicago at 9 p. m., and found that the dispatch had beat me in just *seven minutes.* The moral is, that parties desiring to send quick messages, had better ignore the telegraph, and send by the "train boy" or mail.

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The present writer had an experience lately of the same sort, "only more so." Four weeks ago he sent a "life and death" message to the telegraph office in New York, addressed to Yonkers, (17 miles distant) which has not yet reached its destination. But he cordially joins in the hope that such experiences are "exceptional." Some months before, he sent a "confidential" message to a town in New Jersey, following it himself, and being somewhat surprised, (to say the least) on his arrival, to find its subject the theme of conversation among several of the inhabitants. We hope that was "exceptional" too.

USE YOUR FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—Postmasters have the right, by law, to correspond on official business with other postmasters, through the mails, *free;* but some of them seem to feel an unaccountable delicacy about exercising this privilege. Not a few write to us, complaining that the clerks in certain large offices are constantly *missending* to them letters addressed to other offices. Our advice in such cases is, to make a free use of their franking privilege by complaining, in *every instance*, to the P. M. at the office where the fault lies. A single complaint may perhaps pass unheeded; but a shower of them (if it be found necessary) will be very apt to lead to a careful inquiry as to the actual offender, and perhaps to his reform; or if that be found impracticable, then to his being invited to exercise his talent for carelessness in some more appropriate field than a post office.

MUST BE PREPAID.—A large number of newspapers (principally from Southern post offices), addressed to Great Britain and other parts of Europe, but *unpaid*, have accumulated at the New York Post Office, and must be disposed of as waste paper. Postmasters will please understand, that all printed matter for foreign countries *must* be prepaid, at the rate given in the "Table of Foreign Postages," published in the *Mail*. To some countries, and by certain routes, the prepayment of *letters* is optional, and those *letter* rates will be found marked with a * in our table; but no newspaper, pamphlet or other printed matter, directed to a foreign country, should be allowed to leave the mailing office until the *full* postage has been paid thereon by stamps.

Answers to Correspondents.

[Subscribers will greatly oblige us and often save time and trouble, if they will, before sending us inquiries to be answered in this column, consult the various standing articles in the *Mail* under the heads of "Miscellaneous Information," "Domestic Postages," &c., &c., for information on the subject in regard to which they are in doubt. We receive a great number of questions, answers to which could readily be found by attending to this request.]

Postage on Semi-Weekly Papers for Clubs. *T. S. J., P——, N. Y.*—There is no rule by which semi-weekly papers to clubs can be charged at a lower rate of postage than the regular quarterly rate of ten cents.

Order Assigning Salary.—*A. P., C——, O.*—The law provides, that any change made in a salary shall not take effect until the first day of the quarter next following the order. Sec. 29, Laws 1866.

Account of Undercharges.—*S. M., P——, O.*—The account of undercharges is kept on a blank furnished by the blank agent; and at the end of the quarter the gross amount is entered in article 3 of the Account Current.—Sec. 312, Regulations 1866.

Removing a Post Office.—*Correspondent's letter mislaid*—A Postmaster cannot make any material change in the site of a post office, without the consent of the Department. The change you propose does not seem to be material; we therefore think you would be justified in making it without troubling the Department.—Sec. 33, Regulations 1866.

Credit for Postage Stamps on Matter Insufficiently Prepaid.—*T. H., N——, Cal.*—If mail matter is returned to the mailing office for insufficient prepayment, the amount already paid will be allowed towards the full prepayment.

Opening Mails in the Presence of Others not Sworn Officers of the Department, &c.—*J. S., F——, Md.*—1. Mails should not be opened or made up within the reach of persons not authorized to handle them.—Sec. 25, Regulations 1866. 2. Postage must be prepaid upon all mail matter, except that mentioned in Sec. 148, Regulations 1866.

Franking Privilege.—*B. W., G——, Ill.*—The family of the United States Senator has *not* the franking privilege; but mail matter can be sent free to any one having the franking privilege, subject to the restrictions imposed by section 265 A, Laws of 1866.—Chap. XV., Regulations 1866.

Fee for Registering a Letter.—*A. W. K., L—— C. H., S. C.*—The registration fee on domestic letters is twenty cents, and not five cents. See Sec. 352, Regulations 1866.

Paper Containing Writing.—*N. W. R., R——, Pa.* 1. Papers containing writing should be charged, at letter rates, and the amount of unpaid postage collected, if charged at the office of delivery, should be entered on the Account of Undercharges. 2. Postage on a package of woolen cloth, even if open at the end, should be charged at letter rates. See Sec. 222 of Laws of 1866, for a description of "mailable matter," and Sec. 245, for the rate on "all matter not enumerated as mailable matter, but which nevertheless shall be mailed."

Carrying the Mail on a Route on which a Bridge is Destroyed, &c.—*J. G., St. M——, Minn.*—1. The destruction of a bridge on a mail route will not relieve a contractor from his obligation to carry the mail.—Sec. 412, Regulations 1866. 2. You cannot purchase a marking stamp and charge it to the Department. Office stamps are only furnished by the Department, according to Section 14, Regulations 1866. 3. Respecting your salary, write to the Postmaster General.

Postage on a Religious Paper Issued Four Times a Month, and sent Once a Month, &c.—*Z. W., C——, Ind.*—1. If the paper is issued weekly, the postage is five cents a quarter. 2. Semi-monthly papers cannot pass through the mail free, even in the county of publication. 3. A post office clerk may occupy a box; but it must not be a box for which rent should be charged. A *cigar* box, kept in a convenient part of the office, would be the best. 4. Postmasters are required to retain post office funds, until notified by the Department what disposition to make of them. 5. On the bridge question see preceding answer. 6. Postmasters are allowed to remove wrappers from newspapers, if it can be done without destroying them.—See Sec. 212, Regulations 1866. 7. Your question as to time is rather trifling; we cannot undertake to decide between your watch and a watch maker's regulator. 8. For instructions to bill dead letters, see Sections 380, 381 and 382 of Regulations 1866. 9. It is your duty to make inquiries for letters alleged to be lost, whether they were mailed *at* your office or *for* it. 10. The Department does not publish its intentions respecting the establishment of money order offices; we do not know that they are restricted to any class of offices.

Notifying Publishers.—*D. M., D—— P——, Mass.*—Section 286, Laws of 1866, is the same as Section 9 of the Act of March 3, 1863. The Department edition of this Act was printed with instructions following each section. The latter part of Instruction 9 reads as follows: "When any newspaper, or magazine, regularly sent through the mails, has been refused by a subscriber thereto, or not called for by him for one month, the postmaster will write a statement of the facts to the postmaster where such publication is mailed, to be by him communicated to the publisher." Under this Instruction it is usual to fill in a blank addressed to the publisher, and enclose it in an envelope addressed to the postmaster. Blank notices to publishers (form 29) are furnished by the First Assistant P. M. General.

Postage on Foreign Papers Containing Supplement.—*J. B., O——, R. I.*—"A genuine supplement or appendage to a paper, and of the same essential character, may be folded in a newspaper without subjecting it to extra charge for postage." But if there are different papers, postage must be charged on each (Sec. 226, Regulations 1866).

Receiving Money for Postage.—*E. D., H—— P——, N. C.*—If a postmaster has no stamps, he must receive money for postage, and mark letters paid, until he can procure a supply; in the meanwhile, he should purchase enough for temporary use, from the nearest office. Postmasters need never be without stamps (Sec. 161, Regulations 1866).

Circulars.—*H. G. C., R——, N. Y.*—Circulars containing any writing whatever, should be charged at letter rates, and if not sufficiently prepaid, the unpaid postage should be collected at the office of delivery. Any matter whatever, that contains writing, or "gives any information not contained in the print," is chargeable with letter postage, except mailable matter of the third class, mentioned in sections 37 and 227 of Regulations of 1866, and matter sent under the franking privilege.

Franking by an Assistant Postmaster.—*W. B. B., M——, Vt.*—An Assistant P. M. is not allowed to "frank," in the absence of the postmaster. In such cases he should frank in his own name, as *Acting* P. M. Sec 126, Regulations 1866.

Opening a Post Office on Sunday.—*J. A., H——, Iowa.*—If your mail does not arrive regularly on Sunday, you are not required to keep your office open on that day. We judge, however, in your case, that in consequence of bad roads, your mails are often delayed till Sundays. Under such circumstances, we think it would be but courteous and proper to open your office for "an hour or more, if the public convenience requires it, unless it be during the time of public worship."—Sec. 27, Reg. 1866.

Lithographic Market Reports from Havana.—*T. B., P——, Fla.*—Such reports are chargeable with United States postage, at printed rates, to be collected on delivery.—Sec 270, Regulations 1866.

Postage on Books, Periodicals, &c., from the Scandinavian Countries.—*N. O., S. O——, Minn.*—Postage on such matter would be charged in the money of the country where mailed, at the rates mentioned in the table on the third page of the *Mail*, which see. Such papers come fully prepaid, and you should make no charge on delivery.

Flexible Patterns.—*G. L., F——, N. C.*—Flexible patterns are patterns cut from paper or other flexible material, to serve as guides and models by which to make articles for use. "Dress patterns," "vest patterns," &c., cannot, of course, be considered "flexible patterns," within the meaning of the law.

Valuable Dead Letters.—*H. U. R., J——, N. Y.*—Valuable dead letters may be delivered to the writer or the person addressed, on signing the receipt. But such letters cannot be forwarded. Read carefully the Instructions accompanying valuable dead letters returned for delivery.

Reduced Rate of Postage to Great Britain.—*J. C. C., S——, Wis., and W. H. C., A——, Mich.*—A change in the rate of postage between Great Britain and the United States, will *probably* take place on the termination of the present postal treaty, which will occur January 1st, 1868; but for the present, the old rate of 24 c. per half ounce, must be charged.

Postage on Semi-Weekly Papers in the County of Publication.—*S. W. L., B——, Mass.*—Postage on such papers should be charged at the regular rates. It is only *weekly* papers that can pass free through the mails, in the county of publication.—Sec. 228, Regulation 1866.

Wrapping Letters.—*J. M. H., F——, N. Y.*—Postmasters will wrap packages of letters, unless their offices are supplied in whole or in part by railway post offices, in which case they will be governed by special instructions from the superintendent of the railway service.—Sec. 88, Regulations 1866.

Prepayment of Postage by Canada Stamps.—*A. A., N——, Mass.*—Prepayment of postage to Canada, must be by United States stamps only.

Request to Return Books and Other Publications.—*P. T., M——, W. Va.*—Such requests, if endorsed on the wrapper, cannot be regarded, as it is only letters that can be returned *free*. If a person wishes a book returned, he should write to the P. M. to that effect, and enclose sufficient to prepay the postage. See *Mail* for Sept., 1866.

Lists of New Post Offices, &c.

In order to avoid the delay in the publication of the MAIL which has heretofore occurred through the necessity of waiting at the beginning of each month for the Official List of Post Offices Established, Discontinued and Re-opened, Changes of Post Office Names, &c., for the preceding month, we have concluded hereafter to publish said List *one month later*—that is to say, the List for the month ending March 31st, will appear in the *May* number; that ending April 30th, will appear in the June number, &c. As this arrangement will enable our subscribers to receive their papers much earlier in the month than formerly, we believe it will prove satisfactory to all.

Rating unpaid Letters to Europe.

We are requested to state that "the practice at many offices in the interior, of marking in ink, or stamping, the full postage chargeable on UNPAID letters for Europe is wholly unnecessary, and should be *discontinued.*" Postmasters will therefore simply *postmark* unpaid letters for Europe, and not mark on them the rate of postage, leaving this to be done at the Exchange office where the mail is made up for Europe.

"TEN CENTS TO CHINA AND JAPAN."—We desire to inform our subscribers who ask us why we do not insert the "new ten cent rate to China and Japan" in our Foreign Postage Table, that to do so would only lead to confusion, loss, and trouble. *When* the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has its monthly line of steamers actually established, leaving New York and connecting with their line for China and Japan, at San Francisco, we shall publish that rate as the proper postage by that route. But their steamers not being completed, *monthly* service is not yet performed. A steamer will leave New York on the *11th of June* next, connecting with the steamer from San Francisco on *3d of July*, and letters can be sent to China and Japan at that time, at ten cent rate. But to mail them *now* with that amount only prepaid, would lead to great delay and vexation.

MAIL KEYS.—We occasionally hear of mail keys being lost or mislaid by route agents and postmasters. We are greatly at a loss to know how this can occur, if proper care is taken of them. Accidents, of course, will happen in the best regulated institutions; but it is our impression, if proper caution were exercised such things would not happen. How is it?

ILLEGIBLE POSTMARKS.—The attention of postmasters has been frequently called to the shameful manner in which letters are stamped in some offices.

They are often so indistinct and illegible that a forty-horse-power magnifying glass would fail to decipher them.

The fault is either with the stamp or the stamper. If the former, it should be cleaned as often as it becomes clogged, or renewed when worn out; and if with the latter, he should be warned, and if still careless, he should be turned out.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Back Numbers of the Mail.—Many of our new subscribers request us to begin their subscriptions with the January number. To such we would say, that we have no copies for that month left. In such cases, and in those where no direction is given, we commence with the February number.

To Postmasters.—Frequent complaints are made to us, that postmasters fail to return promptly to route agents the receipts forwarded to them with packages of stamps and stamped envelopes. The object of the Department in inaugurating this system, is to secure the safe delivery of this property to the office for which it is intended, or in the event of its loss or miscarriage, to facilitate its discovery, by tracing it from route to route, and from hand to hand. A receipt must not be held a moment longer than is necessary, and must be signed and sent back to the agent forthwith, and if not, by the first mail which will reach him.

A deviation from the rule will not be excused under any circumstances, except they are unqualifiedly unavoidable.

Post Office Business in the last Century.

An "Old Man" has been furnishing the Cincinnati Times with a series of articles on old men and manners. The following extract will show how rapidly the country has advanced in postal affairs since the days of the Revolution:

Cincinnati was first settled in 1788, and during the first four years of its existence (it was then called Losantiville) there was no regular arrangement for carrying the mails. The few letters sent were mostly entrusted to the care of the soldiers, coming to or going from Fort Washington, the name of the military post at that place. In 1793 the town was deemed of sufficient importance to have a regularly established post-office; and Abner Dunn, one of the earliest settlers of the place, was the first dignitary who had the honor of signing "P. M." to his name. This was in 1793, and the post-office occupied a small end of a candle-box which he kept behind the whiskey barrel in one corner of his store; for, be it remembered, he was not only Postmaster, but a store-keeper, "Squire," carpenter, and a fiddler in addition thereto. Now, continues the Old Man, our merchants are quite angry if they do not get their letters in a little over thirty hours, while then it took more than twice that many days; the mail came and was sent only once a month, and even this was satisfactory to our "pioneer ancestors." They went on the idea that "part of a loaf was better than none," and had to rest contented. In those times the mail carriers had to be accompanied beyond "Fort Pitt," now the city of Pittsburg, by a squadron of horse, as the cavalry was then called, which made the sending of a letter rather expensive, the moderate sum of fifty cents for each half ounce being charged for postage to or from Philadelphia, and as the "old man" only got fifty cents a day for working, it is not probable that he sent very many letters concerning the sufferings of "Cupid."

Many times the Indians attacked the mails and escort, and captured the mail bag. Only one incident is now fresh in my mind, however, and this occurred about the time that Colonel Elliott was killed by the savages out near Fort Hamilton. The Indians of various tribes were gathering from all quarters, to make the attempt to drive the white man from their hunting grounds, and there was no chance to send couriers out to notify mail carriers of the impossibility of getting into the town. The latter, ignorant of the increased danger, arrived somewhere in the road between Chillicothe and Limestone (now Maysville) I think, about twenty-three miles from the latter town, when the fearful war-whoop of the savages was heard and the attack commenced. How well the ambuscade succeeded is best told by saying that of a party of fifteen only one lived to return and tell the tale of the fate of the party. The mail bag was stolen, and the only trace ever gained of it was that at the treaty of Greenville, which took place in 1795, or soon after "Mad Anthony Wayne" reduced the "poor lone Indian" to submission, two or three of the letters from the captured mail bag were given up, and a savage's narrative of how the affair occurred was told. Dunn did not fill the position of Postmaster very long, and was succeeded by William Maxwell, who was at the same time storekeeper lawyer and editor of the first, and, at that time only paper published west of the mountains Printers, like tinkers, are fond of strolling, and if travelling will prevent it, they never allow moss to grow under their feet, or fill their pockets either.

Maxwell went out west soon after the Revolutionary war, when the mail route was established between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Jacob Craft, the first mail agent or carrier on that route, died only a few weeks since at the advanced age of 99 years.

Maxwell, like all the disciples of Faust, was determined to travel, and came to our city, where we find him pursuing his multifarious callings. For fear some of Maxwell's grandchildren may now be occupying the position of fighting editor of some paper, or else Member of Congress, and for fear that disagreeable consequences might follow if the "Old Man" should say aught in disparagement of Ex-P. M. Maxwell, it will be only safe to say that, like all printers, he paid his debts [don't laugh, typos] dressed well, drank freely of beverages considerably stronger than Adam's ale, and could outrun or jump or throw down any man in the settlement, and this was saying a good deal in his behalf, when you know that in those days a man was nowhere if he couldn't whip a grizzly bear.

Daniel Mayo, an old Revolutionary soldier, succeeded Maxwell, and held the position for a few years, when he removed to Newport, Ky., and held the same office for many years. Major Wm. Ruffin succeeded Mayo in 1797, and his greatest ambition was to live to see Cincinnati as populous and as prosperous as Lexington, Ky., which, as he lived 'till 1834, he saw many times over. The Major's oldest son is still in the Post Office at Cincinnati. The Major himself was removed from the office in 1814, and the appointment was given to the Rev. Judge Wm. Burke, familiarly known as Father Burke, an eccentric old man, who could preach louder, longer, and better than any other minister who has ever been in the city. He went out West as a Methodist minister, but after some years he got tired of the itinerant system of that church, which he left and started an independent one of his own in the city. He often got himself in "scrapes" by his peculiar and decided notions on church polity and politics.

[Concluded in our next.]

☞ The following address, on a letter from *London* [intended for "Mrs. Howard, South Highland St., opposite Hall St."], shews how "the ruling passion" for H-dropping is sometimes developed in a very queer way by the good folks in the "[H] old country:"

Mrs. Oward,
2 South Island St.,
Opposite All St.,
———, Mass.

Miscellaneous Information.

Dead Letters.

In the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully Chap. 35, Regulations of 1866, and Sections 1 and 2, Act of June 12, 1866.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

Canadian Correspondence.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Offices. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, per half ounce, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Columbus Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Nashville, Tenn.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Memphis, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
Chicago, Ill.	Napoleon, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	

Postmasters at the smaller offices will send all registered letters addressed to offices beyond their respective States to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route—enclosing them, with the registered letter bill, in envelopes, addressed to the Postmaster of that office, sending the return bill there also, and treating them exactly as if intended for *delivery* there.

POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

District No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Kansas. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

MARKING STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Portland* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore, Chicago and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Domestic Postages.

The law requires postages on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)..			35 cts.
Six times per week,	"	"	30 "
For Tri-Weekly,	"	"	15 "
For Semi-Weekly;	"	"	10 "
For Weekly,	"	"	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *news papers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, &c. in French mail or via England.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail.—See special table of rates on newspapers and periodicals, forwarded to Germany and other places, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.
5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, comes fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands, except Cuba, by British Packet, or partly by British and partly by United States Packet.—Newspapers four cents each; prepayment required. To British West Indies and Cuba.—Newspapers and other printed matter, two cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment required.

Postage via Bremen or Hamburg Mails

On Newspapers and Periodicals to the Countries named below:

	Newspapers.	*Periodicals, &c.*
Bremen, by Bremen mail	2 cents each	1 cent per ounce.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail	2 "	1 " "
Prussia, Austria and German States, by Bremen or Hamburg	3 "	1½ " "
Lauenburg by Bremen mail	3 "	1½ " "
" by Hamburg mail	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Schleswig, Holstein and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Sweden, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 2c. per 1½ oz.
Norway " "	3c. ea. & 3½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 4c. per 1½ oz.
Holland " "	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Russia " "	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Switzerland " "	4 cents each	1½c. per oz. & 1c. per ½ oz.
Italy " "	5 "	1½c. per oz. & 2c. per ½ oz.
Turkey " "	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Greece " "	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.
Australia, India and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles	3c. ea. & 9c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 9c. per 1½ oz.
" via Trieste	8c. ea. & 2c. per ½ oz.	6½c. per oz. & 2c. per ½ oz.

The above charges are, in each case, in full to destination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen or Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg, to points of destination. Prepayment required.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5.00 A. M.	4.00 P. M.
" " (Way)	5.00 A. M.	2.00 P. M.
East Mail		5.00 A. M.
"		1.30 P. M.
" (via Newp't & Fall River boat)		3.00 P. M.
" (via New Haven Way)	5.00 A.M.	2.30 P. M.
"		6.00 P. M.
South		5.00 A. M.
"		4.30 P. M.
"		5.30 P. M.
"		10.30 P. M.
West, (via Allentown)	7.00 A. M.	6.30 P. M.
Calif'a (by steamer) 1st, 11th, 21st ea. month		10.30 P. M.
" (overland via Allentown)	7.00 A. M.	6.30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.		3.00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5.00 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
" (Way)	5.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport		2.00 P. M.
Long Island		5.00 A. M.
" "		2.30 P. M.

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—(Through) 8.00 A. M.; 1.00, 11.30 P. M. (Way) 8.15 A. M.; 8.30, 7.15 P. M.

East—(Boston Express) 5.30 A. M.; 0.00, 11.30 P.M. (Railroad Way) 10.30 A. M.; 1.30, 8.00 P. M. (Fall River, by Rail) 5.30 A. M.; (by Boat) 7.30 A. M.

South—(Through) 5.45 A. M.; 6.00, 10.30 P. M. (Philadelphia Way) 8.30, 12.30 P. M.

West—(via Allentown) 5.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.; (via Erie Railway) 7.30 A. M.; 1.00, 10.30 P. M.

California—(by Steamer) 1st, 11th and 21st, each month; (Overland, via Allentown) 5.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 8.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 6.30 P. M. to 11 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important to Postmasters.

The undersigned tenders his thanks to those Postmasters who have adopted his system for keeping the Quarterly Record of Box-Rents and Postages; and informs such as have not adopted it, that a fifth edition is prepared, larger than either of those heretofore issued. He offers his system as the result of thirteen years' experience in P. O. business, and believes that its simplicity recommends it to all Postmasters who desire a simple and easy method of keeping Postage Accounts.

The following testimonials are selected from many received:

Brandon, Vt.—I am greatly pleased with the Book; just what every Postmaster should have.

Rathbone, W. Va.—I have given the Book a thorough examination, and do not hesitate to pronounce it complete; and it should be in the possession of every P. M. who desires correctness and system in the management of his accounts.

Bloomington, Ind.—The P. O. Account Book you sent me, I immediately put into use. I am very much pleased with it. It gives me pleasure to state that it justifies its most favorable description as a labor-saving Book. I most cheerfully recommend it to all Postmasters.

Olympia, Wash. Ter.—I have received your P. O. Account Book, and after a careful examination, I believe it to be just such a Book as all P. M's need.

Prices have been arranged as low as the books can be afforded, bound and *ready* for use.

No. 1, containing	64 pages	$2.50.		
No. 2, "	106 "	4.00,	extra binding	$5.00
No. 3, "	202 "	5.00,	" "	6.00
No. 4, "	276 "	7.50,	" "	8.50
No. 5, "	376 "	10.00,	" "	12.00

Larger sizes made to order for the largest offices. Nos. 1 and 2, sent by mail post paid. Other sizes by express. No. 1, designed for the *smallest* offices. No. 2, for offices supplying two to five thousand inhabitants. Larger sizes for larger offices. The books are designed for *four* years. They are made of fine paper, printed headings, paged, alphabetted and well bound.

The plan is simple, accurate, and can be learned from descriptive circular, which will be sent on application.

Postmasters should order the *right* size for their offices, always remit price with order, and address

M. H. STONE,
Asst. P. M.,
Burlington, Vt.

Ap. '67, 1t.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

For 1867, of the United States and Canada; arranged Alphabetically and by States and Counties, 320 pages, is now ready for delivery. Price $2.50 in muslin; $2.00 paper covers. Orders sent free by Mail. Address

J. DISTURNELL,
Cooper Institute, New York.

Ap. '67, 1t*

Important to Postmasters.
IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

All know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate, or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail, if sent by Mail, Letter Postage to be added.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, New York.

March '67, tf.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

The undersigned respectfully solicits attention to his system of keeping, rendering and collecting Newspaper and Box accounts. He offers it as the result of twelve years' experience in the difficulties, vexations and uncertainties of keeping these accounts in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations, so well understood and painfully realized by Postmasters and their assistants.

The author is confident that in this system will be found a most valuable auxiliary, and one long needed in this perplexing branch of official duty. The advantages of it are, its simplicity, certainty, celerity, and cheapness. It is in exact and full accordance with the requisitions of Postal Law, and renders compliance with the regulations of the Department in regard to these accounts, and their Quarterly Return, easy, certain, and with little comparative cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of Post Office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

From ten to fifteen sheets are sufficient to last that period for offices of the Fifth and Fourth classes, and will be sent together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, post paid, as follows:

For Ten Sheets .... $1 50.
For Fifteen Sheets .... 2 00.

After which Postmasters ordering in quantities of from Ten to Twenty sheets will be furnished by mail, post paid, at the rate of $8.00 per 100 sheets.

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4.00 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

Over these quantities, for large offices, an additional amount, to cover *Postage*, will be required.

Those soliciting sample sheets are informed, that a correct idea of the system can be formed only by the explanations and directions which with the blank sheets comprise the work, and can be sent only as advertised.

The work is issued in the cheapest possible form, that its adoption may be very general.

Commendations from Postmasters.

P. O. Olean, N.Y.—"I consider it indispensable to the correct keeping of the Paper and Box Rent Accounts according to Postal Law; its simplicity and the facility with which those accounts are kept by your system, renders it a benefaction to Postmasters."

P. O. Orono, Me.—"For *cheapness, certainty,* and *simplicity*, I think it unsurpassed by any work which I have seen, and is fully adapted to a ready compliance with the requirements of Postal Law and Regulations. I would earnestly recommend it to all Country Postmasters who wish to avoid the perplexity of keeping Newspaper and Box Rent Accounts, and I think if once used, no Postmaster would be without it."

WILLIAM TRYON.

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Box 5532, New York P. O., N. Y.

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

S. ALLAN TAYLOR,
Cornhill Court, Boston, Mass.
Dealer in Foreign Postage Stamps for Collectors.
Circulars free.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

* ☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the latter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce.	Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's.	Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Acapulco		10	2	‡
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton		33	4	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Adrianople, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Africa, (West Coast,) British mail		33	4	
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail		*35	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*30		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Antivari, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Argentine Republic, via England		45	4	
do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux	30	60		
Ascension, via England		45	4	
Aspinwall		10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do via Panama		22	6	§
do by private ship from N. York or Boston		5	2	‡
do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry,)	*30	*60		‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55	¶	¶
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42		
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles	51	57	8	
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42		
do closed mail, via England		*27	5	5
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18		
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Belgrade do do by American pkt.		21	7	
do do do by British packet		5	7	
do by French mail	*21	*42		
Beyrout, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada		18	6	§
Bolivia		34	6	§
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail	30	60		
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Brazils, via England		45	4	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66		
do Am. packet		10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen mail		*10	¶	¶
do Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles		*10	2	‡
do do do exceeding 3000 miles		*15	2	‡
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*16	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Buenaventura		18	6	4
Buenos Ayres, via England		45	4	
do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux	30	60		
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
Canada		*10	2	
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	
Candia, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	4	
do do do by British packet		6	4	
Canea, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton.		45	8	
do do do Marseilles.		53	8	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60		
Carthagena		18	6	§
C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	6	
do do do by British packet		5	6	
do French mail	30	60		
do British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Chili		34	6	4
China, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez		37	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship		3		
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Corsica, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*15	*30		
Costa Rica		10	2	‡
Cuba		10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England		45	4	
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid.		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	9	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		‡
Durazzo, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	6	
do do by British packet		5	6	
do Prussian closed mail		68	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
do (Brit. Farther Ind.) by Prus. clos. ml		35		
do (All other places in and beyond East Indies,) by Prus. closed m'l.		69		
Ecuador		34	6	4
Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	6	
do (except Alexandria,) Prus. closed mail		35	11	
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[To places excepted above, 21c. by U.S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.]				
Falkland Islands, via England		33	4	
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42		‡
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Galatz, Prussian closed mail		*33		
Galatz, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt		5	2	
Gallipoli, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡

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COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce.	Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's.	Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts	Cts
Gambia, via England		33	4	
Guatemala		10	2	‡
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)		*30	6	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.		*15	¶	¶
Gibraltar, French mail	21	42		
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.		21	4	1
do do by British packet		5	4	1
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
Great Britain and Ireland		*24	2	(†)
Greece, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38	14	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.		*35	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	4	
do do do by British pkt.		5	4	
Guadaloupe		18	4	
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail,		*10	¶	¶
do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do French mail	*21	*42		
Hanover, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Havana—see Cuba.				
Hayti, via England		29	4	
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do in British pkt		5	2	
do do via England, by private ship		33	4	
Holland, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England		*27	2	
do by American packet, via Belgium		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
Honduras		34	6	
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
do by French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do Prussian closed mail		35	10	
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	
do British mail, via Marseilles.	39	45	8	
Ineboli, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38		
do British mail, via. England	35	49	4	
Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Jaffa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
do open British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do Prussian closed mail		59		
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60		
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Jerusalem, (See Turkey,) British mail		33	4	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60		
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail		53		
Larnica, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen mail		*15	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Latakia, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail		33	4	
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lubec, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*16	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lucca, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Luxemburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60		
Majorca, British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt		21	4	
do do do British packet		5	4	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Martinique, via England		29	4	
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Mexico,		10	2	‡
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz & Schwerin,) Prus. clos. ml.		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail		*16	¶	¶
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail	*21	*42		
Messina, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Minorca, by British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Mitylene, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail		60		
Montevideo, via England		45	4	
do via France, by Frch ml f. Bordeaux	30	60		
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail		*24	¶	¶
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.		5	2	‡
Natal, British Mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do Marseilles		53	8	
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England		*27	2	
do by American packet, via Belg		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.		*18	¶	¶
New Brunswick		*10	2	‡
Newfoundland		10	2	‡
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.)		18	6	
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
do by mail to San Francisco		3		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do via Panama		22	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of		34	6	
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*42	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		1
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs.				
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen mail		*13	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Panama		10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England		45	4	
Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
Parma, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Penang, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
Penang, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Peru		22	6	§
Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do via Marseilles		53	8	
Philipine Islands mail, French	30	60		

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	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Placentia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	27	54		
Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*29	3	1
do French mail	*30	*60		1
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60		
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana		18	4	
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		25	¶	¶
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov.				
Prussia, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		1
Rhodes, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail		44	12	
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do do Bremen or H'burg mail.		24	¶	¶
Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.)		*42		
Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Rustchuck, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Salonica, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
Samsoun Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco		3	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid.		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid.		28		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do do Fr. mail.	*21	*42		
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid.		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.		*15	¶	¶
do do French mail	*21	*42		
Schleswig Holstein, by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
do Prus. closed mail, [if prepaid 28c.]		*30	6	
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60		
Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail		35		
do do French mail	30	60		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Seres, (See Turkey.) by French mail	*30	*60		
Servia, by Prussian closed mail		35		
do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria.	21	42	2	†
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail		47	6	
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	
do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.		*24	¶	¶
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt.		21		
do do do by British packet		5		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
Sophia, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Spain, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	21	42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica.		18	6	
do via Havana		34	6	
Sulina, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.)		*38	10	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*21	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		‡
St. Helena, via England		45	4	
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.)		*35	9	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*19	¶	¶
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	6	
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60		
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British pkt.		5	4	
Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey,)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	
TURKEY [Europ. & Asiatic,] *by Prus. closed mail*				
a. Alexandretta, Latakia, Merseni and Tripoli (Syria)		35		
b. Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavalia, Constantinople, Czernawoda, Candia, Canea, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kostendgi, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopoli, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo		*35		
c. All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic) by Prussian closed mail		35		
(Newspapers to Turkey by Prussian closed m'l via Jerusalem 14c. ea.; via Trieste, 11c. ea.)				
Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
By Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.		21	2	¶
do do by British pkt.		5	2	
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42		
Turk's Island		10	2	
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	‡
do French mail	*21	*42	2	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	‡
Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux	30	60		¶
do British mail, via England		45	4	
Valona, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Vancouver's Island		10	2	
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n		33	6	‡
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Varna, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	
do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.		21	4	‡
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.)		*30	6	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	‡
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	¶
" by American Ven. packet		10	3	
Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Volo, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	
West Indies, Brit.		10	2	
do not Brit., (exc. Cuba,) Brit. m'l v. Hav.		18	4	‡
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30	¶	¶
Wurtemberg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid.		28		
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do in Br. pkt.		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60		

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
¶For postage on Newspapers and Periodicals by this route, see Table on inside page.
§ Pamphlets and Periodicals, 10 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.	* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prus'n closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portogal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; an[illegible] places beyond seas, other than those designated, limit is the port of arrival in the country of destinat[illegible]

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of April, 1867.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	Date of Departure from Boston.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1		S. Pac. & Cent. Amer.
Cunard	Gt. Brit	3		Europe via Liverpool.
N.G. Lloyd	U. S.	4		Eur. v. South'n & Br'n
*Havana	U. S.	4		Havana.
French	France.	6		French mail via Brest
Hamburg	Hamburg.	6		Hamburg.
Dales	U. S.	6		Ireland via Queenst'n
Bremen	U. S.	6		Eur. v. Southtn & Brem.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	9	10	Europe v. Liverpool.
French	Gt. Brit.	9		French mail via Brest
Aspinwall	U. S.	11		S. Pacific, Ast'l. Kingston, &c.
N.G. Lloyd	U. S.	11		Eur. v. South. & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	11		Havana.
Havre	U. S.	13		Eur. v. Falmth & Havre
Dales	U. S.	13		Ireland, v. Queenst'n
Hamburg	Hamburg.	13		Ger. States v. Hamb'g
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	17		Europe via Liverpool.
N.G. Lloyd	U. S.	18		Eur. v. Southn & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	18		Havana.
Nicaragua	U. S.	20		Nicaragua.
Aspinwall	U. S.	20		S. Pac. & Cent. Amer.
Dales	U. S.	20		Ireland v. Queenstwn
Hamburg	U. S.	20		Ger. States v. Hamb'g
Bremen	U. S.	20		Eur. v. South. & Brem.
French	France.	20		French mail v. Brest.
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	20		Havana & Nassau
Brazilian	U. B.	22		St. Thos. Braz. Arg. Con[illegible]
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	23	24	Europe via Liverpo[illegible]
N.G. Lloyd	U. S.	25		Eur. v. Southn. & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	25		Havana.
Dales	U. S.	27		Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	Hamburg.	27		Ger. States v. Hambg
Havre	U. S.	27		French mail v. Havre

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

EXTRA MAIL DAY. The *North German Lloyd* [Bremen] line of Steamers will depart *every Thursday* on and after the 21st of March, with mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, &c.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VII., No. 8. NEW YORK, MAY, 1867. WHOLE No. 80

The New Registry System.

It is probable that before the next number of this paper reaches our subscribers, those of them who are postmasters will have received from the Department a copy of the new Regulations concerning the Registration of Letters, together with a supply of the necessary blanks and of the "Registered Package Envelopes," which form a very prominent feature of the new system. We take this occasion to call their attention to some of the more important details to which it will be necessary to give careful heed in carrying out the new regulations. *All* of those regulations are important; but the neglect of some of them may be perhaps attended with more serious results (to him who neglects them, at least) than would the neglect of others. It will be distinctly understood that the system is not to go into operation until the *first day of June*; up to that date the old system will be continued. In the mean time it will be well to *be prepared* to act under them, so that *when* postmasters begin to register letters according to their provisions, they will be sure to remember—

1. That the registry fee is to be paid in *stamps* (attached to the letter and cancelled) instead of in money, as heretofore. This applies to *all* registry fees—the *twenty* cent fee on letters to any part of the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Island of Jamaica—or the *five* cent fee on letters to Canada or Germany. Ten cent and five cent stamps for this purpose can be obtained from the Department by ordering in the usual manner through the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and it is not improbable that twenty cent stamps will hereafter be issued. Two ten cent stamps will of course answer for the prepayment of the twenty cent fee. If a postmaster is unprovided with them, he can use three cent and two cent stamps until a supply of tens can be obtained.

2. That after enclosing registered letters in a "Registered Package Envelope" for mailing, it is not to be wrapped in paper or tied up with other letters, but is to be securely sealed and thrown *loose* into the pouch. The object of this is that the first person whose duty it is to open the pouch—whether it be a route agent, railway post office clerk, or a clerk in a post office—*cannot* fail to see the Registered Package Envelope, and make a record, as the Regulations require, of its number, postmark and address. This Registered Package Envelope is of large size, with two broad scarlet stripes printed lengthwise across both face and back. It is so made in order that it may be *conspicuous* and easily distinguishable from all other mail matter; and if postmasters wrap it in paper or cover it in a bundle with other letters, this object will of course be defeated.

3. That the "Registered Letter Bill" and "Return Bill" (which are printed on one sheet) must not be separated at the mailing office, but must be filled up and sent *together* in an ordinary envelope directed to the postmaster of the office to which the registered letter or letters to which the bills refer is to be sent. This envelope is not to be put *inside* the Registered Package Envelope, but must be sent by the same mail, among the ordinary letters.

4. That a postmaster is expected never to allow himself to "run short" of "Registered Package Envelopes." If by an unexpected demand, however, such a thing *should* happen, he can borrow from a neighboring postmaster until a new supply (which should be ordered at once) can be obtained, when he must return what he has borrowed.

5. That no attention is to be paid to any request (written or verbal) of the writer of a registered letter to "mail it direct," except it is directed to an office to which it is proper to mail direct. And it is *not* proper to mail *any* registered letter direct, if a distributing post office lies on the route to the office to which it is directed. The practice which too many postmasters at offices far West and South indulge in of mailing registered letters "direct" to offices at the East and North should be discontinued at once and altogether—in fact it *must* be. If any one insists on having his registered letter mailed "direct," when the regulations require it to be sent to a distributing post office, refer him to "some other shop,"—no postal servant of Uncle Sam being allowed to "do business in that way."

6. That the importance of entering on the "Record of Registered Matter in Transit" *every* Registered Package Envelope or registered package of stamps or envelopes which passes through a post office on its route to destination, cannot be over-estimated. A failure to do this will be certain to cause trouble, and repeated neglect in this matter will be taken as an intimation that the offending postmaster is tired of his office, and desires its duties to be transferred to some other citizen. It may moreover lead to disagreeable suspicions in some cases. It will be remembered that this "Record" is liable to be demanded for inspection at any time by a Special Agent.

7. That postmasters at those offices where a pouch is *first* opened after being delivered from a railroad, must sign the receipts which he will find in the pouch with any Registered Package Envelopes which may be contained in the pouch, and return such receipts by mail in an envelope directed to the Route Agent or Railway P. O. Clerk by whom the pouch was delivered.

There are several other matters connected with the new system of which we will find time to speak hereafter.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

Between infancy and senility, the great starting and stopping places along the high way of human life, we rarely linger and look back on the hither journey, until our mental milestones tell us we have reached its summit, and whence the thither way is downward.

Seated on this ideal acclivity, the mind runs prone through the long forgotten memories of buried years, until link by link the chain of events which made us what we are, is resurrected and in bold relief stand out along the line our deeds of praise or blame; and be to whom the view is pleasing, no matter what his rank or condition, revels in reveries of supreme delight, surpassing conception or description.

Foiled ambition, ruinous pecuniary and political speculations, adverse results in love and law, mistaken confidences, bad investments of friendship, sympathy, and money, and a thousand other disappointments, which

> "Like the apples on the Dead Sea shore
> Are ashes to the lips,"

rise to plague and bewilder retrospection, and be who can review his record without finding very much to wish undone or unsaid is one of ten thousand, and "altogether lovely." Not that he has necessarily been tainted by crime, nor that in a moment of forgetfulness he has strayed very far away from the path of rectitude, propriety or virtue—but the proclivity to err is so innate with humanity, that not a descendant of Adam but has something to atone for, something to weep for, something to regret.

But the question is, who is this representative man, who, humanly speaking, has left no duty of life unfulfilled? Is it the Parson? Possibly, but yet *he* has had enough congregational jangles and tangles to make retrospection unpleasant! Is it the Lawyer? Not much! Is it the Physician—let the church yard answer! Is it the merchant? *Is* it? Is it the Manufacturer? Who knows? Is it the Agriculturist? I decline to commit myself—for one who communes so constantly and so nearly with nature, should draw correspondingly near to nature's God. Is it the Politician? It may be—but upon my conscience I cannot see it! Who is it then? In my whimsical way of arriving at conclusions without assigning any reason for the faith that is in me, I announce that man to be a present or past Postmaster, who has discharged or is now discharging *all* the duties incident to his position, and who has a proper appreciation of the trusts and confidence it involves—and who has attained this enviable position by following a thoroughfare open to any postal official. The advantages bestowed on a community by promptness, carefulness and kindness reach far beyond the precincts of the post office—and no institution public or private can so affect all classes by its management, good or bad—and no man can so strengthen himself or weaken himself—or prepare himself for censure or blessings, as a postmaster. Now I don't profess to know much about it—but it strikes me it is just as easy to run an office right as wrong, satisfactorily to society as the reverse—but yet it is not always done so, and that is the reason perhaps that all have not quiet consciences. The live postmaster is not satisfied that his business is carefully and promptly performed inside his office—but his responsibilities he religiously believes extend beyond such antiquated land marks; stage drivers, messengers and carriers who have mails entrusted to them for safe keeping and conveyance, are, to his mind, as proper subjects for his supervision, instruction and direction, as the members of his own immediate official family, and he never fails to rebuke and correct improper conduct when the contingency arises.

The stage driver of to-day is a totally different person from the Jehu of the pre-railway period. Then he belonged to a distinctive class—a fraternity so identified with the mail service of the country *ex-officio*, that a mutual veneration seemed to exist between the drivers and the mail-bags, over which they exercised, while in their charge, the most autocratic vigilance. The position, according to their mode of thinking, was a proud and honorable one, and in many cases descended from sire to son as naturally as an entailed inheritance, and a show of disrespect to their precious charge—the mails—was considered so gross an attack upon their professional honor that it was resented at once in the most ferocious and belligerent manner. Now it is different. Modern modes of travel have driven the stage-coach proper from all the important routes, and a class of vehicles, dreadfully deteriorated, is only used on short routes between railway stations and steamboat landings, and interior towns and villages. The passenger patronage on most of these roads is very precarious, and a subsidy from the government for carrying the mail between such points is the only sure dependence for the support of the line. Everything is got up cheap—cheap wagons, cheap horses, and cheap drivers—and so long as postmasters along the route are indifferent as to when or how a mail arrives, or whether it arrives at all or not, what need the drivers care, who are changed monthly perhaps?

The old-fashioned stage driver, believing in eternal vigilance, used it—the modern one detests it, and "dislikes to see it round." A mail pouch to the former was as sacred as a casket of gems; to the latter it is nothing more than an old leather bag—to be kicked and cuffed and tumbled about because it is in the way of a passenger's feet some time, or because it takes up the room of a pot of butter, a basket of eggs or a bundle of rural periodicals.

The unchided treatment of these depositories of letters and papers breeds an indifference to their safety which is directly chargeable to the post offices where they are received and delivered—and if crime don't show itself in some shape along such route, it is because there is nothing tempting enough to incite it.

It won't do for some of these functionaries to look back—they'll see "snaix" sure.

A stage driver and a mail carrier knows the efficient officer from the inefficient one, and they have more respect for the strict disciplinarian—although he be dependent upon his salary for his subsistence—than they have for the shiftless, negligent and indifferent fellow who holds the office for the honor of the thing, and is able to live without it. Every conscientious postmaster, as I said before, feels it to be his duty to look after the mail service in his own immediate department—inside and outside his office—to remedy evils if there be any; correct abuses as they occur, and exercise such watchfulness over drivers, messengers and carriers as will prevent trouble and delay, and thus keep them in a proper condition for the business they are doing; or, falling in that, see to it that the right men are selected for such places.

I could tell you who don't do it, but it might be intruding.

MONS. TONSON.

Hurrying Home.

Railway Post Office clerks and route agents are certainly not to be blamed if, as they approach the "home" end of their routes, they feel eager to reach as soon as possible the domestic roof, and exchange for a while their reponsible, hazardous and laborious duties for the rest and comfort which await them there—to leave the jerking, rattling, dusty car for the pleasant sitting room—to toss their rosy children in their arms in lieu of the grimy mail-pouches—and to listen to the "cricket on the hearth" instead of the discordant shriek of the engine, commanding "down brakes!" or warning errant cattle from the track. No one who is familiar with the nature of their duties will say aught against this desire to make the most of the intervals between their long and not very pleasant journeys. At any rate, we will not.

But there is a word that we will say: and that is, that this very natural anxiety should not lead to the neglect of a very important duty, viz: that of making a thorough and careful search, before leaving the car, for letters and packages that in the course of the journey may have been accidentally left in the boxes or drawers. It has happened more than once of late that packages of letters have been sent to a post office at the terminus of a long route by railway officials, who reported them as having been found by brakemen and sweepers in a Railway Post Office car lately vacated by the clerks in charge. And there is, unfortunately, reason to believe that some letters, so found, have *not* been sent to a post office at all, but have met with a very different fate. The same is true of some route agents' mail-cars. Will those whom it may concern please take a note of these facts, and not leave their cars until they have made sure that no letters or packages are lurking in out of the way corners to tempt the curiosity or cupidity of those to whose care the cars are to be resigned?

"Railroad Business."

The following letter, addressed by the Postmaster General to the President of a prominent Railroad Company, will serve to correct the erroneous views on the subject to which it relates, which appear to have been held by many others than the gentleman to whom it is specially addressed. That the simple endorsement of a letter with the words "Railroad Business—*Free*," entitles it to be carried by a railroad company over its road outside of the mail, without a violation of the postal laws, is a delusion which has deprived the Department of a not inconsiderable revenue, and which needs to be dispelled—as it effectually is by this letter·

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
April 4th, 1867.

Sir:—I have received your letter of the 13th ult. relative to the carrying of letters on the business of railroads over which the mails are carried, without the payment of postage.

You must bear in mind that the Postmaster General, like any other executive officer, must perform his duty according to his own interpretation of the law.

The laws on this subject, (see Postal Laws, Chap. 9,) from the organic law of 3d March, 1825, to the present time, are uniform in intent and meaning.

The latest enactment is that of 3d March, 1845, (5 Stats. at Large, 735.) The ninth section of this act, (see Sec. 194 Postal Laws, and following Secs.) prohibits the conveyance, by private express, of mailable matter, and makes such conveyance a special offence, for which a fine of $150 shall be exacted and paid. The tenth section forbids the conveyance of mailable matter, in any manner outside of the mails, upon any stage-coach, railroad car, steamboat, packet-boat, or other vehicle or vessel, carrying the mail at stated periods on post routes, except such as relate to some part of the cargo or freight *at the same time conveyed*. The same section also affixes a penalty on the owners of such conveyences of $100, and on the driver, captain or conductor of $50.

The eleventh section prohibits vehicles or vessels carrying the mail from transporting over mail routes persons who are engaged in carrying letters contrary to law. This section makes an exception in favor of persons who carry letters without compensation.

By act of Congress of August 31, 1852, (10 Stats., 141,) (see Sec. 300 Postal Laws and note,) stamped envelopes were authorized, it having been found that this was the best, if not the only way of preventing frauds which resulted in the very considerable reduction of the revenue of the Department. The same act authorized the Postmaster General to allow mailable matter placed in stamped envelopes to be carried out of the mail. This was intended for the convenience of merchants and traders who often desire to send letters by special messengers and other persons over regular mail routes.

1. It follows from this, first, that it has been the uniform policy of Congress, since 1825, to prohibit the transmission of letters except through the mails, and to affix a penalty for the violation of the law.

2. That in order to protect the Post Office Department from frauds, and also to promote the convenience of the business public, stamped envelopes were authorized, and mailable matter therein contained could be carried out of the mails, and that these envelopes have been largely used for such purposes.

3. That there is no authority vested in the Postmaster General to change or modify the law, and that as railroad corporations stand on the same footing as other business firms and corporations, they must be subject to the same laws.

4. That the only relief from this postage tax that can be afforded to railroad companies must come through Congress. A new law may be passed which will afford the desired relief; but it must be acknowledged that no law could be framed which would not give the same privilege to steamboat, stage-coach and canal lines.

It will not be pretended that the employees of railroads who carry these letters carry them "without compensation." It is made part of their duty by the officers of the company, and should they refuse to perform that duty they would be immediately discharged.

I note your suggestion—"Did Congress intend that these great arteries of commerce, built at great expense, should not have a self-existence—an authority to support themselves?—an unquestionable right of operating their own property conditioned that no infringement should be made on the organic power—the government?"

To this I can only reply, that by transmitting such letters as you mention over a mail route, the railroads do infringe the law of the land; and that if Congress had intended to confer the franking privilege upon railroad officers a law would have been passed to that effect. There is no reason, that I am aware of, why railroads should be exempt from a postal tax that is paid universally by other corporations.

I am of the opinion that the construction placed upon the law by the Third Assistant Postmaster General was correct under the existing law; and that it is my duty to compel all officers and employees of railroad corporations, as well as other mail contractors, to pay upon all letters not relating to freight or cargo *at the same time conveyed*, the same postal tax on mailable matter as is paid by other corporations, by express companies, by merchants, traders and manufacturers.

Respectfully,
(Signed.) ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Editorial Chit-Chat.

Among our letters we find one containing a suggestion that postmasters should be required to keep a list of letters missent to their respective offices, and that a copy of this list be sent to the Department. Our correspondent thinks such a course would be productive of more benefit than reporting delinquency in cancelling stamps, as required by section 177, Reg. 1866. He enforces his argument by stating that during the month of December, 1866, "there were twenty-two letters sent to this [his] office for delivery which were distinctly addressed to other offices, while for the quarter ending December 31st, there was but one letter received with the postage stamps uncancelled." The missending of letters should certainly be avoided, and the plan proposed above, might help to lessen the evil. If, however, postmasters would properly mark and postmark missent letters, according to Section 70, Reg. 1866, *very much would be accomplished towards attaining that result.* . . . We have two or three letters on "box-rents," which we can best answer by referring all interested to chapter XLII, Reg. 1866. This chapter contains all the information we can give, and if any postmaster thinks its provisions unjust, we can only remind him that until the law is repealed no one has authority to disregard its requirements. Another friend wants to know, "if in case people will not rent a box, be is obliged to run and look over a pile of mail matter every time a person inquires." We answer "Yes, and do it obligingly and cheerfully." . . . . A correspondent, who "has been a preacher of the gospel for about 40 years," and is now a postmaster in addition, feels somewhat aggrieved that his letters are often addressed with Esq. We can only suggest that this is one of the incidents of office. The public seldom associate a preacher and postmaster in one and the same person. He also inquires, "how he shall obtain his salary, in case there is not enough money paid into his office for the purpose." He will be paid by special draft from the Department; but "Postmasters should at once explain to the First Assistant Postmaster General *why* their offices do not pay expenses." . . . . A postmaster requests his deputy to ask us "if a postmaster or his deputy, in any of the middle States, can travel in mail stages, free of charge, and to tell him all about it." Neither postmasters nor their assistants can by virtue of their offices, travel free of charge in mail conveyances, and *that* is all about it. . . . We are asked to "explain the propriety of the Postmaster General urging upon postmasters the duty of selling government envelopes." We must decline discussing the propriety of an officer of the Department doing his duty, but we will give two good reasons why postmasters should comply with the Postmaster General's "urging." The use of such envelopes is a complete security against letters being "Held for Postage," and very greatly facilitates "making up mails." We must remind our correspondent that his *private* business should not interfere with his official duties. . . . In reply to several inquiries and complaints about salaries, we refer correspondents to the Postmaster General. The salaries of postmasters being regulated by the business of the respective offices, it is impossible for us to give any advice in individual cases. . . . We have had enclosed to us a circular—in which the New York post office is called "a rotten affair"—with the inquiry "Can circulars like the enclosed pass over the country unpunished?" We presume the *gentleman* (?), expressing, but not having, such a poor opinion of the New York post office, is amenable to the law; but he is so well known to the police to be, himself, "rotten," and engaged in swindling, that no notice can be taken of him, or of his circular.

THE FRENCH POST OFFICE.—The following is told in connection with the *Poste Restante* Department of the Paris Post Office:

One day a gentleman, who showed great agitation, and dragging by the arm a young lady in a half fainting condition, entered the bureau and asked in a fierce tone if there was a letter for Madame L——. The clerk carefully went over the packet from the L pigeon hole: "Nothing for Madame L——." An hour afterward the young lady returned, this time alone, and almost tremblingly approached the counter. The clerk saw her, and before she had time to speak, "Here is your letter, Madam; on no account whatever could I deliver it to any one but yourself." Madame L——, adds M. Dacamp, has entertained the very highest regard for the *poste restante* ever since.

☞ The route agent who is reading this paper (having taken it from its wrapper for that purpose) will please be *sure* to return it before the train reaches the station at which the pouch to which it belongs is delivered. The publisher suggests that be would be pleased to mail it regularly to said route agent's address on receipt of the subscription price.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1867.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster-General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL," [see Sec. 250 P. O. Regulations of 1866,] and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **79** or **80**, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

Increase of Salaries of Post Office Clerks, Route Agents and Carriers.

The following orders have been issued by the Postmaster General:

ORDERED:—That the Postmasters at the Post Offices of the 1st and 2d classes, where the Department pays clerk-hire, be and the same are hereby authorized to pay all clerks in their respective offices, whose salaries are one thousand dollars and under, an increase of twenty per cent. upon such salary—and on all such salaries over that sum ten per cent.—to date from 1st day of March, 1867.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

March 28, 1867.

ORDERED:—Increase the compensation of all Route Agents in the service of the Post Office Department twenty per cent. on their present salary. Provided, that in no case such increase shall make their salary over $1,200 per annum. The above order to take effect from and after the 1st day of March, 1867 ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

March 28, 1867.

ORDERED:—Modify order of March 28, 1867, allowing twenty per cent. increase to all Route Agents, by adding thereto as follows: All Route Agents now receiving $700 per annum shall from and after the 1st day of March, 1867, be allowed $900 each per annum.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

April 3, 1867.

Increase the pay of all the letter-carriers, who have been in the service six months prior to the 1st of March inst., 20 per cent. on their respective salaries from said date, provided the compensation shall in no case be hereby increased to exceed $1000 per annum. ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

March 28, 1867.

Registered Letters

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PROVINCES OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

We are requested to state that an arrangement has been made with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, respectively, for the registration of letters sent to and received from those Provinces, and that the corresponding offices of exchange for registered letters, under this arrangement, are as follows, viz:

On the Side of the United States.		*On the side of Nova Scotia.*
Boston, Mass., ...	with	Halifax, N. S.
Calais, Me., ...	"	" "
" "	"	Digby, Annapolis, Windsor, & Amherst.
		On the side of New Brunswick.
Calais, Me., ...	with	St. Johns, N. B.
" "	"	St. Stephen's, "
Houlton, Me.	"	Woodstock, "
Fort Fairfield, Me.	"	Andover, "

A registration fee of 5 cents, in addition to the established rate of international postage, is required to be collected, in advance, upon all registered letters *sent;* and registered letters *received* from those Provinces are to be delivered, in any part of the United States, free of postage charge.

THE NEW REGISTRATION SYSTEM.—The following circular has been addressed to postmasters by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, to accompany the first supply of the "Registered Package Envelopes," which are to be used in connection with the new Registry system, which goes into operation on the first of next month:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE OFFICE, *April*, 1867.

Sir,—You are hereby directed to put the new system of Registration of Letters into operation at your office on the 1st day of June next. Instructions and all necessary blanks for the purpose have been forwarded to you.

Section 14 of the Instructions, so far as it relates to the use, at DISTRIBUTING OFFICES, of "canvas registered letter bags," will be disregarded until otherwise directed.

On registered letters received *from* foreign countries no registration fee is to be collected at the office of delivery; such fee being always prepaid in the country where the letter was originally mailed.

Accompanying this I send a supply of Registered Package Envelopes required to be used under this system, for which you will sign and return to this office the receipt herewith.

Section 2, page 3, of the Instructions, requires Postmasters at all times to keep a supply of these envelopes on hand. Therefore, before the quantity herewith sent is exhausted, Postmasters at 1st, 2d and 3d class offices will order a quantity, estimated to be sufficient for three months, and at 4th and 5th class offices a supply for *twelve months.* A blank for this purpose is annexed to the receipt herewith, which you will separate and retain until required for use.

Respectfully yours,
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

N. B.—An error will be observed in the heading of some of the Return Registered Letter Receipts, the word "Bill" having been printed for the word "Receipt," which will be corrected in the future.

Outsiders in Mail-Cars.

The following notice, printed in large type, has just been issued by the Department for distribution to Route Agents and Postal Railway Clerks, to be posted in a conspicuous place in their mail-cars. We hope it will be remembered that these notices are not intended for ornament, but for use:

NO ADMITTANCE.

This Car being appropriated to the use of the *Postal Service exclusively*, it is *strictly forbidden* that any person whatever, not connected with nor having authority from the Post Office Department, be allowed to enter or remain herein. Conductors or other employees of the Railroad Company may pass through on the business of the road, but must not be permitted to remain. *All other persons must be rigidly excluded.*

Railway Postal Clerks and *Route Agents* are required *to enforce the observance* of this order; and any instance of a failure on their part to do so will be deemed a sufficient cause for dismissal. GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

APPROVED:
A. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

The Increase of Salaries.

The Postmaster General, in issuing the orders which we publish in another column, materially increasing the salaries of post-office clerks, carriers, route-agents and post-office railway clerks, has established a title to the gratitude not only of those immediately interested, but to that of every one who desires the increased efficiency of the postal service. Overworked, underpaid men have never been remarkable for zeal and fidelity in any vocation; and we do not believe that in any field of private enterprise or in any branch of the public service (in this country) have the *working* force been so inadequately compensated as in the post-office. The "self-supporting" theory—now happily exploded—has heretofore demanded that the real object of the postal establishment—the carrying and delivery of the people's correspondence safely and expeditiously—should be made subordinate to the saving of sixpences, and this necessitated the application of the screw to those subordinates who were least able to bear its pressure. Concerning the results of this policy, some exceedingly plain English *might* be written, which task, however, we must leave to the future historian. Governor Randall's course in this matter has been wise and just—we trust that all concerned will endeavor to prove it so by increased attention to their duties and fidelity to their obligations.

POST ROUTE MAPS.—The first series of Post Route Maps, compiled in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, embracing the mail service of the New England States, (with the exception of the eastern part of the State of Maine,) will be ready for issue during the present month.

In our next number we shall describe the extent of distribution of these maps proposed to be made by the Department, and the terms on which they will be for sale to the general public.

CROWDED OUT.—Some of our subscribers who have sent us questions on official matters must excuse us until next month—as the pressure on our columns has left us no room for reply in this number.

☞ Subscribers sending for back numbers of the *Mail* to complete their files, should not forget to enclose the price. None of less recent date than January last can now be furnished.

Written Postmarks.

In our remarks, last month, concerning the importance of *plainly* postmarking all letters, we had especially in view those offices at which the postmarks are affixed by marking stamps. There are many small offices, however, which are not supplied with these, and at which the postmark is *written.* This should always be done very plainly—and the name of the *State* should always be added to that of the post office. On many letters which we receive from such offices this is omitted; and as the date of the letter is usually incomplete in the same respect, trouble and delay in answering are often the result.

While on this subject we will remind postmasters that a *plain* postmark — whether written or printed—must be attached to the "Registered Package Envelopes" (the use of which is to be commenced on the first of next month) before they are mailed. Postmasters who are not supplied with marking stamps, and who *write* their postmarks on those envelopes, will be careful to insert the *State* in all cases. We will add, that postmasters who desire to avoid all mistakes or omissions in this matter will find in our advertising columns the information that for a very small sum they can obtain from Mr. E. S. Zevely, of Cumberland, Md., a good marking-stamp and a supply of ink.

All post offices entitled to marking stamps can obtain them by applying to the Department.

Answers to Correspondents.

[Subscribers will greatly oblige us, and often save time and trouble, if they will, before sending us inquiries to be answered in this column, consult the various standing articles in the *Mail* under the heads of "Miscellaneous Information," "Domestic Postages," &c., &c., for information on the subject in regard to which they are in doubt. We receive a great number of questions, answers to which could readily be found by attending to this request.]

1. Order Increasing Salary.—*J. R. B., B—, Iowa.*—The law expressly provides that any change made in a salary shall not take effect until the first day of the quarter next following the order allowing such change. Sec. 29, Laws of 1866.

2. Postage on Zephyr Worsted, &c.—*M. E. C., M——, N. Y.*—The postage on zephyr worsted should be charged at letter rates, so also on spruce gum, and on newspapers containing letters. See Sec. 222 of Laws of 1866 for a description of "mailable matter," and Sec. 245 for the rate on "all matter not enumerated as mailable matter, but which nevertheless shall be mailed." See also Secs. 212 to 217, Reg. 1866. 2. Letters addressed to fictitious persons or firms are not deliverable, but should be sent to the Dead Letter Office at the end of each month. Sec. 60, Reg. 1866. Letters addressed to a person in prison should be delivered on his order. 3. An account is to be kept of the number of letters received for *delivery* the last week of each quarter.

3. Wrapping Letters.—*C. P., G——, Ala.*—Postmasters will wrap packages of letters, unless their offices are supplied in whole or in part by railway post offices; in which case they will be governed by special instructions from the superintendent of the railway service. Sec. 88, Reg. 1866.

4. Monthly Reports, &c.—*M. C. E., T——, Ill.*—1. Monthly *reports* of mails sent and received are not required, but *transcripts* of these *accounts* must form a part of your *Quarterly Return*; read attentively chapters xxvii. and xxviii of Reg. of 1866. 2. You charge only on insufficiently prepaid matter that comes to your office for delivery, and not on matter passing through it. These charges must be entered on the "Account of Undercharges." You also charge on all insufficiently prepaid matter mailed at your office, but these charges are made on your "Account of Mails Sent," and collected at the office of delivery.

5. Delivery of Letters Addressed to Fictitious Persons.—*J. P. P., S——, Mass.*—Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms, or to no particular person or firm, not being deliverable according to the Regulations, are to be returned at the end of each month to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 60, Reg. 1866.

6. Changing Mails.—*J. M., H——, Pa.*—You are mistaken in thinking you are paid to handle only one mail; you are paid to handle as many as may be necessary.

7. Fees on Registered Letters.—*W. M. M., S—— S——, Ga.*—1. It would be as difficult to tell why the fees on registered letters differ, as to tell why rates of postage differ; you undoubtedly understand that twenty cents is the fee to any part of the United States. Sec. 352, Reg. 1866. 2. The registry fee is twenty cents, in addition to the postage charge. 3. We cannot tell the class of your office unless we know the salary. See Sec. 28, Laws of 1866. 4. Money order offices are established by express regulations, and at no other offices will the issue of money orders be allowed. 5. For the manner of supplying your office with mails you will have instructions from the Department.

8. Responsibility for Lost Registered Letters.—*J. H., G——, Ill.*—Money and other valuables sent by mail, even if registered, are at the risk of the owner. Sec. 456, Reg. 1866.

9. Letters not to be Advertised.—*M. S. N., G—— V——, Cal.*—Unclaimed letters dropped into your office by other parties should not be advertised. Since the 1st of October, 1866, advertising in newspapers has been restricted to first-class offices; all others must advertise by putting up manuscript lists. Sec. 364, Reg. 1866, and Act of June 12, 1866.

10. Delivery of a Registered Letter.—*H. P. O., N—— M——, Mass.*—"A registered letter should be delivered only to the person to whom it is addressed, or to some person whom the postmaster *knows* is authorized to receive it." In your case it would be as well to notify the person to whom the letter is addressed of the request made by the writer, and if the person addressed then requires you on his order to deliver the letter to another, you will be obliged to do so. Sec. 358, Reg. 1866.

11. Mutilated Currency.—*J. W., C—— H——, N. C.*—You can send mutilated currency, in amounts of not less than three dollars, to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington D. C., and receive other money for it.

12. Post Office Directory.—*J. J. P., P——, Ky., and H. L., F——, Me.*—The last Department edition of "A List of Post Offices," was furnished to all offices free; it is, however, some years since it was published. We would recommend you to purchase a copy of the "List" just issued, and advertised in our paper last month. Price, $2.00. Address J. Disturnell, Cooper Institute, New York.

13. Postal Laws and Regulations.—*W. E. C., St. C——, Mo., and S. R., B——, Mo.*—The Postal Laws and Regulations of 1866 are furnished to postmasters and charged in their accounts, at $2 per copy.

14. Franking Privilege.—*J. C., W——, Pa., and F. C. J., R——, N. Y., and others.*—A list of the persons entitled to the franking privilege can be found in section 124, Reg. 1866; it must be understood that the franking privilege extends to correspondence sent *to* as well as *by* the person possessing it. In addition to the persons named in the list referred to, section 65 of the Internal Revenue Law, approved July 13, 1866, provides that the following officers may frank official communications, viz.: Assessors to Assessors, Assistant-Assessors and Collectors; Assistant-Assessors to Assessors; Collectors to Assessors, Collectors and Deputy Collectors; Deputy Collectors to Collectors.

15. Forwarding Franked Mail Matter.—*P. O. Clerk, A——, Me.*—Franked mail matter after having been delivered to the party addressed cannot be forwarded free to another post office under the original frank. Chap. xv., Reg. 1866.

16. Oath of Mail Carrier.—*A. S., E—— P——, Texas.*—The oath taken by mail contractors, carriers, &c., usually mentions the number and the termini of the route; consequently an oath would be required on every change of route.

17. Salary of Fourth Class Offices, &c.—*J. A., N—— B——, O.*—1. The salary of offices of the fourth class is fixed at less than one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars. Sec. 28, Laws of 1866. 2. Postage must be charged on foreign and drop letters when forwarded.

18. Postage on a Club of "Papers Published in the County."—*F. B. H., M—— V——, N. H.*—A package of papers to one address cannot pass free through the mails, even in the county of publication.

19. Disposition of Unclaimed Foreign Papers.—*M. O. B., C——, N. Y.*—"Books and unpaid foreign pamphlets, newspapers, and other printed matter, when refused or unclaimed beyond the usual time, (5 to 8 weeks,) must be returned to the Dead Letter Office with the regular weekly or monthly returns." Sec. 390, Reg. 1866.

20. Duration of Franking Privilege.—*S. W., I—— C——, Iowa.*—The franking privilege of members of Congress commences with the term for which they are elected, and expires on the first Monday of December following such term. Sec. 265 A, Laws 1866.

21. Postage on Specimens of Writing, &c.—*N. S. W., L——, Pa.*—Manuscript specimens of writing should be charged at letter rates, and *books* containing drawings at book rates; but drawings in sheets at the rates for "miscellaneous matter, except unsealed circulars and books." Sec. 204, Reg. 1866.

22.—Daily Papers sent Once a Week, &c.—*A. B. K., E——, O——.* 1. A daily paper sent to a regular subscriber must be *prepaid* either at quarterly rates at the mailing or delivery office, or at *transient* rates, by stamps, at mailing office *only.* A publisher can send papers to subscribers by baggage-master or express five days in the week, and by mail the sixth day, if he chooses; but unless transient rates are *prepaid* by *stamps* on the copies sent on that day, full quarterly postage (daily paper rates) must be prepaid by him or the subscriber. 2. The twenty cents registry fee is exclusive of the postal charge, and of course in addition to it. That is, on a registered letter you charge the proper postage and the registry fee of twenty cents in addition. 3. There is no one connected with the Department whom you can address on general subjects. "Every postmaster, in addressing the Department, should write the name of his office, county and State at the *head* of his letter, and *avoid writing upon more than* ONE SUBJECT *in the same letter.* He must then *postmark* his letter, and address it to the *proper bureau.*" Sec. 34, Reg. 1866.

23. Postage on Magazines.—*F. L., A——, Va.*—"Newsdealers may pay the postage on their packages of newspapers and periodicals as received, at the same rates that actual subscribers thereto pay quarterly in advance," (Sec. 202, Reg. 1866); and this applies also to news agents *sending* packages. Sec. 225, Reg. 1866. Magazines are regarded as periodicals; hence the transient postages for a weight of over 4 to 8 ozs. would be 4 cts.

24. Packages of Papers to Subscribers.—*E. R. P., W——, O.*—There is no law prohibiting persons receiving their papers by express. In your case, if you prefer to receive them by mail, the best way to avoid discussion with your postmaster, is to have the package made up without subscribers' names and addressed to you, you can then pay the postage on each package as received, at the same rates that subscribers would pay quarterly in advance, (see Sec. 202, Reg. 1866,) or you can hand a list of the names of the club, with the postage for a quarter in advance, to your postmasters, and it will then be his duty to deliver the papers to their respective owners. Sec. 203, Reg. 1866. But postmasters are not allowed to demand more than a quarter's postage in advance, unless the quarterly postage shall be due at any other time than the beginning of a quarter, in which case the postage should be collected to the end of the next following quarter, nor can they collect more than one year's postage in advance. Sec. 154, Reg. 1866.

25. Post Office Accounts.—*M. B. T., W——, Kansas.*—The *original* accounts, and not *copies*, are to be kept in the office two years or more. *Transcripts* or copies, should be sent to the Department, according to Chapters XXVII to XXXI, Reg. 1866.

26. Obtaining Increased Compensation.—*J. T. W., S—— E——, Iowa.*—For information on this subject, we refer you to the Postal Law of June 12, 1866, and the accompanying Instructions, published in the *Mail* for July, 1866.

27. Request Letters, &c.—*W. H. C., A——, Mich.*—1. Act of June 12, 1866, provides that letters shall be forwarded, and request letters returned, *free* of postage. This applies, however, only to domestic and mail, and not to foreign and drop letters. 2. Sec. 392, Reg. 1866, in the "regulation provided by the Postmaster General" for carrying out section 286 of Laws, and if you follow this you will have done all that is required of you, in the matter of notifying publishers.

BOGUS GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—Postmasters will do well to beware of being entrapped by circulars addressed to them from these concerns.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of March, 1867:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State*
Shady Grove,	Washington,	La.
Packard,	Concordia,	"
Pecan Point,	Mississippi,	Ark.
Sunny Side,	Chicot,	"
Branch Shore,	Monmouth,	N. J.
Portage Lake,	Aroostook,	Me.
North Acton,	York,	"
South Dalton,	Coos,	N. H.
Parksville,	Hampden,	Mass.
Tower Hill,	Washington,	R. I.
Centre Hill,	Hartford,	Ct.
Robella,	Allegheny	Pa.
Morganza,	St. Marys,	Md.
Stewartsville,	Gant,	Ky.
Kirkmansville,	Todd	"
Price,	Mercer,	Ohio.
Beta,	Fulton,	"
Horse Creek,	Ashe,	N. C.
Hartshorn,	Alamance,	"
Rippon's Hall,	[illegible]	Va.
Lyell's Store,	Richmond,	"
Mile Strip,	Madison,	N. Y.
Saint Marys,	Camden,	Ga.
Mt. Eolia,	Towns,	"
King,	Chattahoochee,	"
New Bridge,	Lumpkin,	"
Rip Shin,	Carter,	Tenn.
Cumberland Furnace,	Dickson,	"
Cannon's Store,	Sevier,	"
Peytonsville,	Williamson,	"
Eldridge,	Manitowoc,	Wis.
Excelsior,	Pueblo,	Colo.
Lebanon,	Collin,	Tex.
Hog Creek,	McLennon,	"
Maplesville,	Bibb,	Ala.
Berkley,	Madison,	"
Gaston,	Sumter,	"
Nixburgh,	Coosa,	"
Alston,	Fairfield,	S. C.
Oro,	Chesterfield,	"
Georgeville,	Ray,	Mo.
Tompson's Station,	Audrian,	"
Sikeston,	Scott,	"
Oak Grove,	Jackson,	"
Gates,	McDonald,	"
Benton,	Scott,	"
Cooperville,	Wapello,	Iowa.
Ridgeway,	Winneshiek,	"
Oswego,	Warren,	"
Chippeway Lake,	Douglas,	Minn.
Carrollton,	Fillmore,	"
Key Stone,	McLeod,	"
Silver Lake,	"	"
East Hutchinson,	"	"
Nashville Centre,	Martin,	"
Esba,	Mower,	"
Timber Lake,	Nicolett,	"
Redstone,	"	"
Lake Mary,	Wright,	"
Big Woods,	"	"
Blakely,	King,	Wash.
Anthony House,	Nevada,	Cal.
Lake Village,	Chicot,	Ark.
Line Hollow,	Crawford,	Pa.
Arnot,	Tioga,	"
Hooktown,	Nicholas,	Ky.
White Hall,	Madison,	"
Walnut Run,	"	Ohio.
Mt. Repose,	Clermont,	"
Gardner,	Noble,	"
King and Queen,	King and Queen,	Va.
Kasey's,	Bedford,	"
Pleasant Gap,	Pittsylvania,	"
Variety Mills,	Nelson,	"
Auman's Hill,	Montgomery,	N. C.
Buffalo Ford,	Randolph,	"
Fort Montgomery,	Cherokee,	"
Garmon's Mills,	Cabarras,	"
Stikoth,	Cherokee,	"
Stottville,	Columbia,	N. Y.
Bethel Centre,	Branch,	Mich.
Dover,	Iowa,	Wis.
Cold Spring,	Jefferson,	"
Ellis,	Portage,	"
Walnut Grove,	Walton,	Ga.
Isabella,	Worth,	"
Snapping Shoals,	Newton,	"
Belleview,	Davidson,	Tenn.
Morning Sun,	Shelby,	"
Brecksville,	Madison,	Miss.
Knox Bridge,	Hart,	Ga.
Mt. Vernon,	Montgomery,	"
Ridge,	Edgefield,	S. C.
Pickensville,	Pickens,	"
Myersville,	Williamsburgh,	"
Zeno,	York,	"
Shelby Springs,	Shelby,	Ala.
Fish Pond,	Tallapoosa,	"
King's Hill,	Cherokee,	"
Ten Islands,	Calhoun,	"
Delta Mills,	Walla Walla,	Wash.
Tukannon,	"	"
Pond Oreille,	Nez Perces,	Idaho.
Spokan Bridge,	"	"
Cabinet Landing,	Missoula,	Mont.
Flat Head,	"	"
Summit,	Madison,	"
Oreana,	Humboldt,	Nev.
Oswego,	Clackamas,	Oreg.
Looulesville,	McDonald,	Mo.
Hendersonville,	Anderson,	Tex.
Augusta,	Houston,	"
Pond Run,	Scioto,	Ohio.
Crocker,	St. Lawrence,	N. Y.
Hayfield,	Frederick,	Va.
New Brighton,	Fauquier,	"
Greenwood Furnace,	Marquette,	Mich.
Raglan's,	Bath,	Ky.
Massack,	McCracken,	"
Roberson's Cross Roads,	Bledsoe,	Tenn.
Neapolis,	Maury,	"
Sandy Cross,	Oglethorpe,	Ga.
Worthville,	Butts,	"
Warwick,	Worth,	"
Deselm,	Kankakee,	Ill.
Moingona,	Boone,	Iowa.
Lake Mills,	Winnebago,	"
Grand Springs,	Lawrence,	Mo.
Marlle,	Madison,	Ark.
Eunice,	Chicot,	"
Atlantic Pier,	Washington,	R. I.
Madeira,	Hamilton,	Ohio.
Hendrick's Store,	Bedford,	Va.
Bellfair Mills,	Stafford,	"
Port Conway,	King George,	"
Randall,	Smith,	Texas.
Aqua Aliente,	———	Ariz.
Diamond City,	Meagher,	Mont.
Trout Creek,	"	"
Walnut City,	Appanoose,	Iowa.
Cessford,	Cedar,	"
Avon,	Polk,	"
Jeffersonville,	Lee,	"
Chicago,	Douglas,	Neb.
Pera Blanca,	Santa Ana,	N. M.
Castroville,	Monterey,	Cal.
Latham,	Weld,	Colo.
Riley,	Vigo,	Ind.
Aboite,	Allen,	"
Middle Fork,	Upshur,	W. Va.
Adamsville,	Harrison,	"
Oak Ridge,	Graves,	Ky.
Sharpsburgh,	Hamilton,	Ohio.
Symmes,	"	"
Botetourt Springs,	Roanoke,	Va.
Pleasant Grove,	Lunenburg,	"
Mt. Gilead,	London,	"
Charlemont,	Bedford,	"
Prunty's,	Henry,	"
Oilboa,	Louisa,	"
Montague,	Muskegon,	Mich.
Gull Lake,	Barry,	"
Tustin,	Waushara,	Wis.
Null's Mills,	Fayette,	Ind.
Waynmanville,	Upson,	Ga.
Freco,	Washita,	Ark.
Palestine,	Columbia,	"
Red Fork,	Desha,	"
Toboky,	Choctaw Nation,	"
Prairie Landing,	Desha,	"
Bartholomew,	Chicot,	"
Spring Hill,	Hempstead,	"
Elgin,	Jackson,	"
Yellville,	Marion,	"
Hicks' Station,	Prairie,	"
Crosson's Store,	Randolph,	"
Gaines' Landing,	Chicot,	"
Bluffton,	Montgomery,	Mo.
Coon Creek,	Barton,	"
Bowdark,	Greene,	"
Argo,	Crawford,	"
Astoria,	Wright,	"
Gainesville,	Ozark,	"
Fidelity,	Jasper,	"
Hampton,	Platte,	"
Valley Forge,	St. Francis,	"
Dunes,	Benton,	"
Kennet,	Dunklin,	"

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Jobs,	Oregon,	Mo.
Carpenteria,	Santa Barbara,	Cal.
Sierra City,	Sierra,	"
Summit Springs,	Roop,	Nev.
Hunters,	Washoe,	"
Owyhee Ferry,	Baker,	Oreg.
Farewell Bend,	"	"
Hamlin,	Woodbury,	Iowa.
Ben Franklin,	Lamar,	Texas.
Wilton,	Ellis	"
Sand Fly,	Burleson,	"
Walnut Hill,	Panola,	"
San Elizario,	El Paso,	"
Athens,	Richardson,	"
Hornocilla,	Huerfano,	Colo.
Shelton,	Fairfield,	S. C.

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

DISCONTINUED.

Name.	County and State.	Nearest Office.
Oceanville,	Hancock, Me.	Deer Isle.
Centre Guilford,	Piscataquis, "	Guilford.
West Anson,	Somerset, "	North Anson.
Lebanon Glass W's	Burlington, N. J.	Burlington.
Catalpha Grove,	Green, Ky.	——
Mount Zion,	Perry, "	——
Roscoe,	Todd, "	——
Shiland,	Trigg, "	——
Southville,	Shelby, "	——
Woodlawn,	Morgan, "	——
Blackwater,	Kemper, Miss.	——
Ninety Six,	Abbeville, S. C.	Abbeville.
Martinsburg,	Ripley, Mo.	Little Black.
Cuba,	Monroe, Iowa.	Frederic.
Standing Rock,	Stewart, Tenn.	——
Crysopolis,	Ingo, Cal.	Independence.
Damascus,	Placer, "	Michigan City.
Memphis,	Appanoose, Iowa.	Centreville.
Log Town,	Onachita, La.	Monroe.
Forksville,	" "	"
Old Field,	Livingston, "	Hammond.
Pleasant Hill,	De Soto, "	Logansport.
Finlays,	Catahoula, "	Ford's Creek.
Iverson,	Bienville, "	Arcadia.
Walnut Creek,	" "	"
Lafayette City,	Jefferson, "	——
Crawfords Quarry,	Presque Isle, Mich.	Duncan.
Belleview,	Lebanon, Pa.	Annville.
Lynn Grove,	Henry, Ill.	Centre Ridge.
Bigbee Valley,	Nombee, Miss.	——
Port Jefferson,	Monroe, Fla.	Key West.
Pleasant Prarie,	Muscatine, Iowa.	Melpeine.
Cold Water,	Laurens, S. C.	——
Cross Hill,	" "	——
Bulgars Mills,	Coosa, Ala.	——
Camp Hill,	Tallapoosa, "	——
Dayton,	Marengo, "	——
Kowaliga,	Tallapoosa, "	——
Reubensville,	De Kalb, "	——
Starlington,	Butler, "	——
Stow's Ferry,	Tallapoosa, "	——
Sweet Water,	Marengo, "	——
Turkey Town,	Cherokee, "	——
Okapila,	Loundes, Ga.	——
Tallapoosa,	Carroll, "	——
Woodlawn,	Murray, "	——
Bentonville,	Johnson, N. C.	——
Sandy Level,	" "	——
Mountain Island,	Gaston, "	——
St. Andrews Bay,	Washington, Fla.	Marianna.
South Hartford,	Oxford, Me.	Hartford.
Milltown,	Putnam, N. Y.	Browsters Station.

Presidential Appointments.

Helena, Phillips, Ark., A. B. Schroeder.
Hornellsville, Steuben, N. Y., J. W. Shelley.
Macon, Bibb, Ga., J. H. Washington.
Saint Louis, St. Louis, La., J. S. Fullerton.
Fairfield, Jefferson, Iowa, Elizabeth McAllister.
Salem, Salem, N. J., W. B. Robertson.
Paterson, Passaic, N. J., Darius Wells.
Northfield, Washington, Vt., George W. Soper.
Nashua, Hillsboro', N. H., George Swain.
Tamaqua, Schuylkill, Pa., Mrs. H. L. McGnigan.
Pittsburgh, Alleghany, Pa., J. H. McClelland.
Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, N. Y., A. B. Smith.
Portsmouth, Scioto, Ohio, Oliver Wood.
Oswego, Oswego, N. Y., D. H. Erwin.
Camden, Oneida, N. Y., Albert Bickford.
Palmyra, Wayne, N. Y., C. J. Ferrin.
Rockford, Winnebago, Ill., A. S. Miller.
Jacksonville, Morgan, Ill., Horace Chapin.
Monmouth, Warren, Ill., J. M. Turnbull.
Decatur, Macon, Ill., George Peak.
Atlanta, Logan, Ill., C. H. Ormsby.
Attica, Fountain, Ind., C. P. Morford.
Shelbyville, Shelby, Ind., John Hendricks.
Evansville, Vanderburg, Ind., A. T. Whittlesey.
Warsaw, Hancock, Ill., J. C. Coolidge.
Iowa City, Johnson, Iowa, E. W. Lucas.
Oskaloosa, Marshall, Iowa, W. E. Shepherd.
Stillwater, Washington, Minn., B. R. Pierce.
Utica, Oneida, N. Y., C. H. Hopkins.
Rome, Oneida, N. Y., E. H. Shelley.
Niagara Falls, Niagara, N. Y., William Poole.
Saratoga Springs, Saratoga, N. Y., M. A. Pike.
Frederick, Frederick, Md., G. W. F. Vernon.
Watertown, Jefferson, Wis., J. T. Moak.
Manchester, Hillsboro', N. H., B. P. Cilley.
Shelburne Falls, Franklin, Mass., Alfred Bowen.
Burlington, Des Moines, Iowa, Clarke Dunham.
Ottumwa, Wapello, Iowa, J. M. Hedrick.
Alfred, York, Me., L. H. Roberts.
Auburn, Androscoggin, Me., J. A. Hill.
Milbury, Worcester, Mass., R. E. Bowen.
Waterbury, New Haven, Ct., J. J. Jacques.
Springfield, Clark, Ohio, Ellen Sanderson.
Troy, Miami, Ohio, Harriet E. Drury.
Salem, Columbia, Ohio, Conley Townsend.
Grand Rapids, Kent, Mich., S. O. Kingsbury.
Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo, Mich., J. A. Walter.
Cold Spring, Putnam, N. Y., S. B. Allis.
Hudson, Columbia, N. Y., J. G. Palen.
Kansas City, Jackson, Mo., Francis Foster.
Red Wing, Goodhue, Minn., Abram Wright.
Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minn., Cyrus Aldrich.
Keokuk, Lee, Iowa, J. C. Parrott.
Elgin, Kane, Ill., G. B. Raymond.
Pekin, Tazewell, Ill., George Naylor
Green Bay, Brown, Wis., C. R. Tyler.
Janesville, Rock, Wis., T. J. Ruger.
Kenosha, Kenosha, Wis., P. S. Lovell.
Valparaiso, Porter, Ind., Charles Keach.
Plymouth, Marshall, Ind., O. H. P. Barley.
La Porte, La Porte, Ind., J. W. Munday.
Detroit, Wayne, Mich., F. W. Swift.
Jackson, Jackson, Mich., W. L. Seaton.
East Saginaw, Saginaw, Mich., Perry Joslyn.
Dowagiac, Cass, Mich., W. H. Campbell.
Sturgis, St. Joseph, Mich., Calvin Hood.
Niles, Berrien, Mich., Harvey Palmer.
Marshall, Calhoun, Mich., S. B. Lacey,
Three Rivers, St. Joseph, Mich., Albert Ramsey.
Elmira, Chemung, N. Y., W. T. Post.
Cazenovia, Madison, N. Y., E. B. Crandall,
Fremont, Sandusky, Ohio, H. B. Buckland.
Bucyrus, Crawford, Ohio, W. C. Lemert.
Columbus, Bartholomew, Ind., Joseph Whitten.
Delphi, Carroll, Ind., J. C. Hannum.
Madison, Jefferson, Ind., C. F. Goffin.
Warsaw, Kosciusko, Ind., J. N. Runyan.
Lockport, Will, Ill., G. M. Lynd,
Kewanee, Henry, Ill., N. H. Pratt.
Moline, Rock Island, Ill., William Kerns.
Mineral Point, Iowa, Wis., Philip Lawrence.
Sparta, Monroe, Wis., David McBride.
Appleton, Outagamie, Wis., C. H. Russell.
Wheeling, Ohio, W. Va., C. J. Rawling.
Kanawha C. H., Kanawha, W. Va., L. L. Comstock.
Montrose, Susquehanna, Pa., H. J. Webb.
Paducah, McCracken, Ky., W. H. Sinck.
Newton, Sussex, N. J., J. F. Conger.
Camden, Camden, N. J., R. H. Lee.
Salem, Essex, Mass., W. W. Lander.
Columbia, Boone, Mo., Mrs. F. E. Lathrop.
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah, A. W. Street.
Independence, Buchanan, Iowa, E. C. Little.
Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa, V. J. Williams.
Cedar Falls, Black Hawk, Iowa, Fred. Borhnler.
Waterloo, Black Hawk, Iowa, Horace Barrou.
Decatur, Morgan, Ala., Jacob Henry.
Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Kan., D. L. Payne.

Re-opened Offices.

Loboville, Perry, Tenn.	Grooverville, Brooks, Ga.
Herndon, Burke, Ga.	Pleasant Hill, Dallas, Ala.
Flint, Cherokee, Ark.	Grape Creek, Gillespie, Texas.
Shannon, Itawamba, Miss.	Cross Anchor, Spartanburg, S.C.

Names Changed.

New Smyrna, Orange, Fla. to Orange Port.
Park Hall, St. Mary's, Md., to Fairfield
Bigler's Mills, York, Va., to Rippon Hall
Irvine, Warren, Pa., to Irvineton.
Phelpstown, Ingham, Mich., to Webbeville.
Jerusalem Station, Queens, N. Y., to Central Park.
Symme's Run, Lawrence, Ohio, to Frampton.
Warm Springs, Perry, Pa., to Falling Springs,
Oglo Station, Lee, Ill., to Ashton
Pera Station, Champaign, to Ludlow,
Ontario Centre, Wayne, N. Y., to Ontario.
Sabastapol, Napa, Cal., to Yountville.
Tripton, Jennings, Ind., to North Vernon.
Covington Ferry, Marshall, Ky., to Birdwell.
Mills Point, Ottawa, Mich., to Spring Lake.
Bergen, Vernon, Wis., to Genoa.
Looking Glass, Clinton, Ill., to New Baden.
Jones, Vermillion, Ind., to St. Bernice.
Crocker, St. Lawrence, N. Y., to Massena Springs.
Smithfield Station, Mahoning, Ohio, to Beloit.
Francis Station, Milwaukee, Wis., to Francis Station.
Hillsborough, Washington, Pa., to Scenery Hill.
Willey Roy, Butler, Pa., to Rose Point, in Lawrence Co.
Miles' Ranch, Richardson, Neb., to Wells' Mills.
Tyro, Jefferson, Mo., to Vineland.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Dead Letters.

In the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop letters*.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully Chap. 35, Regulations of 1866, and Sections 1 and 2, Act of June 12, 1866.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any questions as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents per half ounce, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

DISTRIBUTING POST OFFICES.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Savanah, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Columbus, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Nashville, Tenn.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Memphis, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
Chicago, Ill.	Napoleon, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	

Postmasters at the smaller offices will send all registered letters addressed to offices beyond their respective States to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route—enclosing them, with the registered letter bill, in envelopes, addressed to the Postmaster of that office, sending the return bill there also, and treating them exactly as if intended for *delivery* there.

POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arizona, Navada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Kansas. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

MARKING STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Portland* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore, Chicago and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is 1 cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)	35	cents.
Six times per week, per quarter, (3 mos.)	30	"
For Tri-Weekly, " "	15	"
For Semi-Weekly, " "	10	"
For Weekly, " "	6	"

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one-quarter* and a third, *one-quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one-quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions,) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &c., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, [viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Juffa, Kerassund, Latokia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,] can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory,* being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—See special table of rates on newspapers and periodicals, forwarded to Germany and other places, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stiched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium,* comes fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, EXCEPT CUBA, BY BRITISH PACKET, OR PARTLY BY BRITISH AND PARTLY BY UNITED STATES PACKET.—Newspapers four cents each; prepayment required. To BRITISH WEST INDIES AND CUBA.—Newspapers and other printed matter, two cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment required.

Postage via Bremen or Hamburg Mails

ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS TO THE COUNTRIES NAMED BELOW.

	Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.
Bremen, by Bremen mail	3 cents each	1 cent per ounce.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail	3 "	1 " "
Prussia, Austria and German States, by Bremen or Hamburg	3 "	1½ c. " "
Lauenburg by Bremen mail	3 "	1½ c. "
Lauenburg by Hamburg mail	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Schleswig, Holstein and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Sweden by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 2c. per 1½ oz.
Norway "	3c. ea. & 3½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 4c. per 1½ oz.
Holland "	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Russia "	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Switzerland "	4 cents each	1½ c. per oz. & 1c. per ¾ oz.
Italy "	5 "	1½ c. per oz. & 2c. per ¾ oz.
Turkey "	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 6½c. per 1½ oz.
Greece "	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.
Australia, India and China, via Marseilles	3c. ea. & 9c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 9c. per 1½ oz.
by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste	3c. ea. & 2c. per ¾ oz.	6½ c. per oz. & 2c. per ¾ oz.

The above charges are, in each case, in full to destination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen or Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg to points of destination. PREPAYMENT REQUIRED.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
" " [Way	5.00 A. M., 2.00 P. M.
East Mail	5.00 A. M.
"	1.30 P. M., 6.00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat]	4.00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5.0 A. M.	2.30 P. M.
South	5.00 A. M.
"	4.30 P. M.
"	5.30 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]	10.30 P. M.
West, [via Allentown] 7.00 A. M., 4.00,	6.30 P. M.
Calif'a [by steamer] 1st, 11th, 21st, ea. month,	10.30 A. M.
" [overland via Allentown] 7 A. M.	6.30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.	8.30 P. M.
Erie Mail	5.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
" [Way]	5.00 A. M., 3.30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport	2.00 P. M.
Long Island	5.00 A. M.
"	2.30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 6.15, 8.00 A. M.; 4.00, 11.30 P. M. [Way] 11.00 A. M.; 7.45 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, 11.30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10.30 A. M.; 1.30, 6.00 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5.30 A. M.; [by Boat] 7.00 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 5.45 A. M.; 6.00, 10.30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 8.30, 12.30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 5.30 A. M.; 4.30 P. M. [via Erie Railway] 7.30 A. M.; 1.00, 4.00, 10.30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st, each month; [Overland, via Allentown] 5.30 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The Post Office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 6.30 P. M. to 11.00 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor, and also readily to make returns of these postages in your Quarterly Account Current.

The principle upon which the system is based is thus expressed—"No *debt* for postage is recognised by the Post Office Department, nor in this system. *Credit* for payment is given by inserting in the proper quarter column of the year the amount of postage received for that quarter on the publication opposite the name of which it is set."—See Regulations of 1866, secs. 310, 311.

The blanks are arranged, and directions given readily to comply with this and other requirements in relation to Newspaper and Box Accounts.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of Post Office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class, and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets	$1 50
For fifteen sheets	2 00

After which Postmasters ordering in quantities of from Ten to Twenty Sheets will be furnished by mail, postpaid, at the rate of $8 per 100 sheets.

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1,000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

Over these quantities, for large offices, an additional amount, to cover *Postage,* will be required.

Those soliciting sample sheets are informed, that a correct idea of the system can be formed only by the explanations and directions which with the blank sheets comprise the work, and can be sent only as advertised.

The work is issued in the cheapest possible form, that its adoption may be very general.

COMMENDATIONS FROM POSTMASTERS.

P. O. Olean, N. Y.—"I consider it indispensable to the correct keeping of the Paper and Box Rent Accounts according to Postal Law; its simplicity and the facility with which these accounts are kept by your system, renders it a benefaction to Postmasters."

P. O. Orono, Me.—"For *cheapness, certainty,* and *simplicity,* I think it unsurpassed by any work which I have seen, and is fully adapted to a ready compliance with the requirements of Postal Law and Regulations. I would earnestly recommend it to all Country Postmasters who wish to avoid the perplexity of keeping Newspaper and Box Rent Accounts, and I think if once used, no Postmaster would be without it."

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Box 5532, New York P. O., N. N.

Important to Postmasters.

THE undersigned tenders his thanks to those Postmasters who have adopted his system for keeping the Quarterly Record of Box-Rents and Postages; and informs such as have not adopted it, that a fifth edition is prepared, larger than either of those heretofore issued. He offers his system as the result of thirteen years' experience in P. O. business, and believes that its simplicity recommends it to all Postmasters who desire a simple and easy method of keeping Postage Accounts.

The following testimonials are selected from many received:

BRANDON, VT.—I am greatly pleased with the Book; just what every Postmaster should have.

RATHBONE, W. VA.—I have given the Book a thorough examination, and do not hesitate to pronounce it complete; and it should be in the possession of every P. M. who desires correctness and system in the management of his accounts.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.—The P. O. Account Book you sent me, I immediately put into use. I am very much pleased with it. It gives me pleasure to state that it justifies its most favorable description as a labor-saving Book. I most cheerfully recommend it to all Postmasters.

OLYMPIA, WASH. TER.—I have received your P. O. Account Book, and after a careful examination, I believe it to be just such a book as all P. M.'s need.

Prices have been arranged as low as the books can be afforded, bound and *ready* for use.

No. 1, containing	64 pages,	$2.50.		
No. 2, "	106 "	4.00,	ex. binding	$5.00
No. 3, "	202 "	5.00,	" "	6.00
No. 4, "	276 "	7.50,	" "	8.50
No. 5, "	376 "	10.00,	" "	12.00

Larger sizes made to order for the largest offices.

Nos. 1 and 2 sent by mail post paid. Other sizes by express. No. 1, designed for the *smallest* offices. No. 2, for offices supplying two to five thousand inhabitants. Larger sizes for larger offices. The books are designed for *four* years. They are made of fine paper, printed headings, paged, alphabetted and well bound.

The plan is simple, accurate, and can be learned from descriptive circular, which will be sent on application.

Postmasters should order the *right* size for their offices, always remit price with order, and address

M. H. STONE,
Asst. P. M.,
Burlington, Vt.

May, 1t.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail; If sent by Mail, Letter Postage to be added.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
March '67, tf. 45 Maiden Lane, New York.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY & SON,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continue to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 80 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

A LADY who has held a commission for more than two years, and has had the entire charge of a Post Office of the third class, desires a position as P. O. clerk. References satisfactory.

1t Address EDITOR U. S. MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspapers.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Acapulco	....	10	2	‡
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton	....	33	4	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Adrianople, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Africa, (West Coast,) British mail	....	33	4	....
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt	....	21	2	....
do do do by Brit pkt.	....	5	2	....
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail	....	*35	11	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*30	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.	....	21	4	....
do do do by Brit. pkt.	....	5	4	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)	....	*30	6	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54	....	....
Antivari, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
Argentine Republic, via England	....	45	4	....
do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux	30	60	....	....
Ascension, via England	....	45	4	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do do via Panama	....	22	6	§
do by private ship from New York or Boston	....	5	2	‡
do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.)	*30	*60	....	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez	....	37	¶	¶
do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste	....	55	¶	¶
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42	....	....
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)	....	*30	6	....
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	51	57	8	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	4	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do closed mail, via England	....	*27	5	5
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*18	....	....
do open mail, via London, by American pkt	....	21	2	....
do do do by British packet	....	5	2	....
Belgrade do do by American pkt.	....	21	7	....
do do do by British packet	....	5	7	....
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Beyrout, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada	....	18	6	§
Bolivia	....	34	6	§
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	8	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	10	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	45	4	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....
do Am. packet	....	10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do Bremen mail	....	*10	¶	¶
do Hamburg mail	....	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles	....	*10	2	‡
do do do exceeding 3000 miles	....	*15	2	‡
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Buenaventura	....	18	6	4
Buenos Ayres, via England	....	45	4	....
do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux	30	60	....	....
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey.)				
Canada	....	*10	2	....
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	....
Candia, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.	....	21	4	....
do do do by British packet	....	5	4	....
Canea, British mail, by American packet	....	21	2	....
do do by British packet	....	5	2	....
do Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southampton	....	45	8	....
do do do Marseilles	....	53	8	....
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	....
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....
Carthagena	....	18	6	§
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt.	....	21	6	....
do do do by British packet	....	5	6	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
Chili	....	34	6	4
China, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail via Trieste	....	55	¶	¶
do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez	....	37	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship	....	3	....	....
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*32	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.	....	21	2	....
do do do by Brit. pkt.	....	5	2	....
Corsica, British mail, by American packet	....	21	2	....
do do by British packet	....	5	2	....
do French mail	*15	*30	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	‡
Cuba	....	10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England	....	45	4	....
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)	....	*33	9	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54	....	‡
Durazzo, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	....	....
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.	....	21	6	....
do do by British packet	....	5	6	....
do Prussian closed mail	....	68	13	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez	....	37	¶	¶
do by Bremen or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste	....	55	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60	....	....
do (Brit. Farther Ind.) by Prus. clos. ml.	....	35	....	....
do (All other places in and beyond East Indies,) by Prussian closed mail	....	59	....	....
Ecuador	....	34	6	4
Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	8	....
do (except Alexandria,) Prus. closed mail	....	35	11	....
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	30	....	....
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[To places excepted above, 21c. by U.S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.]				
Falkland Islands, via England	....	33	4	....
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42	....	‡
do Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
Galatz, Prussian closed mail	....	*33	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt	....	21	2	....
do do do by Brit. pkt	....	5	2	....
Gallipoli, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Gambia, via England	....	33	4	....
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)	....	*30	6	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
Gibraltar French mail	21	42	....	....
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt	....	21	4	1
do do by British packet	....	5	4	1
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*25	¶	¶
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*24	2	....
Greece, French mail	*30	*60	....	....
do Prussian closed mail	....	*38	14	....
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail	....	*35	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.	....	21	4	....
do do do by British pkt	....	5	4	....
Guadaloupe	....	18	4	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	‡
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail	....	10	¶	¶
do Bremen mail	....	*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Hanover, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Havana—see Cuba				
Hayti, via England	....	29	4	....
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt	....	21	2	....
do do do in British pkt	....	5	2	....
do do via England, by private ship	....	33	4	....
Holland, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England	....	*27	2	....
do by American packet, via Belgium	....	*17	4	5
do by Breman or Hamburg mail	....	*18	¶	¶
Honduras	....	34	6	....
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do do via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do by French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	30	....	....
do Prussian closed mail	....	35	10	....
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
Ineboli, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....
do Prussian closed mail	....	*38	....	....
do British mail, via England	35	49	4	....
Italy—See Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina, (See Turkey) by French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Jaffa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	....	....
do open British mail, by American packet	....	21	2	....
do do do by British packet	....	5	2	....
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do Prussian closed mail	....	59	....	....
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Jerusalem, (See Turkey) British mail	....	33	4	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do French mail	....	53	....	....
Larnica, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)	....	*33	6	....
do by Bremen mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail	....	*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Latakia, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail	....	33	4	....
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	....	*42	11	....
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail	....	*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lubec, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lucca, British mail, by American packet	....	21	2	....
do do by British packet	....	5	2	....
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Luxemburg, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Mabe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Majorca, British mail	....	33	6	....
do French mail	21	42	....	....
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., Am. pkt.	....	21	4	....
do do do British packet	....	5	4	....
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Martinique, via England	....	29	4	....
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Mexico	....	10	2	‡
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Pr. cl'd ml.	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Messina, Prussian closed mail	....	38	6	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Minorca, by British mail	....	33	6	....
do French mail	21	42	....	....
Mitylene, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)	....	*42	11	....
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail	....	28	6	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*32	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	8	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	10	....
do French mail	....	60	....	....
Monteviedo, via England	....	45	4	....
do via France, by Fr. ml. fr. Bordeaux	30	60	....	....
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail	....	28	6	....
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	....	*24	¶	¶
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	5	2	‡
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	8	....
do do Marseilles	....	53	8	....
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England	....	*27	2	....
do by American packet, via Belg.	....	*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*18	¶	¶
New Brunswick	....	*10	2	‡
Newfoundland	....	10	2	‡
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.)	....	18	6	....
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
do by mail to San Francisco	....	3	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do via Panama	....	22	6	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of	....	34	6	....
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	....	*42	15	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*25	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66	....	‡
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs				
Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)	....	*30	6	....
do by Bremen mail	....	*13	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Panama	....	10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England	....	45	4	....
Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	....	*42	11	....
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
Penang, British mail, via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Peru	....	22	6	§
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do do French mail	30	60	....	....
Placentia, Prussian closed mail	....	28	6	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
do French mail	27	54	....	....
Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)	....	*37	6	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*29	3	1
do French mail	*30	*60	....	1
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana	....	18	4	....
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	8	....
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail	....	25	¶	¶
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. A. Prov				
Prussia, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	1
Rhodes, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail	....	44	12	....
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	24	¶	¶
Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	....	*42	....	....
Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)	....	*37	8	....
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail	....	*20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Rastchuck, (See Turkey) by French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco	....	3	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	....	*42	11	....
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburgh, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do do do Fr. mail	*21	*42	....	....
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Schleswig Holstein, by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54	....	....
do Prussian closed mail [if prepaid 28c.]	....	*30	6	....
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail	....	35	....	....
do do French mail	30	60	....	....
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.	....	21	2	....
do do do do by Brit. pkt.	....	5	2	....
Seres, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Servia, by Prussian closed mail	....	35	....	....
do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria	21	42	2	‡
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do do via Southampton	....	45	6	....
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail	....	47	6	....
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	....
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.	....	21	2	....
do do do do by Brit. pkt.	....	5	2	....
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American packet	....	21	....	....
do do do by British packet	....	5	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
Sophia, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Spain, British mail, by American packet	....	21	2	....
do do by British packet	....	5	2	....
do French mail	21	42	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail	....	*25	¶	¶
St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica	....	18	6	....
do via Havana	....	34	6	....
Sulina, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.)	....	*38	10	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*21	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66	....	‡
St. Helena, via England	....	45	4	....
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.)	....	*35	9	....
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail	....	*19	¶	¶
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. packet	33	45	6	....
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt.	....	21	4	....
do do do by Brit. pkt.	....	5	4	....
Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt.	....	21	....	....
do do do by British pkt.	....	5	....	....
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.	....	21	....	....
do do do by British pkt.	....	5	....	....
do Prus. closed mail, (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	....
TURKEY [Europ. & Asiatic,] *by Prus. closed mail*				
a. Alexandretta, Latakia, Merseni & Tripoli (Syria)	....	35	....	....
b. Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavalia, Constantinople, Czernawoda, Candia, Canea, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendgi, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopoli, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo	....	*35	....	....
c. All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic) by Prussian closed mail	....	35	....	....
(Newspapers to Turkey by Prussian closed mail via Jerusalem 14c. ea.; via Trieste, 11c. ea.)				
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
By Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*32	¶	¶
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt	....	21	2	....
do do by British pkt	....	5	2	....
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	....
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c,)	....	*42	11	‡
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
† Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux	30	60	....	‡
do British mail, via England	....	45	4	....
Velona, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	....
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	‡
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Varna, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	....
do open mail, via Lond., by American packet	....	21	4	‡
do do do by British packet	....	5	4	....
Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)	....	*30	6	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	4	....
do by American Ven. packet	....	10	3	....
Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n	....	33	6	....
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Volo, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	....
West Indies, Brit.	....	10	2	....
do not Brit., (exc. Cuba,) Brit. m'l v. Hav.	....	18	4	‡
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail	....	28	6	‡
do by Breman or Hamburg mail	....	30	¶	¶
Wurtemberg, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.	....	21	2	....
do do do in Brit. pkt.	....	5	2	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....

† Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.
¶ For postage on Newspapers and Periodicals by this route, see Table on inside page. § Pamphlets and Periodicals, 10 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland pre-payment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. } *10 cents when not over 8,000 miles from the line of crossing. *15 cents when distance exceeds 8000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be pre-paid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular pre-paid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States, on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States, on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be REGISTERED on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, &c.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is pre-paid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Phillipine Islands, which are rated at 8 cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French Packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of pre-payment to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the sea ports of the Indies, or of the Sea of China, to which the English packets ply, and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, &c.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is 4 cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) 2 cents per four ounce or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, &c.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction, "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in the French Mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed, "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent "via France;" otherwise they may be mis-sent in the open mail to Liverpool, by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of May, 1867.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	Date of Departure from Boston.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	....	S. Pac. & Cen. Amer.
Nicaragua	U. S.	1	....	Nicaraguay.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	1	....	Europe via. Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	2	....	Havana & West Indies.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	2	....	Eur. v. South'n & Brem.
French	France	4	....	French mail via Brest.
Dales	U. S.	4	....	Ireland via. Queenstown.
Hamburg	U. S.	4	....	Eur. v. South. & Hamb.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	7	8	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	9	....	Havana.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	9	....	Eur. v. South'n & Brem.
Havre	U. S.	11	....	French mail, via Havre.
Dales	U. S.	11	....	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	11	....	Ger. States v. Hamburg.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11	....	S. Pac., Cen. Amer., Australia & Kingston, Ja.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	15	....	Europe via Liverpool.
*Havana	U. S.	16	....	Havana.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	16	....	Eur. v. South'n & Brem.
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	18	....	Havana and Nassau.
French	France	18	....	French mail via Brest.
Hamburg	Hamburg	18	....	Eur. v. South'n & Bam.
Dales	U. S.	18	....	Ireland.
Nicaragua	U. S.	20	....	Nicaragua.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	21	22	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	....	S, Pac. & Cen. America.
Brazil	U. S.	21	....	Brazil, W. Indies & Argentine Confederation.
Havana	U. S.	23	....	Havana.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	23	....	Eur. v. South'n & Brem.
Dales	U. S.	25	....	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	Hamburg	25	....	Ger. States v. Hamburg.
Havre	U. S.	25	....	French mail via Havre.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	29	....	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	30	....	Havana.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	30	....	Eur. v. South'n & Brem.

EXTRA MAIL DAY.—The N. German Lloyd (Bremen) Line of Steamers will depart every Thursday, on and after the 21st of March, with the Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this Steamer.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Vol. VII., No. 9. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1867. Whole No. 81.

"The Country Postmaster."

In a recently published work, entitled "Homespun; or, Five-and-twenty Years Ago," we find the following sketch of "The Country Postmaster"—as he existed, we presume, at that period. From certain peculiarities of the writer's style, we should judge that the work was written, as its sub-title would indicate, at least a quarter of a century ago, and that in the interval between that date and the present the author was so busily occupied with other matters that he did not find leisure to revise and correct divers crude and awkward forms of expression, or to reconstruct some rather mixed metaphors and slip-shod sentences, in which he indulges. We should like to know, for instance, what he *thinks* he means by such a use as he makes below of the word "*caviare*"—also how any possible "anatomical arrangement" of "odd heads," "odd bodies," "spare legs," and "spare arms," could "present" anybody with the "manners common to country boys," and how he expects his readers' imaginations to stand the strain required of them in connecting "Rajahs" and "Moguls" with "wigwams." We hope, too, that in his next edition he will inform us what "it" was that the boy who was "on the lookout for his pretty sister near the counter" grabbed and carried off. Was it the counter, his sister, or his own hand? But perhaps we had better let our readers criticize for themselves:

"A country post-office, as a general matter, is simply a country store, with some odd corner railed off for secresy, if not security. Anybody can go around behind there, if he is so fortunate as to be in the confidence, social or political, of the village Postmaster. It is chiefly the women who step up to that desk timidly and doubtingly, as if asking a favor—or sidle along as girls do, and inquire for a letter in the softest whisper, lest even their names should be pronounced aloud in that public presence. To the rude boys the place is *caviare*. For them alone is the iron rail spiked down so rigidly into the counter, to keep off trousers' stuffs and heavy swinging boots.

Kegs and barrels—nail-boxes and soap-boxes—customers and letter-writers—men and boys—women and dogs—the box-stove and the Department letter-boxes—are all mingled at the post-office establishment with picturesque incongruity. Of a close winter evening the apartment is redolent of savors unnumbered and indescribable. A row of men sit perched upon the smooth-faced counter; a row of boys and men, too, sit on boxes and nail-kegs opposite the stove; whistling idlers stand and stare at the hoe and mop handles so nicely balanced overhead, possibly calculating whether they would hurt much if they fell on their crowns; the iron stove roars, and growls and sputters, from being frequently stirred up with sticks; little boys come in every few minutes, and look up into the expressionless faces of the men sitting idly around—or listen attentively with open mouths, to what they happen to be gossiping about, and then run uneasily out again; in the solemn pauses the dull and heavy ticking of a wooden-wheeled Connecticut clock, perched up among the snuff-jars and preserve-pots, sounds like Fate, solemnly notching off Time as it passes; now and then one of them with an acuter sense of hearing (or longer ears, perhaps,) than the rest, lifts his head and announces that "the stage is coming;" and like the turningover of your hand, all present get up and shake themselves out, against the arrival of the government messenger and the fetching-in of the mail-bags.

It makes a pretty scene. Teniers might have added it to his portfolio. How extremely odd it strikes one, thinking of all the men in a little town grouped around a hot stove in a country store, under a full headway of gossip about the affairs of other people, and, to appearance, as much impressed with the weight of their responsibility as if the nation itself rested upon their round shoulders.

Their wives at home, poor women—else how would the affairs of the house get on?—*they* must not go a-gadding; but the *lords*—they may sit about in the post-office till they have to come home for patches to their trousers'-seats, and not a word of complaint must be uttered against it!

Well, and the mail-coach rattles up. If in the winter, it is after dark a long while; but if it be summer weather, the sweet twilight is gloaming all over the town. * * *

The echoes of the driver's voice are to be heard all over the secluded streets—'Get up along! *G'lang!*' The heavy rattling of the wheels makes music against the sides of the meeting-house, and fills the town with the notes of its warning. The post-office door opens, and forth steps a boy to take the mail; and a pencil of light from the one or two tallow dips within projects itself far out into the desert of darkness.

The cluttered little office is instantly in a hubbub. Every eye is turned on the mail-bag and the Postmaster. At this particular moment, the latter is at his zenith. The bystanders watch him as he proceeds to void the responsible pouch of its precious contents. They count up every package, parcel and newspaper that comes to the light, and appear as much pleased with what they discover as children are over the miscellaneous contents of their Christmas stockings. They give their minds to the study of color, size, thickness and relative importance of each article that is exposed.

Many of those nearest the counter, and those who, by reason of age or property-value, feel 'privileged' in the place, venture upon taking a piece of mail-matter into their hands, which they proceed to 'heft,' and make shrewd computations about. Some of the more forward lads crowd up under the men's elbows; and you can find an odd head here, and an odd body there, and a spare leg or arm somewhere else, which, anatomically arranged, would fairly present you with the manners common to country boys in a post-office, at the hour when the mail arrives.

In good time, the contents of the bag are all assorted; that is to say, after waiting and *waiting*. It would astonish an old Hollander himself—what a dreadfully *slow* man the Postmaster is. The more there is pressing upon him for dispatch, the less he is actually able to accomplish. Nothing confuses him, for he will not permit it. Still, the miscellaneous talk about the room does bother him, and he now and then looks up sharply over his spectacles, as a thorough schoolmaster looks around his little realm of a school-room.

When, at length, the critical moment does come, he begins without the perceptible flutter of a nerve. 'Mr. Atkins!' he calls out in a tone of appropriate solemnity. The gentleman of that name makes a half bow, as if he would say, 'Excuse me for a moment, all hands,'—slips off his seat on the head of a barrel of Genesee flour, standing in the darkest corner of the store, and supplicatingly holds out his hand above the counter. Or, if he cannot pierce the crowd, a file of good men and true pass over the documents to him from head-quarters, every one of whom embraces such opportunity to study the post-mark as the tallowy flare of the light affords him.

'Mr. Battles!' again sings out the official at the desk. Everybody looks around to find Mr. Battles. He is sought after with as anxious care as the hundredth sheep that went astray. His acquaintance explore every corner and cranny, look one side and another of the stove-pipe, and finally respond, 'not here!' Then, 'Mr. Cannikin!' He comes forward as far as the jam permits him, and is put in possession of his mail, much after the style of Mr. Atkins. Then, 'Miss Fairmade!' at which some of the young men exchange jokes in a low voice, while a little boy—who has been on the lookout for his pretty sister near the counter—reaches out his hand and makes an effective grab for it, and carries it off.

So on, through the list. To those who go without a word to their own boxes and bring away their mails with a tap on the glass, this picture may seem an exaggeration; but back in the country, and altogether beyond town-reach, it will be recognized at a glance for the truth. Again and again have we heard our name called out in the ears of the town magnates, and received what mail matter was rightfully ours, through the hands of we could not tell how many accommodating men and boys, mixed together in officious confusion.

On mooted points of law—especially constitutional law—the country Postmaster is strong beyond any one's estimate. He has the mother-wit to keep a handful of stray old Congressional Reports, bound and lettered, on the dusty shelf at his back, as well as a more solid-looking copy of the Statutes, in imposing calf; and, with this legal stock in trade, he sets the town at defiance. Of course he is not to be contradicted on matters pertaining to the nation and its welfare; for, sustaining such close relations with the government, how is it to be supposed that any man *can* know some things as well as he? Even Goldsmith's schoolmaster is no match for him in the line of 'arguing still.' Not even a member of the President's Cabinet can give an opinion with more pragmatic precision, or deliver himself with greater assurance of the intentions of the august Washington authorities. He stands for the village Rajah—the Great Mogul—at the head of the political wigwam of the place. National politics take their local coloring by being passed through the rather opaque medium of his official commentary. He is sketched, in the party's mind, as the one man who keeps the keys, the seals, and the secrets. If a single man contemplates so reckless a step as party back-sliding, or defection, *he*, of all the rest, is close behind him to make him quake in whatever clothes he happens to have on.

Thus does the Postmaster practically become the centre of town patronage and town consequence. All look up to him, as they do to the village flag-staff, from which the 'stars and stripes' are in the habit of waving. If any grumble at this or at that, it makes very little difference; they are obliged to keep on even terms with him, and pocket all their dissatisfactions in silence. The women either like or dislike him—and that very decidedly. The younger portion, however, are careful to drop no syllable that can reach the Postmaster's family, and so make infinite trouble for themselves.

When they trip across into the office, they expect a joke from him, rather slyly, about their distant correspondents—which shows with what studious thoroughness he informs himself, and what a memory, passing all wonder, he has. Indeed, it affords him intense satisfaction to poke fun at the girls about their beaux, and to tease them, with intent to draw forth still more of their little love-secrets.

Thus, no doubt, would he like to pass long afternoons, alternately running over odd papers which tardy subscribers have failed to call for, and gossipping with the girls concerning the trifling love-secrets that form the staple of their love-letters from pieces not always very far off.

It is, therefore, an unpardonable mistake to take city postmasters—the New York, Philadelphia and Boston magnates—as the fair representatives of these officials throughout the land. If you would make a study of the Postmaster, you must contemplate those who, under government favor, form the rank-and-file of the office-holding army. In the rural districts the real Postmaster excels. There he stands forth, statuesque in his glory—columnar and individual in the social landscape. The whole town leans on him—revolves around him. He attracts all local and personal interests, like iron-filings, to his official lodestone."

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO,
May, 1867.

The times have been that when the month of May had come, the genial, gentle, life-renewing Spring, robed in gay flowers, sat in her greatest state, dispensing nature's bounties until the earth and air grew resonant with melody, and redolent with perfumes; but alas! how changed! That very May that whilom from her green lap threw the yellow cowslip and the pale primrose, is come and well nigh gone, but we miss the beauty and the sweet odor of the flowers, and the warbling harmony of birds. The young grass and the green grain have scarcely burst through the turf, and the leaves and the buds on the trees still remain in barkey bondage. There was an ancient heathen custom, and I think it was a beautiful one, of devoting the last four days of April and the first of May to the honor of Flora and Pomona, who were imagined the deities presiding over the fruit and flowers—but their Aprils and Mays must have been a good deal less moist and frosty than ours of to-day. Professor Agassiz pronounces, and we regard his teachings as *ex cathedra*, that this earth of ours at some remote period away back in the faded ages was entirely covered with glaciers. History repeats itself—why may not the mysteries of creation? That the seasons are gradually changing is beyond dispute—and there is reason to suppose that we are gradually swinging round to the cold period again—but whether we are or not, the divisions of the year are evidently getting mixed, and Almanac-makers will have to go in for a new deal. "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring" is something more than a poetic fancy just now. The cheerful sun and bright glimpses of blue sky, the freshness of the woods and fields, the hum of bees, and the music of birds, and a thousand other vernal glories, do not as of yore gladden the heart and feast the eye of those who seek the country for a new instalment of pure air, and a new lease of life—but instead thereof, we have week after week of dull, dreary, snowy, rainy, cheerless, melancholy weather, neither torrid nor frigid, but a kind of 'arf and 'arf temperature, capricious as a pretty woman, and as disagreeable as the old Harry, to which either extreme would be infinitely preferable—and in a country so vast as ours, such extremes can be found in the hot breath of the sunny South, or the freezing air of Walrussia—as he of the *Herald* calls our newly acquired territory on the northwest coast—if one had time and tin to "go for them."

But if the seasons vary, the customs of the country do not—and the annual April and May exodus of families from one locality to another—from town to town, from farm to farm, and from house to house, with all their worldly gear, is as much a part of the business of housekeeping, as cooking, washing and nursing. This, however, has always been the habit of humanity even when dwelling in tents, although it was not so much trouble to move then as now, and tempers were not tried so much by the damage done by careless help to household and kitchen furniture. Modern usage has proven one great advantage over the ancient—it superinduces cleanliness, and premises that have suffered for want of soap and water, paper, paint or repairs are pretty certain to have this yearly tribute paid. Shavings, soap suds and white lead speed the parting and welcome the coming tenant, and confusion generally reigns supreme for a fortnight before and after the change of domestic domicils. Shops and stores, and offices, public and private, come in too for their share of this periodical benefit, and with the renewed appearance business apparently receives a fresh impetus, and the investment evidently pays well—but it is a singular fact—and it has come under my own observation, (accidentally of course,) that post-offices very rarely submit to these yearly scrubbing, scraping, painting or glazing visitations internally or externally. Possibly there may be a reason and a good one for this indifference to outside show and inside renovation, and as I don't feel that I have any right to ask what it is, I may possibly be allowed the Jonathanian privilege of guessing.

Post-offices everywhere are the great news reservoirs and national intelligence dispensaries to which the people are obliged to resort to receive from and send away letters to their friends and correspondents. A showy front of brown stone, brick, or boards of dazzling white, or any other outside embellishment of the building, will not add one to the number of visitors, nor will the interior, although fixed up in good shape, and clean as a new pin, increase or decrease the business or attraction in the least degree—this, I *guess*, is the principle cause of indifference to appearances; and then you know a postmaster is a despot in a small way, and cares nothing for local or social popularity except upon certain occasions. It is nobody's business but his, if he humanely permits winged and unwinged insects to settle themselves permanently—or if rats and mice have the unchecked run of his establishment. What is it to the outside community if the dust and dirt of a decade of years have accumulated on the shelves and boxes, in nooks and corners, and in every spot where were thrown the occasional sweepings of some former occupant? Chairs without backs, clocks without bands, tables without legs, pitchers without handles, cracked stoves, lamps with broken chimneys, rust-eaten coal-scuttles and watering cans, moth-eaten garments, and other junk-shop *jewelry*, give no offence to *his* eye—why should they to any one's else?

If he elects to do business where the moths can corrupt, and where thieves may break through and steal—if he is disposed to promote the increase of vermin by furnishing them with suitable accommodations—if he prefers musty papers, dirty boxes, rusty furniture, and dingy windows, to clean papers, clean boxes, decent furniture, and clean windows, I know of no civil law to prevent it. There is no prohibitory statute against dirty hands, dirty linen, and dirty faces; but these are the natural consequences which afflict officials who labor in dirty offices—and in all such places an increased compensation should be allowed out of the Postmaster's private pocket, to the clerks, to be appropriated to the purchase of soap, and the payment of laundresses.

If the weather improves, perhaps these places will look more inviting—but as it is now I've seen enough—those that have eyes eyes to see, let them see.

MONS. TONSON.

Complaint-Books.

There is a standing order of the Department requiring every postmaster to keep a complaint-book, wherein he is directed to record all complaints made in regard to lost letters from and to his office. In many instances, however, it is entirely disregarded; and Special Agents in pursuit of information are thus frequently deprived of the means of procuring particulars which in some cases would much facilitate their investigations. Again, letters supposed to be lost, and which have been made the subject of investigation by Special Agents, frequently turn up through the Dead Letter Office, or in some other way; and the postmaster being apprised of it, thinks no more about it. If he keeps a complaint-book he notes the discovery—that is all; and if he does not, he grunts out "I expected it would turn up—they always do," and retires within himself. If these gentlemen would only think of it, and notify the Special Agents in every case where a supposed lost letter is received, and which has been inquired after by them, they would do a part of their duty properly at least.

Another Bogus Special Agent.

By the following statements, which we have received in a letter from T. C. Phillips, Esq., Special Agent Post-office Department, it will be seen that another of those self-appointed officials has been practising on the credulity of Western postmasters. We publish the account as another chapter in the lesson which every postmaster and route-agent ought to have by heart, viz: before holding any official communication with a "Special Agent" whom you do not already *know* to be such, demand that he shall show by what authority he assumes his title. If he then fails or refuses to show a regular commission, signed by the Postmaster-General, and bearing the seal of the Post-office Department, decline to recognize, obey or assist him in any way:

"* * * On Thursday last, I visited ——ville, Ind., upon business. The Postmaster came very near allowing me to go away without introducing me to another Special Agent who was "off duty," and visiting his uncle at that place. I found a very well-dressed and honest-appearing young man in the office, directing business and expounding postal law—was introduced to him—talked with him half an hour, and then told him he was an impostor. He refused to show me his authority, because he said I had no right to ask it. He declared he was a Special Agent of the Department, and claimed to rank me. He afterwards confessed his attempted usurpation, but could give no reason for the foolish and criminal act.

"He had the most implicit confidence of the Postmaster, and the latter advised me not to make any arrest, 'because it could not be that the man was an impostor.' Not more than one postmaster or route-agent in five ever ask anything more than my word that I am a Special Agent."

☞ Subscribers in arrears will please remit at once if they wish the paper continued.

Editorial Chit-Chat.

A correspondent has favored us with some suggestions on the loss or delay of mail matter by being missent. He ascribes much of this annoyance to there being "more than one office of the same name," and proposes that "offices of like names be especially informed whenever another of a similar name is brought into existence, and still better it would be, to not establish any more offices of which name one or more already existed." The latter part of this proposition we consider impracticable, but the former meets our approbation, as it would no doubt promote the prompt forwarding of mail matter to newly established offices of names similar to those already in existence. Until such a plan is adopted, however, the *United States Mail* affords a channel of information through the list of post-offices. While on this subject, we will mention the most fruitful source of loss or delay in mail matter, and that is the slovenly or ignorant manner in which it is sometimes directed. We often see letters addressed to the fancy name of some private residence, instead of to the post-office at which the owner of such residence receives his mail matter; in other cases there are *curlicues* and flourishes which make it an insoluble puzzle whether a T is an S, or a V a P; in others again, it is impossible to tell whether the scratch of the pen intended to indicate the State, is meant for Maine or Missouri, Pennsylvania or Tennessee.

All mail matter should be plainly directed, with the name of the *post office*, *county* and State, unless it may be when sent to large, well-known cities, when the name of the county may be omitted. It seems to us if a letter is worth sending, it is worth while to take this slight trouble to aid in its prompt transmission in the mails. . . . . A subscriber, in renewing his subscription, complains that "sometimes his copies fail to reach him, at others, they come in a rumpled and mutilated condition, being no small inconvenience." We have a fear, which amounts to a certainty, that on more routes and in more post offices than one, the *Mail* is surreptitiously *borrowed*, and in some of such cases the loan, through carelessness or hurry, becomes a theft. Every one who wants to read the *Mail*, and cannot do so without this surreptitious *borrowing*, had better become a subscriber at once, and thus relieve his own conscience, and allow his neighbor to enjoy a privilege for which he has paid. . . . . In reply to some suggestions on the different shapes in which publishers fold their newspapers, we can only say that so long as no particular shape is prescribed by the Department, publishers will consult their own convenience, though we must admit that a uniform shape, adapted to post-office boxes, would greatly facilitate the labor of post-office clerks. . . . A correspondent who asks for good advice in the matter of the unlawful carrying of mail matter on railroads, is informed that his action in the case mentioned, is very praiseworthy. We hope all postmasters, who can, will read attentively the letter of the Postmaster General, in our May number, and that they will use their efforts to carry out the provisions on this subject; they will find their duties and powers defined in sections 48 and 49, Regulations 1866. . . . . A new P. M. is in doubt about taking the oath that "he has not knowingly delivered any mail matter on which the postage has not been paid," his predecessor not having kept any accounts. We can only suggest that in case of regular papers, he ask each subscriber if the quarterly postage has been paid, and if he receive a reply in the affirmative, to deliver the paper. The former postmaster is liable for the amount. . . . . An inquirer about the tax on salaries, we must refer to the assessor of his district. . . . . Sundry correspondents on box rents we refer to chapter XLII, and on the franking privilege, and notifying publishers, to chapter XV, and section 392, Regulations 1866.

Heath's Government Counterfeit Detector.

Mr. Laban Heath, 20 Washington Street, Boston, has published a very handsome work under the above title, which seems to us superior to any Counterfeit Detector we have yet seen. Having secured from the Treasury Department the right for that purpose, he publishes in his book clear, sharp impressions from the *genuine* plates of portions of all denominations of the Treasury notes, National Bank notes, and Fractional Currency, which on comparison with any counterfeit will show its worthlessness. He also gives impressions from some dangerous counterfeit plates which have been captured by the government. The plan of the work seems to us to be much more practicable and sensible than some others we have inspected, and we can recommend its use to postmasters. A neat and powerful combination "micro-telescopic" glass, for the close inspection of doubtful notes, is sold by Mr. Heath, with or without the book. Circulars with full description can be had by addressing Mr. Heath as above.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1867.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher U. S. Mail*," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster-General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL," [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866,] and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked $1 or $2, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

Change of Rule for Rating Letters

EXCHANGED IN THE MAILS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

A uniform scale of progression for charging postage, having half an ounce as the unit throughout, has been adopted, as well for correspondence sent in transit through the United Kingdom, between the United States and British Colonies and foreign countries generally, as for the international correspondence between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland.

In future, therefore, the postage upon all letters, for whatever destination, exchanged in the mails with Great Britain, will advance by a single rate for each half ounce, or fraction thereof, the same as upon domestic letters.

Postmasters will take note of this important change, and levy postage accordingly.

Mails to China, Hong Kong, and Japan.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. will despatch a steamer from New York on the 11th of June, connecting at San Francisco with steamer of July 4th for China, Hong Kong, and Japan. Letters may be sent by this steamer for the above places on prepayment by stamps at the rate of 10 cents per half ounce—newspapers 2 cents each, and pamphlets and other printed matter at 2 cents per four ounces, or fraction thereof.

As regular monthly service by this line is not yet established, we give this special notice in preference to inserting the above-named rates in our Table of Foreign Postages.

"Samples and Sample Cards."

We have a number of letters from subscribers, asking what articles are intended to be embraced in that clause of Sec. 222, P. O. Laws (edition of 1866 designating "samples and sample cards" as mailable matter of the third class, on which the rate of postage is two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof. Some postmasters have been in the habit of charging the above rate on various specimens of merchandise,—such as tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, rice, nails, screws, knives and other small hardware, &c., &c., and as the persons depositing them claimed that they were "samples," and as, moreover, the language of the law is anything but specific, perhaps it was not inexcusable to allow them to pass at that rate. But in order to obtain the official construction of the law above referred to, we addressed the Department on the subject, and have received in reply the information that "'samples' must be confined to *samples and sample cards of dry, flexible material*, not calculated to endanger any portions of the mail. Liquids and poisons must be excluded. Packages of hardware, groceries, tobacco, &c., are not, strictly speaking, mailable matter, but when such packages are placed in the mail, *letter postage* must be charged."

Postmasters will therefore be governed by the above rule in charging postage on matter deposited for mailing as "samples." They will also collect the letter postage due on any packages of so-called "samples" which consist of anything except "dry flexible material," and which may arrive for delivery prepaid at only "sample" rates. Writing on sample cards will subject them to letter postage.

The New Registration System.

The new system for the Registration of letters goes into operation on the first of the present month, and we hope that every postmaster among our readers will be careful to see that at his office the regulations in regard to this important feature of the postal service are rigorously observed in every detail. The instructions contained in these regulations are so plain and simple that any deviation from them will be absolutely without excuse; and a blunder in registering a letter will therefore be pretty good evidence that the postmaster at whose office it was mailed has not taken the trouble to read those instructions. There is one point in particular to which special attention should be given—and that is, that A REGISTERED LETTER MUST NEVER BE SENT "DIRECT" when there is a Distributing Office on the route between the office where the letter is mailed and the one which it is intended finally to reach—but must be put in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the Postmaster at the first Distributing Office on the route, and sent to that office *just the same as though it was intended to be delivered there.* A list of the Distributing Post-offices will be found in this paper.

The faithful keeping of the "Record of Registered Matter in Transit," is another duty of great importance, and its neglect will be an offence very easily discovered—though we hope it is not necessary to give any of the readers of THE MAIL such a reason for being careful in this respect.

Postmasters at Distributing Post-offices should be particular to enter on the same "Record" the postmarks and directions of Registered Package Envelopes passing *through* their offices, which should have been sent to them for distribution, and will be expected to report to the Department the postmasters who so missend those envelopes.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Some Postmasters in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, and also in the New England States, may not yet have received their supplies of "Registered Package Envelopes" from the Department. They will receive them in a short time, however; and in the mean time they will send their registered letters in the same manner as heretofore—except that they will require the prepayment of the registry-fee in stamps. When their supplies of the Registered Package Envelopes arrive they will make immediate use of them.

Route Agents' "Substitutes."

When a skilled mechanic is hired by an employer, it is of course expected that his time and skill are to be expended in the service of that employer as an equivalent for the wages paid him, and that his absence from the factory or the workshop at such times as may suit his convenience, is not to be compensated for by his sending his brother, his uncle or his father to take his place. These may be very estimable, useful and agreeable people—but if they are totally unacquainted with the handicraft of their absent relative, their presence in the factory or workshop would be simply a hindrance and a nuisance; and their awkward attempts to handle tools to the use of which they are unaccustomed, would probably lead to results the reverse of agreeable to all concerned. A workman, however well instructed and dexterous at his trade, who habitually furnished to his employer such "substitutes" as these to fill his place while he attended to some call of pleasure or business elsewhere, would be likely soon to find himself minus a situation. A clerk or book-keeper would scarcely think of vacating his desk at his own convenience, leaving a friend or acquaintance to "go through the motions" of entering the proper items in the ledger and day-book, or making out bills. In all the ordinary agreements between employer and employed, it is understood that the latter is to give the former the benefit of *his* skill, *his* experience, *his* intelligence, as a return for the wages or salary received—not the skill, experience or intelligence of a third party; still less the mere presence, at the work-bench or the desk, of a person without skill or experience in the business to be done.

There is no reason why the fair and proper rule which governs in such matters should not apply to the relations between postal employees and their employer—the Post-office Department—as well as to those between mechanics or clerks and *their* employers. But there is no question that in one branch of the service it is disregarded to an extent which leads to serious injury to the postal interests of the public. Many route-agents are in the habit of absenting themselves from their posts, for days together, without applying for leave from the Department, or notifying postmasters at the termini of routes, hiring incompetent "dummies" to make a pretence of performing their duties for the time—"green hands," who, in their carelessness or nervous haste, make up and deliver mails in such a manner as to render them seed for a crop of curses, which spring up wherever they are dropped. Pouches intended for one station are left at another a dozen miles distant; those intended for a connecting railroad are carried past the junction to the end of the route, letters and papers which should be sent over one long stage-route are put into the pouch for another extending in a contrary direction—in short every possible blunder by which the unlucky residents of the section traversed can be subjected to vexation, delay and loss is committed by the inexperienced or careless make-shift who temporarily occupies the mail-car.

Of course there are sometimes occasions and circumstances which render it necessary for a route-agent to entrust his duties to another; of course there are many route agents who never absent themselves except on such occasions and under such circumstances, and who then are careful to see that none but experienced and competent persons supply their places. It is not of these that we are speaking—but of those who are so much engrossed by outside business operations, or so devoted to pleasure excursions, as to find it necessary to their profit or comfort to "put on a substitute" so frequently that they seem to go upon the theory that their office is one of such trifling importance that the first idle acquaintance they meet is good enough to take charge of its duties. There are such route-agents in the service, and the sooner they are out of it the better.[1] There are also postmasters whose duty it is to report these irregularities, but who fail to do so. To these we commend a careful perusal of sections 505 and 5?6 of the Regulations of 1866—and a prompt obedience to their requirements.

"Of Good in Things Evil."

Notwithstanding Tupper once wrote on the above theme in his eminently "exhaustive" style, we are not therefore discouraged from also venturing a word or two under the same heading. A few months since we had somewhat to say concerning "post-office gossips"—individuals of which species are to be found in nearly every village—persons whose delight it is to exchange among themselves, and to retail to such others as will hear them, dubious stories and mysterious hints of mismanagement, irregularities, incivility—or even graver offences—on the part of the postmaster or his assistants, being instigated thereto partly by natural "cussedness," and partly—in many cases—by bitter memories of fond hopes which they once indulged of themselves adorning the offices held by those whom they malign. There is no need for us to seek to disclose their merits any farther, or describe more fully their objectionable doings, they and their ways being no doubt familiar to most of our readers. Our present object is not to find fault with these fault-finders, but to press them into the service of pointing a useful moral.

There are a multitude of things, animate and inanimate, which a superficial judgment pronounces to be simply and entirely evil—having absolutely no good quality and serving no desirable end—but which, notwithstanding, a careful inquiry, and the progress of scientific discovery, will show, or has shown, to be possessed of many admirable and useful properties. Poisons which once were only subservient to the foul and unnatural purposes of the murderer and the suicide, are now among the most potent weapons in the physician's armory. Plants once regarded and treated as noxious weeds have been found gifted with rare medicinal virtues, or capable of rendering valuable service in arts and manufactures—(indeed, we have heard of some one who has discovered a use for the execrated Canada thistle.)—That the fragrant sk—— we beg pardon—the *Mephitis Americana*—is not unsusceptible of being "utilized," any one may see (and smell) by entering, or even passing, a wholesale fur warehouse. Who will dare to predict that the sleep-forsaken victims of the mosquito and his wingless and nameless nocturnal confederate will not yet find comfort amid their torment in the reflection that the researches of the Agassiz of the period have developed long-hidden capabilities for good in some direction, even in those now abhorred insects? An eminent clergyman has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that Fenian servant-girls are not utter and unmixed nuisances. With this extreme example we will abandon illustration, and proceed to the practical point to which we desire to call attention—which is, that even post-office gossips may have their uses.

It is not impossible that when the mature Miss Verjuice made the whole village listen to the story of the wrong she suffered in being kept waiting at the delivery window while young Smiler, the clerk, held a confab with a round hat, feather and waterfall, the notoriety he thereby acquired may have caused that good-looking youth to resolve that in future he would select a more fitting time and place for submitting himself to the refining and elevating influences of female society and conversation.

It may be that when Bob Stretcher is reporting all over town that "the Postmaster is *never* to be found in the post-office," that functionary will consider it expedient to refute the statement by making a point of being at his post—at least when Robert is likely to call.

The oft-repeated remark of Mr. Barkis, (who once, through excessive good nature, allowed his friends to present his name as that of one willing to accept the dignity and emoluments of P. M. himself) to the effect that "when Tag, Rag and Bobtail are allowed to go inside the post office and fumble the letters, it's no wonder some of 'em are missin'," was very likely the cause of that judicious, courteous, but decided notice which the postmaster lately gave to the few highly respectable and intimate friends whom he had formerly allowed to enter the official sanctum, and sometimes to deliver their own letters to themselves, that the Regulations and his sense of duty would exclude them thenceforth from enjoying such privileges.

Perhaps the reason why the Assistant P. M. at —— has not lately locked up the office in the middle of the day while he ran round the corner to "see a man" for a minute, is to be found in the fact that Lawyer Snoop (whose nephew was the Assistant P. M.'s predecessor) wrote to the Postmaster-General that it was "a common, if not frequent occurrence, for the post-office to be left without an attendant for an hour at a time."

It is certain that ever since old Mr. Snarl so often expressed the opinion that "the money order system was a humbug if there was never anybody at the office to issue them," the number of those conveniences issued from the post-office at the town where Mr. S. resides has rapidly increased.

Many other facts might be brought forward to prove that these inveterate grumblers and pickers of holes in the official coats of postmasters and clerks, though doubtless very disagreeable people, and very trying to the tempers of their victims, are not such unmitigated pests, after all, but do exert an influence for good in their day and generation. And by way of advice to any of our readers whose peace of mind or temper is disturbed by their censorious cackle, we would recommend a careful adherence to official duties and proprieties, and an avoidance of "even the appearance of evil," as the most effectual gags which they can employ to silence the tongues of evil speakers and slanderers.

Grass First—Then Stones.

We not unfrequently receive from postmasters letters complaining that their souls are vexed and their sense of official propriety wounded, by the conduct of some other postmaster in their vicinity, or of some mail-contractor on the route on which their offices are located, who persists in gross violations of postal laws or regulations, which lead to serious derangement in postal matters in the neighborhood—and that this conduct is persisted in notwithstanding the offender has been repeatedly notified of the effect of his ~~wrong-doing and~~ requested to discontinue it. The best remedy in such cases is a prompt report of the delinquent to the Department; and though many postmasters are naturally averse to such a measure, it is one which their obligations to the Department and the public call upon them to adopt whenever necessary. Postmasters are by the Regulations expressly informed that in such cases they are to consider themselves the *Special Agents* of the Department; and to allow a whole community to suffer from the stupidity, carelessness or obstinacy of a postmaster, contractor or route agent who is insensible to remonstrance or argument, simply from a dislike to the task of making the facts known to his superiors, is to become a participator in his misconduct. The old man in the familiar spelling-book fable first tried throwing *grass* at the predatory youth in his apple tree: when that was found of no effect, he "tried what virtue there was in *stones*"—and the story records the result as excellent.

Pay of Route Agents, P. O. Railway Clerks, &c.

The following important order has just been issued by the Postmaster-General:

Ordered, That, from and after July 1st, 1867, the present mode of paying Route Agents, Railway Postal Clerks, and Baggage Masters in charge of Mails, be discontinued; and that they be paid from said date monthly, by the *Postmaster*, at such terminal office on their route as may be designated by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

Answers to Correspondents.

Legal Responsibility for Error in Registering a Letter.—*R. J., C——, Ill.*—You say that a man brought you a letter to register, containing $100—that through your "want of knowledge as to how to register a letter," it was sent wrong, did not reach its destination as a registered letter, and was never received by the party addressed—and that the writer says he will sue you: and you ask, "can he get a verdict?" We do not know whether he *can* or not; but if he can prove that he paid you twenty cents registry fee for registering his letter, and that your ignorance or carelessness in regard to the plain regulations of the Department deprived his letter of the protection which he had paid for, we think he *ought* to get a verdict, and we certainly hope that he will.

Postage on Insurance Plates.—*R. R. S., M't C——, Ill.*—Postage on Insurance plates should be charged at letter rates.

the line. Sec. 261, Reg. 1866.

Closing a Post-Office for Dinner and Supper.—*J. R., S——, O.*—The regulations provide that "the postmaster will keep his office open during the *usual business hours of the place.*" If it is usual in your town to close business a half an hour for dinner, of course you would be justified in doing so too. Secs. 22 and 27, Reg. 1866.

Notifying Publishers.—*W. E. H., H—— C——, N. Y.*—You notify publishers by enclosing the notice to the postmaster of the place of business of the publisher, and in cases where the paper is not taken away, you send such notices, without reference to arrearages due to the publisher.

Postage on Samples.—*J. F. S., L——, Ky.*, and *J. W. C., W——, Mass.*—See editorial article in another column.

Changing the Contents of Franked Documents.—*G. D., W—— W——, Conn.*—To take a "Pub. Doc." from its franked wrapper, and substitute a letter or seeds, is a violation of law, and should not be permitted.

Postage on Drop Letters.—*A. R. T., M——*, and *J. R. W., E——, Wis.*—The postage on drop letters, where there is a *free* delivery, is two cents, at other places one cent. Sec. 261, Laws 1866.

Procuring Wrapping Paper.—*J. D. C., S——, N. Y.* For wrapping paper, address "Blank Agent, New York, N. Y."

Forwarding Letters.—*A. L. Y., B——, N. Y.*—Domestic mail letters are to be forwarded *free*. Act of June 12, 1866.

Prepayment of Newspaper Postage.—*T. E. H., O——, Minn.*—Where publishers prepay postage at the mailing office, they should get a receipt from the postmaster, who should forward it to the postmaster of the delivery office, as evidence of payment. Without such evidence the postmaster at the delivery office is justified in collecting postage. Sec. 153, Reg. 1866.

Letters "Held for Postage."—*A. B., T——, Wis.*—Unmailable letters and letters held for postage are to be returned to the Dead Letter Office once in each week, separate from the regular returns. Sec. 374, Reg. 1866.

Cancelling Stamped Envelopes.—*S. B. P., A——, O.*—Postage stamps affixed to letters, packets, or parcels of any description, and all *stamped envelopes*, must be immediately and effectually cancelled in the office in which they may be deposited for transmission or delivery. Sec. 176, Reg. 1866.

Advertising Letters.—*N. D. G., W——, Md.*—By instructions accompanying Act of June 12, 1866, "the advertising of letters and newspapers is restricted to first-class offices." At all other offices postmasters are required to put manuscript lists of unclaimed letters in a conspicuous place.

Insufficient Prepayment of Postage.—*S. B., L—— R——, Tenn.*—The regulation requiring insufficiently prepaid matter to be forwarded if one rate is paid, is not intended to allow the transmission of letters which the writers knew were insufficiently prepaid. A letter bearing the card of the writer, and with only one stamp affixed, if weighing over half an ounce, should be returned to him for the proper postage.

Time of Closing Mails.—*J. U. F., W—— H——, O.*—You should allow yourself sufficient time, not to exceed a half an hour, to carefully close your mails. The practice which many people have of delaying till the last moment, and then requiring a postmaster to open a bag to mail a letter, is very wrong, and postmasters should make every effort to break it up.

Postage on Photographs to Germany.—*P. C. C., D——, Iowa.*—Postage on photographs to Germany, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, must be charged at letter rates, if prepaid.

Procuring Postage Stamps.—*J. A. S., F——, N. J.*—Address the Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l, Washington, D. C.

Forwarding Newspapers to Regular Subscribers.—*H. D. S., G——, N. Y.*, and *P. M., C——, N. Y.*—Newspapers cannot be forwarded free to regular subscribers who have removed, but such subscribers may request the publishers to change the address on their papers, and on presenting a receipt for postage by the postmaster at their former office, may receive them without additional postage.

Safes for Post-offices.—*B. M. D., C——, Ill.*—Safes are not furnished to postmasters by the Department, except in special cases, and yours is not a special case.

Revenue Stamps on Letters.—*O. S. R., Y——, Pa.*—Letters bearing revenue, instead of postage stamps, are classed as letters "Held for Postage," and should be sent to the Dead Letter Office once in each week. Sec. 374, Reg. 1866. Do not cancel such stamps.

Procuring Mail Keys.—*R. V. N., F—— C——, N. M.*—The only way to procure a mail key, is by application to the Contract Office, Inspection Division, Washington, D. C. Sec. 438, Reg. 1866.

Unpaid Letters in Transit.—*J. R. H., P——, Nev.*—Unpaid domestic letters, passing through your office, not franked, should be immediately forwarded to the office of destination, and the proper postage collected there, according to Sec. 150, Reg. 1866.

Postage from Germany.—*E. D. F., N——, Iowa.*—The postage from Germany varies according to route; the charges on unpaid letters are made at the exchange office, and are undoubtedly correct.

Returning Letters for Better Direction.—*R. W., B—— S——, Tenn.*—Letters, received at an office, so badly addressed that they cannot be delivered or forwarded to their destination, may be returned to the mailing office for "better direction."

Semi-Weekly Papers Sent Outside the Mails.—*W. F. D., S——, O.*—Papers sent outside the mails, if delivered through a post-office, are chargeable with postage.

Postage on Newsdealers' Matter.—*O. H. G., W—— C——, Nev.*—Sections 202 and 225 of Regulations of 1866, apply to newsdealers. In your territory section 229 would have force.

Postage on Specimen Copies of Newspapers, &c.—*P. L. S., A——, S. C.*—The postage on specimen copies of newspapers should be prepaid at the mailing office, but if they reach the delivery office unpaid, postage should be collected at transient rates. Sec. 150, Reg. 1866.

Date of Second advice of Money Order.—*F. E. H., N—— H——, Conn.*—A second advice should bear the same date as the original.

Receipts for Unregistered Letters.—*W. E. B., H——, Iowa.*—A postmaster has the right to give receipts for unregistered letters, but he cannot be compelled to do so.

Express Agents Carrying Letters in Stamped Envelopes.—*M. D., D——, Ind.*—Any one may carry letters out of the mail, either as a regular business or occasionally, provided the letters are in stamped envelopes, "the stamps in every case being of the value required to prepay the postage which would be chargeable, and the envelopes duly sealed or otherwise firmly secured, so that the letter cannot be taken out without tearing the envelope, and the same be duly addressed, and the date of such letter, or the receipt or transmission thereof to appear on such envelope." Sec. 300, Laws, and 45, Reg. 1866.

Postage on the "American Journal of Medical Science."—*W. W., F——, Ind.*—This work clearly does not come within the provisions of the law, respecting educational papers of small size. Secs. 202 and 207, Reg. 1866.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Letters Addressed to Departments, &c. —*L. R., O——, Ill.*—1. Letters on official business, intended for any of the Departments of Government, are entitled to pass free in the mails even though not *fully* addressed. 2. A request letter addressed to a bank, or other public institution, not in the place to which the letter is sent for delivery, may be returned before the time of request expires. 3. If the writer of a drop letter desires to change its address to another post office after he has deposited it, he may do so on affixing a one-cent stamp in addition to the two-cent stamp already affixed—or he may remove the latter and substitute a three-cent stamp.

Franking Privileges, &c.—*A. M. C., S—— C——, Ga.*—1. Mail contractors have not the right to frank to postmasters, nor have they any privileges in this respect superior to that of any other citizen. 2. A letter marked *paid*, if coming in a regular mail pouch, should be considered as paid, even if it bear no postmark. Postmasters, however, are guilty of culpable negligence in sending letters without a postmark, and if they will use a little foresight, they need never be without stamps. 3. A circular, to pass through the mails at "circular" rates, must be wholly printed. 4. Postmasters are required to receive in payment for postage stamps, mutilated currency, at a proportional rate of deduction for missing parts. Such currency will be redeemed at the Treasury Department, when sent in sums of not less than three dollars.

Mutilated Currency, &c.—*H. C. P., W——, Ohio.*—1. See preceding answer. 2. Sunday School papers, issued less frequently than once a week, may be charged according to the regulations for religious, temperance papers, &c., when sent in packages to one address, or at the regular quarterly rates to subscribers. Sec. 202, Reg. 1866.

Offices Entitled to Official Envelopes.—*J. A. F., J——, Ark.*—The Postmaster-General is authorized to make allowances, in his discretion, for the various items of expense which may be incurred at offices of the third and fourth classes. Secs. 17, 18, 19, Reg. 1866.

Disposition of Undelivered Circulars.—*H. H. B., D——, Ill.*—Circulars not delivered within a month should be sold as waste paper, and the proceeds credited to the Department. Secs. 390 and 391, Reg. 1866.

Payment of Postage on Transient Printed Matter, &c.—*H. J., I——, Texas.*—1. If a postmaster has neither one nor two cent stamps, he will have to receive money in payment of postage for these amounts. 2. We know of no mail line from New Orleans to Brazil. 3. A postmaster is not obliged to keep his office open on Sunday unless mails arrive or depart on that day. Sec. 27, Reg. 1866.

Mailing Letters under the New Registration System.—*W. F. B., G——, N. Y.*—If a Distributing Office is located on the route between the *mailing* office, and the office of *destination*, registered letters must be sent to that distributing office, except when sent under brass lock from one first-class office to another.

Postage on Samples.—*T. F. V., L——, Ind.*—The card containing the samples you sent, having manuscript *writing* on it, letter postage should be charged. Sec. 37, Reg. 1866.

Postage on Dime Novels.—*J. B., D—— M——, Iowa.*—Postage on Dime Novels, should be charged at two cents per four ounces—they having been decided to be *periodicals*. Other novels and books, *four* cents per four ounces.

Delivery of Letters to the Husband of the Party Addressed.—*O. A. A., C——, Iowa.*—You have no right, contrary to order from a wife, to deliver to her husband letters addressed to her.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of April, 1867.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Pah Ranegat,	Lincoln,	Nev.
Guenoc,	Lake,	Cal.
Liberty,	Woodson,	Kan.
Anaqua,	Victoria,	Texas,
Rock Dam,	Falls,	"
Elm Creek,	Bell,	"
Point Pleasant,	Upshur,	"
Cottage Home,	Grimes,	"
Rossville,	Fayette,	"
Locust Mound,	Miller,	Mo.
Below's Creek,	Jefferson,	"
Deep Ford,	Dent,	"
Erie,	McDonald,	"
Flat River,	St. Francois,	"
Glidden,	Carroll,	Iowa,
Elk Horn,	Shelby,	"
Atlantic City,	Alturas,	Idaho,
Milk Ranch,	Jefferson,	Mont.
Benton Ferry,	Livingston,	La.
Big Creek,	Rapides,	"
Keatchie,	De Soto,	"
Accokeek,	Prince George,	Md.
White Mills,	Hardin,	Ky.
Big Clifty,	Grayson,	"
Slick Rock,	Barren,	"
Free Union,	Albemarle,	Va.
Coalburg,	Trumbull,	Ohio,
Smithville South,	Queens,	N. Y.
Belle River,	Saint Clair,	Mich.
Florence Station,	Rutherford.	Tenn.
Lisbon,	Noble,	Ind.
Fitzhugh's Mills,	Hot Springs,	Ark.
Clear Creek,	Marion,	"
Lyman,	Pope,	"
Kirkpatrick,	Randolph,	"
East Arlington,	Bennington,	Vt.
Matamoras,	Pike,	Pa.
Priorsburg,	Graves,	Ky.
Ten Mile,	Campbell,	"
Flynnville,	Pendleton,	"
Mill Grove,	Morgan,	Ohio,
East Greenwood,	Muskingum,	"
Drennonsville,	Adams,	"
Mohegan Lake,	West Chester,	N. Y.
Pleasant Ridge,	McDowell,	N. C.
Wakefield,	Wake,	"
Deep Bottom,	Henrico,	Va.
Rectors Cross Roads,	Fauquier,	"
Negro Foot,	Hanover,	"
Young's Creek,	Orange,	Ind.
Moores Store,	Jackson,	Tenn.
Gleeson Station,	Weakley,	"
Austin,	Cook,	Ill.
Saguache,	Saguache,	Col.
Loma,	"	"
Sedgewickville,	Pollinger,	Mo.
Everett,	Cass	"
Cave Pump,	Camden,	"
Loveland,	Harrison,	Iowa,
Wallers Store,	Austin,	Texas,
Selma,	Bexar,	"
Pin Oak,	Fayette,	"
Covington,	Hill,	"
Sebastopol,	Trinity,	"
Seward,	Seward,	Neb.
Pine Apple,	Wilcox,	Ala.
Lynck's Creek,	Marion,	S. C.
Haddrells,	Charleston,	"
Centre Ridge,	Conway,	Ark.
Mountain Springs,	Carroll,	"
Upper Lehigh,	Luzerne,	Pa.
Floreedale,	Allegheny,	"
Edenton,	Madison	Ky.
Locust Grove,	Lewis,	N. Y.
Big Falls,	Orange,	N. C.
Beulah,	Johnson,	"
St. Paul,	Robeson,	N. C.
Oconaluftey,	Jackson,	"
Callands,	Pittsylvania,	Va.
Langley,	Fairfax,	"
St. Anna,	Calumet,	Wis.
Eel River,	Allen,	Ind
Fair Oaks,	San Mateo,	Cal.
Spokan,		Mont.
North Cedar,	Jackson,	Kan.
Paxtons Store,	Pike,	Mo.
New Wells,	Cape Girardeau,	"
Lake Springs,	Dent,	"
Hickory Hill,	Cass,	Tex.
Ridgo,	Colorado,	"
Timber Creek,	Hunt,	"
Grahamville,	Beaufort,	S. C.
Biglers Grove,	Harrison,	Iowa,
Massillon,	Cedar,	"
Santa Margarita,	San Luis Obispo	Cal.
Hogo,	Leavenworth,	Kan.
Kier,	Buchanan,	Iowa,
Mt. Moriah,	Harrison,	Mo.
Ninety Six	Abbeville,	S. C.
Belmont,	Nye,	Nev.
Dry Fork,	Jasper,	Mo.
Ralston's	Jefferson,	Col.
Milford,	Clarke,	Iowa.
Ludlow,	Allamakee,	"
Sulphur Rock,	Independence,	Ark.
Micco,	Creek Nation,	"
Bennett's Bayou,	Fulton,	"
Darlington,	East Feliciana,	La.
Log Town,	Ouachita,	"
Pine Hill,	Rock Castle,	Ky.
Harmony,	Owen,	"
Dugansville,	Mercer,	"
Todd's Point,	Shelby,	"
Limeport,	Lehigh,	Pa.
East Tawas,	Iosco,	Mich.
Ensley,	Newaygo,	"
Allees Station,	Hanover,	Va.
Brown's Cove,	Albemarle,	"
Stoney Creek Warehouse,	Sussex,	"
Greenfield,	Nelson,	"
Claremont Wharf,	Surry,	"
Freeman,	Crawford,	Wis.
Joppa,	Marathon,	"
Sandy Hill,	Henry,	Tenn.
Cypress,	Perry,	"
Hardison's Mills,	Maury,	"
Newburgh,	Lewis,	"
Double Branches,	Lincoln,	Ga.
Alhambra,	Trempealeau,	Wis.
Chetopah,	Labette,	Kan.
Shoalsburg,	Newton,	Mo.
Barrett's Hill,	Wilson,	Kan.
Osborn,	Neosho,	"
Petrollopolis,	Los Angeles,	Cal.
Dry Creek,	Lancaster,	S. C.
Vernonsville,	Spartanburg,	"
Plowden's Mills,	Sumter,	"
Campobella,	Spartanburg,	"
Table Bluff,	Humboldt,	Cal.
Capp's Creek,	Newton,	Mo.
Jenkin's Creek,	Jasper,	"
Dickenson's Station,	Galveston,	Texas.
Valley Mills,	Bosque,	"
Camp Henderson,	Johnson,	"
De Kalb,	Bowie,	"
Logan's Creek,	Reynolds,	Mo.
Pineville,	Izard,	Ark.
Frogmore,	Concordia,	La.
Laurel Hill,	West Feliciana,	"
Rololand,	Centre,	Pa.
Wilsonia,	Huntington,	"
Rostraver,	Westmoreland,	"
Storritt's Gap,	Perry,	"
Glencoe,	Gallatin,	Ky.
Ream's Chapel,	Hart,	"
Cumberland City,	Clinton,	"
Spoonville,	Garrard,	"
Pine View,	Fauquier,	Va.
Long Ridge,	Washington,	N. C.
Hallsville,	Duplin,	"
Cedar Grove,	Forsyth,	"
Melvina,	Monroe,	Wis.
Erfurt,	Jefferson,	"
Casella,	Lake,	Ind.
Pine Mountain,	Campbell,	Tenn.
Cageville,	Haywood,	"
Coal Creek,	Campbell,	"
Foster's Cross Roads,	Bledsoe,	"
Looney's Creek,	Marion,	"
Pitts Cross Roads,	Bledsoe,	"
Shady Hill,	Henderson,	"
Stephens Chapel,	Bledsoe,	"
Peachers Mills,	Montgomery,	"
Chesnut Bluffs,	Dyer,	"
Miser's Station,	Blount,	"
Wears Cove,	Sevier,	"
Waldens Creek,	"	"
Mifflin,	Henderson,	"
Elk Creek,	Trempealeau,	Wis.
Overton,	Butler,	Kan.
Ward,	Mills,	Iowa.
St. Annie,	Pulaski,	Mo.
Baums Mills,	Carroll,	"
Cowskin,	Douglas,	"
Ash Spring,	Harrison,	Texas.
Logan,	Harrison,	Iowa.
Iowa City,	Crawford,	Kan.
Williamsville,	Richardson,	Neb.
Jasper,	Jasper,	Mo.
Kent,	Newton,	"

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

DISCONTINUED.

Name.	County and State.		Nearest Office.
Estill Flat,	Carter,	Ky.	Greyson.
Wrightsville,	Pulaski,	"	Somerset.
Mt. Olivet,	Bracken,	"	Sardis, Mason Co.
Lead Hill,	Muhlenburg,	"	Greenville.
Marr,	Muskegon,	Mich.	Muskegon.
South Riley,	Clinton,	"	Riley.
Nortons Mills,	Ontario,	N. Y.	Victor.
Brantwood,	Stark,	Ind.	North Judson.
Chesnut Hill,	Jefferson	Tenn.	Sevierville.
Puncheon Camp,	Macon,	"	Lafayette.
Edens Ridge,	Sullivan,	"	Bristol, Va.
East Fork,	Anderson,	"	——
Missionary Sta'n,	Floyd,	Ga.	Rome C. H.
Rover,	Bedford,	Tenn.	Shelbyville.
Campbell,	Orange,	Ind.	Paoli.
Bartlett,	Fremont,	Iowa.	Egypt.
Donaldsville,	Abbeville,	S. C.	Abbeville.
Mt. Ida,	Montgomery,	Ala.	Mt. Sterling.
Three Prong,	Greenup,	"	Boone Furnace.
Briensburg,	Marshall,	"	Benton.
Big Indian,	Ulster,	N. Y.	Shandaken.
Thetford.	Genesee,	Mich.	Morris Station.
Dohertys Land'g,	Benton,	Tenn.	Camden.
Mound,	Spencer.	Ind.	Grand View.
New Castle,	Gentry,	Mo.	Gentryville.
Midway,	Madison,	Texas.	Madisonville.
Coppie,	Walla Walla,	Wash.	Walla Walla.
Albion,	Ashland,	Ohio.	Polk.
Wishaw,	Columbia,	Wis.	Merrimack, Sauk Co.
Hinesville,	Liberty,	Ga.	McIntosh.
Cedar C. Land'g,	Perry,	Tenn.	Britts Landing.
Brick Mill,	Sullivan,	Ind.	Pleasantville.
Pine Creek,	Trempealeau,	Wis.	Trempealeau.
Llano,	Llano,	Texas.	Fredericksburg.
Pelican Lake,	Wright,	Minn.	Monticello.
Yankee Ridge,	Olmsted.	"	Rochester.
Zumbro,	"	"	——
Los Gatos,	Santa Clara,	Cal.	San Jose.
Rock Prairie,	Dade,	Mo.	Greenfield.
Smithton,	Worth,	"	Allendale.
Woodland,	East Feliciana,	Cal.	New Orleans
Treiblesville,	Monroe,	Pa.	Shawnee.
Bruce,	Blair,	"	Springfield Furnace
Milligans Mills,	Westmoreland,	"	Burnell.
Robbins,	"	"	Duncan, Allegheny Co.
Herreldsville,	Butler.	Pa.	Morgantown.
New Highland,	Elk,	"	Wilcox.
Lenox,	Susquehanna,	"	Glenwood.
Cool Spring,	Jefferson,	"	Stanton.
Ellsworth,	Butler,	"	Endeaton.
North Wharton,	Potter,	"	Homer.
Eagle,	Wyoming,	N. Y.	Eagle Village.
South Grove,	Walworth,	Wis.	Elhou.
Gardner,	Door,	"	Little Sturgeon.
Ponton,	Williamson,	Texas.	Georgetown.

Re-opened Offices.

White Plains,	Calhoun,	Ala.
Pierpont Place,	DeWitt,	Texas.
Walnut Valley,	Marion,	Tenn.

Presidential Appointments.

Jefferson City, Cole, Mo., Mrs. Bettie Lacky.
Marshalltown, Marshall, Iowa, H. M. Shurtz.
Bridgeton, Cumberland, N. J., J. S. Miner.
Gloucester, Essex, Mass., C. E. Grover.
Concord, Merrimack, N. H., M. T. Willard.
Milford, Worcester, Mass., G. W. Woodbury.
Middletown, Dauphin, Pa., Miss Clara Monaghan.
Allegheny, Allegheny, Pa., Hugh McKelvey.
Sidney, Shelby, Ohio, Margaret Walker.
Gallipolis, Gallia, Ohio, W. S. Newton.
University of Va., Albemarle, Va., D. Vandergrist.
Newark, Licking, O., J. H. Stanbery.
Mount Union, Knox, O., M. L. Wood.
Zanesville, Muskingum, O., J. J. Douglass.
Canastota, Madison, N. Y., N. P. Chapman.
Rochester, Monroe, N. Y., J. W. Stebbins.
Ithica, Tompkins N. Y., Wm. Glenny.
Battle Creek, Calhoun, Mich., C. Ford.
Lansing, Ingham, Mich., W. Jones.
Medina, Orleans, N. Y., S. H. Clark.
St. Joseph, Berrian, Mich., R. W. Gustin.
Albion, Calhoun, Mich., P. Graves.
Savannah, Chatham, Ga., T. P. Robb.
Carlinville Macoupin, Ill., D. Crew.
Oshkosh, Winnebago, Wis., Erwin Heath.
Lacon, Marshall, Ill., J. C. Ganigus.
Clyde, Sandusky, O., Zelolla Perrin.
Bloomington, McLean, Ill., W. Cromwell.
Brunswick, Cumberland, Me., G. C. Crawford.
Gardiner, Kennebeck, Me., John Berry, Jr.
Farmington, Franklin, Me., E. J. Merrill.
Burlington, Chittendon, Vt., G. H. Bigelow.
Foxborough, Norfolk, Mass., J. F. Hodges.
Newport, Campbell, Ky., W. G. Terrill.
Clarksburg, Harrison, W. Va., J. H. Shuttlesworth.
Middletown, Dauphin Pa., R. McKibbon.
Alliance, Stark, O., H. Hoover.
Hamilton, Butler, O., W. H. Blair.
Pomeroy, Meigs, O., H. C. Smith.
Warren, Trumbull, O., H. M. Townsend.
St Johns, Clinton, Mich., J. M. Carter.
Saginaw, Saginaw, Mich., W. H. Taylor.
Rock Island, Rock Island, Ill., M. B. Osborne.
Clinton, De Witt, Ill., C. P. Ford.
Geneseo, Henry, Ill., R. T. Steele.
Virden, Macoupin, Ill., J. J. Beattie,
Peoria, Peoria, Ill., D. W. McGee,
Clarksville, Montgomery, Tenn., S. Rexinger.
Marshalltown, Marshall, Iowa, E. Shurtz.
Fort Madison, Lee, Iowa, R. Adams.
Mt. Vernon, Linn, Iowa, E. G. Barker.
Waverly, Bremer, Iowa, J. K. L. Maynard,
Lawrence, Douglas, Kan., John K. Rankin.
Macon City, Macon, Mo., D. McKay.
Charleston, Charleston, S. C., S. G. Trott.
Dover, Stafford, N. H., J. R. Varney.
Morristown, Morris, N. J., A. A. Vance.
Newark, Essex, N. J., A. N. Dougherty.
Bangor, Penobscot, Me., Geo. Fuller.
Boston, Suffolk, Mass., W. L. Burt.
Morristown, Montgomery, Pa., S. Brown, Jr.
Mercer, Mercer, Pa., W. S. Garvin.
Ellicotts Mills, Howard, Md., R. A. Brooks.
Dayton, Montgomery, O., W. M. Green.
Ann Arbor, Washtenaw, Mich., C. B. Grant.
Xenia, Green, O., M. F. Lowe.
Hudson, Lenawee, Mich., R. M. Gillett.
Cuba, Allegany N. Y., G. H. Eldridge.
Wellsville, Allegany, N. Y., L. McPhillips.
Jonesville, Hillsdale, Mich., C. L. Spaulding.
Bryan, Williams, O., C. W. Ely.
Buffalo, Erie, N. Y., I. M. Schermerhorn.
Catskill, Green, N. Y., O. Bourke.
El Paso, Woodford, Ill., E. C. Willis.
Quincy, Adams, Ill., W. H. Benneson.
Fairbury, Livingston, Ill., D. S. Straight.
Shelbyville, Shelby, Ill., J. N. Lewis.
Carrollton, Green, Ill., G. L. Williams.
Havanna, Mason, Ill., O. C. Eaton.
Seymour, Jackson, Ind., S. W. Smith, Sr.
Woodstock, McHenry, Ill., L. S. Church.
Springfield, Green, Mo., P. O. Stevens.
St. Joseph, Buchanan, Mo., J. J. Wyatt
Washington, Washington, Iowa, H. R. Cowles.
Hudson, Hudson, N. J., W. G. Tripp.
Danville, Montour, Pa., O. H. Ostrander.
Towanda, Bradford, Pa., W. D. Shaw.
Pittston, Luzerne, Pa., G. W. Ridhart.
Susquehanna Depot, Susquehanna, Pa., W. Barber.
Elkton, Cecil, Md., J. Patridge.
Williamsport, Lycoming, Pa., J. J. Ayres,
Hyde Park, Luzerne, Pa., W. Merrifield.
Lima, Livingston N. Y., I. Godfrey.
Geneseo, Livingston, N. Y., A. Lapham,
Toledo, Lucas, O., A. Reed.
New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas, O., J. S. Hull.
Union Springs, Cayuga, N. Y., A. B. Capron.
Wooster, Wayne, O., A. McClure.
Cohoes, Albany, N. Y., J. H. Marten.
Brooklyn, Kings, N. Y., S. H. Roberts.
Pulaski, Oswego, N. Y., J. B. Watson.
Cincinnati, Hamilton, O., C. W. Thomas.
Upper Sandusky, Wyandotte, O., W. B. Hitchcock.,
Waukegan, Lake, Ill., M. Evans.
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, Wis., R. M. Lewis.
Nashville, Davidson, Tenn., B. Embry.
Lyons, Clinton, Iowa, J. J. Mathews.
Des Moines, Polk, Iowa, O. C. Tichenor.

Ladies Appointed.

Kirkpatrick, Randolph, Ark., Mrs. Carrie A. Wilson.
Smiths Gap, Hampshire, W. Va., Miss H. E. J. Hayden.
Wakefield, Wake, N. C., Miss Virginia N. Strickland.
Estillville, Scott, Va., Miss Helen M. Dell.
Morells Mills, Sullivan, Tenn., Miss Sarah A. Morell.
Owens Grove, Cerro Gordo, Iowa, Mrs. Adeline Marsh.
Pine Apple, Wilcox, Ala., Mrs. Mary A. Kyser.
Lynchs Creek, Marion, S. C., Miss Virginia P. Owen
Dysons Mills, Edgefield, S. C., Miss H. Robinson.
Harpersville, Shelby, Ala., Miss Lucy A. Kifer.
Cahaba, Dallas, Ala., Miss Eliza J. Bowe.
Funny Louis, Catahoula, La., Miss Martha Cockerham.
Albemarle, Assumption, La., Miss Artimise Fontelay.
Primrose, Williams, O., Mrs. Lucinda Strasbaugh.
Beulah, Johnson, N. C., Miss N. J. Birmant.
Saint Paul, Robeson, N. C., Mrs. Sarah Gaddy.
Ocona Lufty, Jackson, N. C., Miss N. E. Conner.
Morrisville, Wake, N. C., Miss Susan A. Morris.
Lovingston, Nelson, Va., Miss Margaret Morgan.
York Collegiate Institute, Alexander, N. C., Miss Fanny S. York.
El Paso, Woodford, Ill., Miss E. C. Willis.
Lobelville, Perry, Tenn., Miss Caroline Roquier.
Biglers Grove, Harrison, Iowa, Miss Lucy A. Waldo.
Westminster, West Windham, Vt., Mrs. T. W. Stowell.
Port Hudson, East Feliciana, La., Mrs. Susanne Bear.
South Glastenbury, Hartford, Conn., Miss Emily Dayton.
Wheelock, Choctaw Nation, Ark., Mrs. Eleanor Copeland.
Browns Cove, Albemarle, Va., Miss M. F. Slater.
Greenfield, Nelson, Va., Miss Mary Hippert.
Double Branches, Lincoln, Ga., Miss Martha Cunningham.
Lovejoys Station, Clayton, Ga., Miss R. N. Hall.
Plain, Sauk, Wis., Miss M. C. Jacobs.
Lebanon, Laclede, Mo., Miss Laura Hudson.
Chambers C. H., Chambers, Ala., Miss Addie Burke.
Dry Creek, Lancaster, S. C., Miss M. C. Valandingham.
Campobello, Spartanburgh, S. C. Miss Rachell, Belue.
Camp Henderson, Johnson, Texas, Miss J. D. Wren.
Natural Dam, Crawford, Ark., Miss Mary E. Oliver.
North Berwick, York, Me., Miss Sarah F. Hobbs.
Glencoe, Gallatin, Ky., Mrs. L. Castlemen.
Creagerstown, Frederick, Md., Miss A. J. J. Otto.
Cedar Grove, Forsyth, N. C., Miss E. Sides.
White Hall, Mecklenburg, N. C., E. J. Reid.
South Point, Gaston, N. C., Miss R. M. Craig.
Pine View, Fauquier, Va., Mrs. S. Crittendon.
Deersville, Harrison, O., Mrs. Louisa Clark.
Ridgeway, Fairfield. S. C., Mrs. Sarah Carlisle.

Names Changed.

West Cambridge, Middlesex, Mass., to Arlington.
Orange Port, Volusia, Fla., to Port Orange.
Rogers Store, Kent, Md., to Fairlee.
Branch, Chatham, N. C., to Egypt Depot.
Coxes Creek, Bourbon, Kan., to Arcadia.
South Danville, Boyle, Ky., to Shelby City.
Irvinceton, Warren Pa., to Irvine.
Cross Creek, Pottawattomie, Kansite, to Jackson County.
Nelson Station, Nelson, Va., to Montreal.
Wood River, Burnett, Wis., to Grantsburg.
Oskaloosa Junction, Mahaska, Iowa, to Beacon.
Lookout, Cole, Mo., to Centre Town.
Long Hill, Morris N. J. (Site) to Myersville.
Mears, Muskegon, Mich, to Whitehall.
Limestone, Hamilton, Tenn., to Georgetown.

CORRECTION—R. Dwight Cutler was appointed Postmaster at Stillwater, Minn., instead of B. R. Pierce, as announced in our last number.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Kansas. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
Philadelphia and *Portland* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.
Baltimore, Chicago and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.
San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

DISTRIBUTING POST OFFICES.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Napoleon, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every Postmaster will be be careful never to send a registered letter "direct," when there is a Distributing Post Office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must enclose it in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the Postmaster at the first Distributing Post Office on the route, and also send the Registered Letter Bill and Return Bill in a common envelope to the same Postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the Distributing Post Office.

Postmasters at first-class offices will, of course, note the exception to this rule in their case. Fourth paragraph of General Instructions in regard to registering letters.

MARKING STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &c., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, [viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beirout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,] can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—See special table of rates on newspapers and periodicals, forwarded to Germany and other places, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.
5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stiched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, comes fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, EXCEPT CUBA, BY BRITISH PACKET, OR PARTLY BY BRITISH AND PARTLY BY UNITED STATES PACKET.—Newspapers four cents each; prepayment required. To BRITISH WEST INDIES AND CUBA.—Newspapers and other printed matter, two cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment required.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe,) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

Postage via Bremen or Hamburg Mails

ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS TO THE COUNTRIES NAMED BELOW.

	Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.
Bremen, by Bremen mail	3 cents each	1 cent per ounce.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prussia, Austria and German States, by Bremen or Hamburg mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lauenburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schleswig, Holstein and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia, India and China, *by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste*	[illegible]	[illegible]

The above charges are, in each case, in full to destination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen or Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg to points of destination. PREPAYMENT REQUIRED.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
" " [Way]	5.00 A. M.	2.00 P. M.
East Mail		5.00 A. M.
"	1.30 P. M.,	6.00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat]		4.00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way]	5.0 A. M.	2.30 P. M.
South		5.00 A. M.
"		4.30 P. M.
"		5.30 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]		10.30 P. M.
West, [via Allentown]	7.00 A. M., 4.00,	6.30 P. M.
Calif'a [by steamer]	1st, 11th, 21st, ea. month.	10.30 A. M.
" [overland via Allentown]	7 A. M.	6.30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.		5.00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5.00 A. M.	4.00 P. M.
" [Way]	5.00 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport		2.00 P. M.
Long Island		5.00 A. M.
"		2.30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at New York Post Office.

NORTH [Through] 6.15, 8.00 A. M.; 4.00, 11.30 P. M. [Way] 11.00 A. M.; 7.45 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, 11.30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10.30 A. M.; 1.30, 6.00 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5.30 A. M.; [by Boat] 7.00 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 5.15 A. M.; 6.00, 10.30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 8.80, 12.30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 5.30 A. M. - 4.30 P. M. [via Erie Railway] 7.30 A. M.; 1.00, 4.00, 10.30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st, each month; [Overland, via Allentown] 5.30 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The Post Office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 6.30 P. M. to 12.00 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1¼ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special to Postmasters.

THE subscriber gives notice that the publication of his system for keeping Postage Accounts will be continued. This system being adopted for offices of *all* classes, renders it a most desirable form of keeping these important accounts. The fact that it has been put into use in offices of every class in every State in the Union, shows that it fully meets the wants of Postmasters.

The following commendations are selected.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.—"I have used for the last eight months, your Post-Office Book, and from my experience with it, would advise every Postmaster who may be without one to get it immediately; as it will greatly facilitate the business of his office, and increase the revenue of the Government."

MARSHALL, TEXAS.—"I have this day received your P. O. Account Book, and with which I am very much pleased. I feel convinced that as soon as other Postmasters have seen mine, they will desire to have one. Wishing you success with your valuable book, I remain, &c."

EDGERTON, OHIO.—"I find it admirably adopted to the purpose, and an indispensable aid. It saves much time and unnecessary labor, and I can without hesitancy recommend it to the fraternity as being the *right thing* in the *right place*."

E. BURKE, VT.—"I have adopted several forms for keeping P. O. accounts for the past fifteen years that I have been in the office, but have found none equal to yours. Hoping that each and every P. M. throughout the whole department may be supplied, for it is so comprehensive and easy that any one can understand it, and save many other books we formerly used."

Prices have been arranged as low as the books can be afforded, bound and *ready* for use.

No. 1, containing	64 pages,	$2.50.		
No. 2, "	106 "	4.00,	ex. binding	$5.00
No. 3, "	202 "	5.00,	" "	6.00
No. 4, "	276 "	7.50,	" "	8.50
No. 5, "	376 "	10.00,	" "	12.00

Larger sizes made to order for the largest offices.

Nos. 1 and 2 sent by mail post paid. Other sizes by express. No. 1, designed for the *smallest* offices. No. 2, for offices supplying two to five thousand inhabitants. Larger sizes for larger offices. The books are designed for *four* years. They are made of fine paper, printed headings, paged, alphabetted and well bound.

Books for offices of the *first* class made to order, either in half or full Russia binding, according to agreement. Directions for using accompany each book. M. H. STONE.

Postmasters should order the *right* size for their offices, always remit price with order, and address
June, 1t. A. S. BARNES & CO.,
111 William street, cor. John, N. Y.

TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor, and also readily to make returns of these postages in your Quarterly Account Current.

The principle upon which the system is based is thus expressed—"No *debt* for postage is recognised by the Post Office Department, nor in this system. *Credit* for payment is given by inserting in the proper quarter column of the year the amount of postage received for that quarter on the publication opposite the name of which it is set."—See Regulations of 1866, secs. 310, 311.

The blanks are arranged, and directions given readily to comply with this and other requirements in relation to Newspaper and Box Accounts.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of Post Office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class, and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets........ $1 50
For fifteen sheets........ 2 00

After which Postmasters ordering in quantities of from Ten to Twenty Sheets will be furnished by mail, postpaid, at the rate of $8 per 100 sheets.

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1,000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

Over these quantities, for large offices, an additional amount, to cover *Postage*, will be required.

Those soliciting sample sheets are informed, that a correct idea of the system can be formed only by the explanations and directions which with the blank sheets comprise the work, and can be sent only as advertised.

The work is issued in the cheapest possible form, that its adoption may be very general.

COMMENDATIONS FROM POSTMASTERS.

P. O. Olean, N. Y.—"I consider it indispensable to the correct keeping of the Paper and Box Rent Accounts according to Postal Law; its simplicity and the facility with which these accounts are kept by your system, renders it a benefaction to Postmasters."

P. O. Orono, Me.—"For *cheapness, certainty,* and *simplicity*, I think it unsurpassed by any work which I have seen, and is fully adapted to a ready compliance with the requirements of Postal Law and Regulations. I would earnestly recommend it to all Country Postmasters who wish to avoid the perplexity of keeping Newspaper and Box Rent Accounts, and I think if once used, no Postmaster would be without it."

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Box 5592, New York P. O., N. N.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY FOR 1867, Containing an Alphabetical List of Post Offices of the United States, and by States and Counties, Rates of Postage, &c.; also, a List of Post Offices in Canada. Price $2 00—paper covers, mailed free. Address J. DISTURNELL, Cooper Institute, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in case where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspapers.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Acapulco		10	2	†
Aden British Mail, via Southampton		33	4	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Adrianople, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Africa, (West Coast,) British mail		33	4	
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit pkt.		5	2	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail		*35	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*30		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Antivari, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Argentine Republic, via England		45	4	
do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux	30	60		
Ascension, via England		45	4	
Aspinwall		10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do via Panama		22	6	§
do by private ship from New York or Boston		5	2	‡
do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.)	*30	*60		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55	¶	¶
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42		
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, British Mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do do via Marseilles	51	57	8	
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42		
do closed mail, via England		*28	5	5
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18		
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Belgrade do do by American pkt.		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
do by French mail	*21	*42		
Beyrout, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada		18	6	§
Bolivia		34	6	§
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail	30	60		
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Brazils, via England		45	4	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66		
do Am. packet		10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen mail		*10	¶	¶
do Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	
do French mail	*21	*42		¶
Buenaventura		18		
Buenos Ayres, via England		45	6	4
do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux	30	60	4	
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey.)				
Canada, any distance		*10	2	‡
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	
Candia, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Canea, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do do Marseilles		53	8	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60		
Carthagena		18	6	§
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	6	
do do do by British packet		5	6	
do French mail	30	60		
do British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Chili		34	6	‡
China, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez		37	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Corsica, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*15	*30		
Costa Rica		10	2	‡
Cuba		10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England		45	4	
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	9	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		‡
Durazzo, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60		
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	6	
do do by British packet		5	6	
do Prussian closed mail		64	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
do (Brit. Farther Ind.) by Prus. clos. ml.		35		
do (All other places in and beyond East Indies,) by Prussian closed mail		59		
Ecuador		34	6	4
Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	8	
do (except Alexandria,) Prus. closed mail		35	11	
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[To places excepted above, 21c. by U.S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.]				
Falkland Islands, via England		33	4	
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42		‡
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Galatz, Prussian closed mail		*33		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Gallipoli, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡

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	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Gambia, via England		33	4	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)		*30	6	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Gibraltar French mail	21	42		
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt		21	4	1
do do by British packet		5	4	1
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
Great Britain and Ireland		*24	2	
Greece, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38	14	
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*35	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British pkt		5	4	
Guadaloupe		18	4	
Guatemala		10	2	‡
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail		10	¶	¶
do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do French mail	*21	*42		
Hanover, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Havana—see Cuba				
Hayti, via England		29	4	
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do in British pkt		5	2	
do do via England, by private ship.		33	4	
Holland, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England		*27	2	
do by American packet, via Belgium		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
Honduras		34	6	
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
do by French mail	30	60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do Prussian closed mail		35	10	
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	
do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Ineboli, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38		
do British mail, via England	35	49	4	
Italy—See Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina, (See Turkey) by French mail	*30	*60		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Jaffa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
do open British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do Prussian closed mail		59		
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60		
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Jerusalem, (See Turkey) British mail		33	4	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60		
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail		58		
Larnica, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen mail		*15	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Latakia, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail		33	4	
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lubec, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Lucca, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Luxemburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60		
Majorca, British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., Am. pkt.		21	4	
do do do British packet		5	4	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Martinique, via England		29	4	
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Mexico		10	2	‡
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Pr. cl'd ml.		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail	*21	*42		
Messina, Prussian closed mail		38	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Minorca, by British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Mitylene, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail		60		
Montevideo, via England		45	4	
do via France, by Fr. ml. fr. Bordeaux	30	60		
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail		*24	¶	¶
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y		5	2	‡
Natal, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do Marseilles		53	8	
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do via England		*27	2	
do by American packet, via Belg.		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
New Brunswick, (*15c. if over 3000 miles)		*10	2	‡
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3000 miles)		10	2	‡
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.)		18	6	
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do via Panama		22	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of		34	6	
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*42	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		1
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs				
Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen mail		*13	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Panama		10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England		45	4	
Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Penang, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Peru		22	6	§
Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do do French mail	30	60		

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	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Placentia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*21	¶	¶
do French mail	27	54		
Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60		
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana		18	4	
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		25	¶	¶
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. A. Prov				
Prussia, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		1
Rhodes, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail		44	12	
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		24	¶	¶
Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42		
Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Rustchuck, (See Turkey) by French mail	*30	*60		
Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco		10	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do do Fr. mail	*21	*42		
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do French mail	*21	*42		
Schleswig Holstein, by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
do Prussian closed mail [if prepaid 28c.]		*30	6	
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60		
Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail		35		
do do French mail	30	60		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Seres, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Servia, by Prussian closed mail		35		
do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria.	21	42	2	‡
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail		47	6	
do do French mail	*21	*42	2	
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American packet		21		
do do do by British packet		5		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
Sophia, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Spain, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	21	42		
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*25	¶	¶
St. Thomas via Havana		18	4	
Sulina, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.)		*38	10	¶
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*21	¶	‡
do French mail	*33	*66		
St. Helena, via England		45	4	1
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.)		*35	9	‡
do French mail	*21	*42	2	¶
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*19	¶	
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. packet.	33	45	6	‡
do French mail	30	60	2	
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60		
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prus. closed mail, (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	
TURKEY [Europ. & Asiatic,] *by Prus. closed mail*		35		
a. Alexandretta, Latakia, Merseni & Tripoli (Syria)				
b. Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavalia, Constantinople, Czernawoda, Candia, Canea, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendgi, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopoli, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo		*35		
c. All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic) by Prussian closed mail		35		
(Newspapers to Turkey by Prussian closed mail via Jerusalem 14c. ea.; via Trieste, 11c. ea.)				
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
By Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt		21	2	
do do by British pkt		5	2	
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42		
Turk's Island		10	2	
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	‡
do French mail	*21	*42	2	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Ureguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux	30	60		‡
do British mail, via England		45	4	
Velona, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60		
Vancouver's Island		10	2	
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	‡
do do via Marseilles	30	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Varna, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via Lond., by American packet		21	4	‡
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	‡
do by American Ven. packet		10	3	
Victoria, (Port Philip.) Brit. m., via Southampt'n		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Volo, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	
West Indies, Brit.		10	2	
do not Brit., (exc. Cuba,) Brit. ml v. Hav.		18	4	‡
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30	¶	¶
Wurtemberg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do in Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60		

† Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the **United States**.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.
¶ For postage on Newspapers and Periodicals by this route, see Table on inside page. ☞ § Pamphlets and Periodicals, 10 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland pre-payment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. — *10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. *15 cents when distance exceeds 3000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be pre-paid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

RULES FOR RATING LETTERS, &C.

1. In the United States and British Mails.—Letters exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or addressed to British Colonies and foreign countries, for transmission in the open mail via England, are charged with United States and British postage, at a single rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof, the same as domestic letters.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England "via Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at 8 cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

2. In the United States and French Mails.—Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce, or fractional part of a quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France, others than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of payment to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria," the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

3. In the Mails to Prussia, or to Belgium.—Letters in the United States and Prussian closed mails, and in the mails exchanged with Belgium, are charged with single rate of postage if not exceeding half an ounce in weight; double rate if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, for greater weights, *charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce.* As this scale of progression differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is required to prevent mistakes.

4. In the Mails to Bremen, or to Hamburg, &c;—Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg; and letters addressed to the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce.

General Directions:—Postmasters, should be careful where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian Closed Mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, &c.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction, "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in the French Mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed, "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent "via France;" otherwise they may be mis-sent in the open mail to Liverpool, by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of June, 1867.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Belgium	Belgium	1	Belgium v. Antwerp.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pac. & Cen. Amer.
Dales	U. S.	1	Ireland via. Queenstown.
Hamburg	U. S.	1	Europe, except French mail, v. South. & Hamb.
French	France	1	Entire French mail, v. Brest.
*Cunard	Gt. Brit.	4	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	6	Havana & West Indies.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	6	U. Kingdom and Con. Eur. South'n & Brem.
Dales	U. S.	8	Ireland via Queenstown.
Hamburg	Hamburg.	8	Ger. States v. Hamburg.
Havre	U. S.	8	Eur. via Falmouth & Havre.
Nicaragua	U. S.	10	Nicaragua.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11	Australia, N. Zealand, Kingst'n, China, Jap., E. I., S. Pac., Cen. Amer., & Cal.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	12	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	13	Havana.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	13	Uni. Kingdom., Continent Eur. v. South'n & Brem.
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	15	Havana and Nassau.
Hamburg	Hamburg.	15	Ger. States v. Hamburg.
Dales	U. S.	15	Eur., except French mail, via Queenstown and Liv.
French	France	15	Entire French mail via Brest.
*Cunard	Gt. Brit.	18	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	20	Havana.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	20	U. Kingdom and Continent v. South'n & Bremen.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	S. Pac. & Cen. America.
Brazil	U. S.	22	Brazil, Argentine Confedt'n., St. Thomas, & W. Indies.
Dales	U. S.	22	Ireland via Queenstown.
Hamburg	U. S.	22	Eur. v. South'n & Ham.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	26	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	27	Havana.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	27	United Kingdom, &c., via South'n & Brem.
Hamburg	U. S.	29	German States via Hamburg.
Dales	U. S.	29	Eur., ex. Fh. mail, v. Liv.
French	France	29	Entire French mail via Brest.

* Leave Boston on the day following.

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VII., NO. 10. NEW YORK, JULY, 1867. WHOLE NO. 82.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of May, 1867.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Mandarin,	Duval,	Fla.
Sumterville,	Sumter,	"
Pierceville,	Hernando,	"
Palmyra,	Sumter,	"
Mosely Hall,	Madison,	"
Long Swamp,	Marion,	"
Jasper,	Hamilton,	"
Welaka,	Putnam,	"
Volusia,	Volusia,	"
Clarendon,	Monroe,	Ark.
Liddesdale,	Columbia,	"
Boston,	Washington,	"
Moreland,	Pope,	"
West Easton,	Washington,	N. Y.
Dayton,	Wake,	N. C.
Laurenburgh,	Richmond,	"
Indian Valley,	Floyd,	Va.
Tiltonsville,	Jefferson,	Ohio.
Church Hill,	Jefferson,	Miss.
Abbeville,	Lafayette,	"
Caledonia,	Lowndes,	"
Cedar Bluff,	Oktibbeha,	"
Fearns' Springs,	Winston,	"
Fort Adams,	Wilkinson,	"
Greenwood,	Carroll,	"
Toto,	Stark,	Ind.
Clantarf,	Dane,	Wis.
Douglassville,	Davis,	Texas.
Sulphur Springs,	Cherokee,	"
McAllister Cross Roads,	Montgomery,	Tenn.
Colville,	Bourbon,	Ky.
Haynesville,	Westmoreland,	Va.
Moremans River,	Albemarle,	"
Republican Grove,	Halifax,	"
Prillamans,	Franklin,	"
Tunnelton,	Indiana,	Pa.
Rush Four Corners,	Susquehanna,	"
Nicklerville,	Venango,	"
Geary,	Westmoreland,	"
Fort Pike,	Orleans,	La.
Hinsdale,	Du Page,	Ill.
Glenalta,	Marion,	Ga.
Rough and Ready,	Fayette,	"
Saunders' Creek,	Simpson,	Miss.
Tallulah,	Issaquena,	"
Waterford,	Marshall,	"
Red Land,	Pontotoc,	"
Prairie Station,	Monroe,	"
Pine Valley,	Yallobusha,	"
Pigeon Roost,	Choctaw,	"
Mount Hope,	Copiah,	"
Laurel Hill,	Neshoba,	"
Hurricane,	Warren,	"
Cardiff,	do	"
Whitefield,	Oktibbeha,	"
Utica,	Hinds,	"
Dry Run,	Tishemingo,	"
Randall's Bluff,	Winston,	"
New Prospect,	do	"
Coosa,	Floyd,	Ga.
Tallulah,	Habersham,	"
Hinesville,	Liberty,	"
Spencer Grove,	Benton,	Iowa.
Seneca,	Kossuth,	"
Fifteen Mile Grove,	Tama,	"
Big Creek,	Texas,	Mo.
Wightman's Mills,	Jefferson,	Ark.
Forest Lawn,	Desha,	"
Newell,	Anderson,	S. C.
Jamison,	Orangeburg	"
Chesterfield C. H.,	Chesterfield,	"
Adamsville,	Marlborough,	"
Enoree,	Spartanburg,	"
Hopewell,	York,	"
Donaldsville,	Abbeville,	"
Fish Dam,	Wake,	N. C.
Burgaw Depot,	New Hanover,	"
Fort Gay,	Wayne,	W. Va.
Pleasant Hill,	Fayette,	"
Vernon,	Washington,	Fla.
Penick,	Marion,	Ky.
Temple Mill,	Barren,	"
Briensburg,	Marshall,	"
Westover,	Somerset,	Md.
Kelley,	Mifflin,	Pa.
Brown's Mills,	Franklin,	"
Lombardy Grove,	Mecklenburg,	Va.
East Gilead,	Branch,	Mich.
Ginghamsburgh,	Miami,	Ohio.
Lattasburgh,	Wayne,	"
Red Haw,	Ashland,	"
Polk's Station,	Harrison,	"
Yorkville,	Jefferson,	"
Dickersonville,	Niagara,	N. Y.
Bee Creek,	Pike,	Ill.
Cedar Creek,	Johnson,	"
Cicero,	Cook,	"
Goodman,	Holmes,	Miss.
Robson's Landing,	Coahoma,	"
Big Oak,	Kemper,	"
Coffadeliah,	Neshoba,	"
Fort Stephens,	Kemper,	"
Longtown,	Panola,	"
Boggestown,	Shelby,	Ind.
Barnumton,	Camden,	Mo.
New Santa Fe,	Jackson,	"
High Blue,	Cass,	"
Chalk Level,	St. Clair,	"
Elm Tree,	Boone,	"
Four Mile,	Dunklin,	"
Copi,	Johnson,	Iowa.
We-Wo-Ka,	Seminole Nation,	Ark.
Creek Agency,	Creek Nation,	"
Akins Store,	Saline,	"
Alum Springs,	Hawkins,	Tenn.
Walker's Station,	Fayette,	"
Belfast,	Marshall,	"
Danville,	Benton,	"
Table Rock,	Raleigh,	W. Va.
Chesnut Ridge,	Yadkin,	N. C.
Herringsville,	Sampson,	"
Windsor,	Barnwell,	S. C.
Dunbarton,	Barnwell,	"
Rock Mills,	Randolph,	Ala.
Woodmansie,	Burlington,	N. J.
Clifton Forge,	Alleghany,	Va.
Kennedys,	Brunswick,	"
Curl's Wharf,	Henrico,	"
Duchers,	Woodford,	Ky.
Casligan,	Bath,	"
West Louisville,	Daviess,	"
Harper's Station,	Ross,	Ohio.
Oakwood,	Paulding,	"
Freedom,	Washtenaw,	Mich.
Cherry Hill,	Wayne,	"
Codys Mills,	Kent,	"
Villanow,	Walker,	Ga.
Roysville,	Columbia,	"
Orange,	Cherokee,	"
Linton,	Hancock,	"
Hog Mountain,	Hall,	"
Centerville,	Wilks,	"
Damascus,	Scott,	Miss.
Smithsville,	Monroe,	"
Daleville,	Lauderdale,	"
Fordsville,	Marion,	"
Adair,	McDonough,	Ill.
Howe's Mills,	Dent,	Mo.
Dalhoff,	St. Charles,	"
Eva,	Barry,	"
Elliottsville,	Monroe,	"
Rolling Home,	Randolph,	"
Flemingville,	Linn,	Iowa.
Pine Tree,	Chesterfield,	S. C.
Mount Carmel,	Abbeville,	"
Lartina,	Carroll,	Tenn.
Kelso,	Lincoln,	"
Dallas,	Polk,	Ark.
The Narrows,	Crawford,	"
Elk Run,	Fauquier,	Va.
Whitesburg,	Lee,	"
Morris,	Hanover,	"
Poplar Hill,	Pulaski,	"
Mountain Grove,	Bath,	"
Smoky Ordinary,	Brunswick,	"
Milltown,	Adair,	Ky.
Ripyville,	Anderson,	"
Bennington Furnace,	Blair,	Pa.
Camp Izard,	Marion,	Fla.
Winnsborough,	Franklin,	La.
East Clarence,	Erie,	N. Y.
Dunbar,	Grand Traverse,	Mich.
Jaquette,	Paulding,	Ohio.
Cripple Deer,	Tishemingo,	Miss.
Olive Branch,	De Soto	"
Bybalia,	Marshall,	Miss.
Olin,	Adams,	Wis.
East Wrightstown,	Brown,	"
Vermont,	Dane,	"
Avon Centre,	Rock,	"
Saint Lawrence,	Washington,	"
Jacksonport,	Door,	"
Braidwood,	Will,	Ill.
Houston,	Heard,	Ga.
Morristown,	Cass,	Mo.
Kingston Furnace,	Washington,	"
St. Ledger,	Ozark,	"
Arno,	Douglas,	"
Lakeland,	Gonzales,	Texas.
Starr's Mill,	Smith,	"
Flag Pond,	Bosque,	"
Jonesville,	Harrison,	"
Buffalo,	Henry,	"
Grand View,	Johnson,	"
Llano,	Llano,	"
[illegible]	Milam,	"
[illegible]	Navarro,	"
[illegible] Vista,	Shelby,	"
Sherwood Valley,	Mendocino,	Cal.
Red Mountain City,	Deer Lodge,	Mont.
Millersburgh,	Washington,	Utah.
Martinsville,	Ada,	Idaho.
Montgomery,	Montgomery,	"
Shepherdsville,	Aday,	"
Pass Creek,	Douglas,	Oregon.
Lincoln,	Polk,	"
Wea,	Miami,	Kansas.
Buckford,	Bourbon,	"
Anderson Store,	Caswell,	N. C.
Monks Store,	Sampson,	"
Crewells Mill,	Bladen,	"
Oak Grove,	Marion,	S. C.
Shiloh,	Sumter,	"
Fernvale,	Tuscaloosa,	Ala.
Nauvoo,	Franklin,	"
Docksville,	Chocktaw Nation,	Ark.
Barton Creek,	Dickson,	Tenn.
Hales Point,	Lauderdale,	"
Flat Creek,	Bedford,	"

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

DISCONTINUED.

Name.	County and State.		Nearest Office.
Ponce de Leon,	Holmes,	Fla.	Cerro Gordo.
Morrison's Mills,	Alachua,	"	Gainesville.
McQueen,	La Fayette,	"	McIntosh.
Sanderson,	Baker,	"	Tallahassee.
Smithville,	Burlington,	N. J.	Mount Holly.
Cokesburg,	Hunterdon,	"	Lebanon.
Shanesville,	Hampshire,	W. Va.	Romney C. H.
Cooksville,	Noxubee,	Miss.	Columbus.
Goodman,	Holmes,	"	Lexington.
Cartersville,	Tishemingo,	"	Iuka.
Claysville,	Tippah,	"	Ripley C. H.
Irone,	"	"	" "
Macksville,	Clarke,	"	De Soto.
Noxapater,	Winston,	"	Louisville.
Pine Bluff,	Copiah,	"	Crystal Springs.
Fredonia,	Pontotoc,	"	Pontotoc.
Rocky Mount,	Kemper,	"	De Kalb.
Rocky Springs,	Claiborne,	"	Grand Gulf.
Virgil,	Fulton,	Ill.	Lewiston.
Wet Weather,	Jasper,	"	Newton.
North Plato,	Kane,	"	St. Charles.
Perryton,	Mercer,	"	Aledo.
Town Line,	Warren,	"	Monmouth.
Blackberry,	Kane,	"	St. Charles.
Blanket Grove,	Adair,	Mo.	Kirksville.
Milford,	Clark,	Iowa.	Oceola.
South River,	Rowan,	N. C.	Salisbury C. H.
Leechville,	Beaufort,	"	Washington C. H.
Neshonoc,	La Crosse,	Wis.	West Salem.
Lockhardt's,	Jackson,	W. Va.	Jackson C. H.
Eagle Mills,	Doddridge	"	West Union C. H.
Buck Branch,	Barnwell,	S. C.	Barnwell C. H.
Perryville,	Perry,	Ala.	Marion C. H.
Mountainville,	Hunterdon,	N. J.	Lebanon.
East Pine Grove,	Warren,	Pa.	Germany.
McKnights,	Butler,	"	Anandale.
Cass,	Hancock,	Ohio.	Fostoria Seneca.
Bronson,	Huron,	"	Norwalk.
Bay Port,	Hernando,	Fla.	....
Bellville,	Hamilton,	"	....
Cork,	Hillsboro,	"	....
Ichetucknee,	Columbia,	"	....
Lewisville,	Nassau,	"	....
Manatee,	Manatee,	"	....
Palau,	Duval,	"	....
Silver Spring,	Marion,	"	....
Spring Grove,	Columbia	"	....
Tocoi,	St. John's,	"	....
Clay Hill,	Lincoln,	Ga.	....
Milton,	Wilkinson,	"	....
Subligna,	Chattooga,	"	....
Tripoli,	Tishemingo,	Miss.	....
Vernon,	Madison,	"	....
Holt,	Jasper,	"	....
Hopewell,	Calhoun,	"	....
Kirkwood,	Madison,	"	....
Snow Hill,	Greene,	N. C.	Marysville.
Alston,	Fairfield,	S. C.	Monticello.
Cowpen Branch,	Barnwell,	"	....
Dorns Mills,	Edgefield,	"	....
Fruit Hill,	"	"	....
Longmires Store,	"	"	....
Deys Mills,	Currituck,	N. C.	....
Mayock,	"	"	....
Nantihala,	Macon,	"	....
Woodsworth,	Granville,	"	....
China Grove,	Pike,	Ala.	....
Emuckfaw,	Tallapoosa,	"	....
Langston,	Jackson,	"	....
Lyonsville,	"	"	....
Leon,	Covington,	"	....
Pleasant Ridge,	Green,	"	....
Chester,	Ashley,	Ark.	....
Clifty,	Madison,	"	....
Dover,	Pope,	"	....
Grass Village,	"	"	....
Gum Log,	"	"	....
Walcott,	Greene,	"	....
Walnut Grove,	Independence,	Ark.	....
Walnut Tree,	Tell,	"	....
White Oak,	Jefferson,	"	....
" Oak Shoals,	Sevier,	"	....
Spring Hill,	Hickman,	Ky.	Columbus C. H.
North Greenfield,	Logan,	Ohio.	East Liberty.
Iola,	Marion,	Fla.	Orange Springs.
East Ogden,	Lenawee,	Mich.	West Ogden.
Palatine,	Montgomery,	N. Y.	Fort Plain.
Rush River,	Pierce,	Wis.	Maiden Rock.
Sunbury,	Gates,	N. C.	Gatesville.
Windmill Point,	Grand Isle,	Vt.	Rouse's Point.
Shongaloo,	Claiborne,	La.	New Orleans.
Leo City,	Columbiana,	Ohio.	Calcutta.
Kygar,	Gallia,	"	Cheshire.
Yatesville,	Yates,	N. Y.	Penn Yan.
Lookout Station,	Dade,	"	Trenton.
Long Point,	Washington,	Texas.	Brenham.
Grape Creek,	Gillespie,	"	Fredericksburg.
Cedar Grove,	Kaufman,	"	Jordan's Saline.
Sportsmans Hall,	El Dorado,	Cal.	Placerville.
Marion,	Douglas,	Kan.	Lawrence.
Kenton,	Davis,	"	Junction.
Grant,	"	"	"
Ragtown,	Churchill,	Nev.	St. Clair's Station.
Hickman,	Fremont,	Cal.	Cannon City.
Liberty,	Benton,	Oregon.	Corvallis.
Valley City,	Kearney,	Neb.	Fort Kearney.
Twenty Six,	Anderson,	S. C.	Anderson C. H.
Harrison,	Hamilton,	Tenn.	Chattanooga.
Bells Landing,	Monroe,	Ala.	Claiborne C. H.
Wadsworth,	Carter,	Ky.	Vanceborough.

Re-opened Offices.

Office.	County.	State.
Banner,	Calhoun,	Miss.
Bay Springs,	Tishemingo,	"
Enola,	Iredell,	N. C.
Otto,	Franklin,	Tenn.
Taylorsville,	Smith,	Miss.
Rome,	Winston,	"
Jonesborough,	Tippah,	"
[illegible] Grove,	Calhoun,	Ala.

Presidential Appointments.

Baraboo, Sauk, Wis., Colonel David K. Noys.
Seymour, Jackson, Ind., Andrew J. Baker.
Woodstock, McHenry, Ill., Major F. Irwin.
Old Point Comfort, Elizabeth City, Va., Geo. A. Rawlings.
Rochester, Olmsted, Min., Mrs. Hattie C. Fay.
Greenesburg, Decatur, Ind., James King.

Names Changed

Brooks Station, Bullitt, Ky., to Mount Vitie.
Acadia, Allen, Ohio, to Spencerville.
Jackson, Camden, N. J., to Atco.
Magnolia, Camden, N. J., to Berlin.
Atlantic Pier, Washington, R. I., to Atlantic.
Greenbush, Clinton, Mich., to Eureka.
Selby Station, Bureau, Ill., to De Rue.
Sutton's Point, Clay, Ill., to Oskaloosa.
Putnam, Putnam, Ill., to Snachorine.
Bucs Store, Robeson, N. C., to Red Banks.
Johnson's Shop, Madison, Ky., to Berea.
Barnesville, Schoharie, N. Y., to Richtmyre's Station.
Bourie, Noble, Ind., to Brimfield.
Ludlow, Hamilton, Ohio, to Cumminsville.
Hoylton, Tuscola, Mich., to Newbury.
Rome, Winston, Miss., to Lebutcher.
Wayzata, Hennepin, Min., to Freeport.

Ladies Appointed.

Blandville, Ballard, Ky., Miss Ann Warden.
Clermontville, McKean, Pa., Miss Josephene Steinhour.
Pierceville, Hernando, Fla., Mrs. Amanda Mann.
Handsborough, Harrison, Miss., Miss E. E. Fleming.
Fearns Springs, Winston, Miss., Miss Lina Fleetwood.
Fort Adams, Wilkinson, Miss., Mrs. E. A. Bell.
Carrollton, Carroll, Miss., Miss Ella Duncan.
Conerleys, Pike, Miss., Mrs. Nancy Holmes.
Bay Springs, Tishemingo, Miss., Mrs. Elizabeth Wright.
Uniontown, Perry, Ala., Mrs. Jane Luckett.
Madison, Carroll, N. H., Mrs. Ann B. Atkinson.
Moremans River, Albemarle, Va., Miss Mary Brown.
Prillamans, Franklin, Va., Miss Elizabeth Le Sueur.
Harrisonburgh, Catahoula, La., Miss S. E. Dowden.
Bonner, Jackson, La., Miss Laura Starling.
Rough and Ready, Fayette, Ga., Miss Lizzie Wilson.
Stark, Butts, Ga., Mrs. [illegible] Moore.
Gards Point, Wabash, Ill., Mrs. Mary H. Baker.
Ohio, Bureau, Ill., [illegible] Brown.
Auburn, Sangamon, Ill., Mrs. [illegible] Davenport.
Cotquitt, Miller, Ga., Mrs. Celia A. R. Daniel.
Cocoa, Floyd, Ga., Miss Eliza J. [illegible]
Newell, Anderson, S. C., Miss Mary Sprannan.
Jamison, Orangeburgh, S. C., Miss Emma Milton.
Chesterfield C. H., Chesterfield, S. C., Mrs. Lavicey Gulledge.
Pine Apple, Wilcox, N. C., Miss Teresa Beard.
Magnolia, Kent, Del., Mrs. Ann Flasthwait.
New Springfield, Clarion, Pa., Miss Esther Henry.
Mountain Eagle, Centre, Pa., Mrs. Margaret J. Luthers.
Middleburg, Snyder, Pa., Mrs. Eliza [illegible]
Saltillo, Itawamba, Miss., Mrs. Nancy C. Reed.
Williamsburgh, Covington, Miss., Kate J. Kolloway.
Kings Mountain, Gaston, N. C., Miss S. A. Black.
Old Furnace, Gaston, N. C., Miss M. S. Ramsour.
Herringsville, Sampson, N. C., Mrs. Sarah Highsmith.
Cliftan Forge, Alleghany, Va., Miss Sarah Nicely.
Kennedys, Brunswick, Va., Miss Martha R. Trotter.
Mount Clifton, Shenandoah, Va., Miss Jane Miller.
Decatur, Otsego, N. Y., Elenor Buller.
Villanow, Walker, Ga., Miss M. A. Clements.
Raysville, Columbia, Ga., Miss L. J. Tankersley.
Centerville, Wilks, Ga., Miss Mary W. Gresham.
Quitman, Brooks, Ga., Miss Lucy L. Russell.
Greenwood, Carroll, Miss., Mrs. T. E. Upshur.
Camp Izard, Marion, Fla., Mrs. Mary C. Barnes.
Cripple Deer, Tishemingo, Miss., Miranda Thompson.
Deerfield, Lake, Ill., Mrs. Jane McCartney.
Oswego, Kosciusko, Ind., Margarette M. Kerr.
Rochester, Olmstead, Min., Mrs. Hattie C. Fay.
Belmont, Woodson, Kan., Mrs. Sarah Fleming.
Brookville, Granville, N. C., Mrs. L. B. Strayhorn.
Ocona Lufty, Jackson, N. C., Miss Elizabeth Conner.

Communications.

P. O., INNUBIBUS *June*, 1867.

Ed. U. S. Mail:—I have been much gratified for some time, at the prospect of improvement, in the system of registration of letters; for though I have been singularly fortunate in my registered letters, yet I know from my conversation with my brother postmasters, and with the efficient and gentlemanly Special Agent of the district which includes my office, as well as through the oft-repeated suggestions and directions in the *U. S. Mail*, that there were serious defects in the old system, which rendered it comparatively of little value as a means for securely transmitting letters through the mails. I have received the new instructions, have diligently studied them, and required my clerks to do the same, till we know them "like a book;" I have received my supply of blanks, and of the showy and *attracting*, if not attractive, "registered package envelopes;" and I have carefully read your valuable remarks and suggestions in the last two numbers of the *Mail*. I am therefore "armed for the fight." But I notice some of the "profession," are not equally ready. Though, as I have said, I have been very fortunate in registered letters, both *to* and *from* my office, delays have occurred involving disagreeable complaints, and no less disagreeable excuses, besides sundry letters of inquiry; but some of my brother postmasters have not been so fortunate, especially in registered letters *from* their offices,—if, indeed, the postmaster who is guilty of wilful ignorance or of carelessness can be said to be unfortunate, and not criminal.

The new registration system is praiseworthy, and seems to approach perfection; and yet in many cases some of its provisions must prove a failure, not from inherent weakness, but from the stupidity, if I may use the word, of some of those who *should* be governed by its provisions

I wish to call attention to a few *inaccuracies*, which I have noticed: Even before the first of June, more than one "registered package envelope" passed through my office from smaller offices. I am, however, less inclined to censure postmasters for this exhibition of "early birdism," because the instructions are silent on the subject, and I do not know therefore but that the error should be laid on the Department; and yet again, I must blame them for this early putting in force the new system, for had they been subscribers to the *Mail*, and what is more, readers of it, they would have found in its columns the supplementary instructions required. A more unpardonable blunder is sometimes committed. This morning, on emptying a pouch brought in by stage, a "registered package envelope" tumbled out along with the other mail matter. On examining its face, with a view not only to find the memoranda necessary to be entered on my "record," but also to learn the external compliance with the regulations, I was astonished to find the "fee paid in stamps" on the package envelope itself. Of course I could not examine its contents, but a very natural inference is that there was but one letter. How any one can so misconstrue the regulations in respect to the fee, (to be found in section 4) is to me very surprising; so much so, that I would scarcely have believed it unless I had seen it. The words are explicit, as follows: "*to be attached to the letters*," &c., how can any one construe these words to mean that the stamps in payment of the registry fee are to be affixed to the "registered package envelope," instead of the registered letters themselves? A third error I have observed is—"mailing direct" when a D. P. O. is located on the route between the mailing office and the office of destination. Day before yesterday, I received a registered package envelope addressed to a postmaster in Missouri. I had the curiosity to examine how many distributing offices are located between the "mailing office, and the office of destination," and I find no less than four on one route, and three on another, there being a choice of two. Here again the instructions are so clear, that it would seem a blind man could see, and a fool understand. Another error is *illegible postmarks*. Proper as it is that ordinary letters should be clearly and distinctly postmarked, I consider it essential to the complete success of the "new system," that the postmark on "registered package envelopes" should be unmistakable. I have thrown together these few practical hints, Mr. Editor, because I thought that a "word in season" from "one of the craft," might prove a useful adjunct to your own timely and excellent articles on the subject.

NICOTINUS.

"Returning for Better Direction."

As the views of our correspondent below may be held by some others of our readers, we publish his letter entire:

Editor U. S. Mail:—In your June number, under the heading "answers to correspondents," and more particularly of "Returning letters for better direction," you say: "letters received at an office so badly addressed that they can not be delivered or forwarded to their destination may be returned to the mailing office for 'better direction.'" As I know of no law or regulation of the Post Office Department that would sustain your position, I beg leave to request that you will be good enough in your next issue to refer your readers to the authority for your assertion. I know that an evil practice has arisen with some postmasters, chiefly those in the larger cities, who feel inclined to "lord it over their weak brethren," to return to the mailing offices, letters the addresses upon which would subject them to some little trouble to decipher. This is done in the most cavalier manner possible, the letter being thrown into an envelope endorsed "returned for better direction," assuming, what is positively absurd, that the postmaster at the mailing office has better means to know or obtain the writer's wishes as to the direction of such letter than the postmaster so returning it.

The postmaster at the office to which such letter is returned, is not authorized to open it to ascertain by whom it was written, so that he may make inquiry of such party where he desired it sent; and consequently is as powerless as any other postmaster to remedy the defect in the direction. Why then do a vain thing? Why not let the postmaster at whose office it is ascertained that the letter is so badly directed that it can go no further, forthwith, or at least at the end of the week, send it to the dead letter office? which in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred it must eventually reach through the original mailing office.

Again, letters are sometimes so directed that the State, perhaps also the County, may be legible enough, but the office in doubt. What better can a postmaster at the mailing office do than to send it to the State where directed, supposing that the office, although illegible to him, may be well understood by *idem sonam* or other reason by any prominant postmaster in that State? And is he for his pains to have such letter, with something of an air of superiority, returned to him "for better direction?" Such habit should be abolished as absurd, unreasonable, and obtains in my opinion simply to relieve some lordly postmaster of the necessity of sending such letters, as they ought to do, to the dead letter office.

B.

"B" is right in supposing that there is no law or regulation distinctly authorizing the practice he refers to: and as to those letters which reach the office of *delivery*, and on which the address is only illegible as to the name of the *person*, he is entirely correct. But can he find any law or regulation which authorizes a postmaster to send to the dead letter office any domestic letters except such as are mailed *at* or addressed *to* his own office? Letters on which the State and County are legible, should be, and usually are, sent to the county seat—those on which the State only is legible should be sent to the capital, or largest office, of the State. If the address cannot be deciphered at those offices, we see no impropriety in returning them to the mailing office "for better direction." There the address *may* be corrected—at the small offices probably *will* be. If that is impossible, they should be sent thence to the dead letter office as "unmailable letters." That our correspondent finds anything "lordly" or indicative of "airs of superiority" in the four innocent-looking words, "Returned for better direction," proves his possession of a lively imagination, as clearly as his well-written letter proves his possession of other qualifications of the wielder of "the pen of a ready writer."

PLEASE GIVE YOUR NAMES.—Some of our new (and a few of our old) subscribers have, in remitting the subscription price, concluded their letters without signature, simply requesting us to "address P. M. at ——." To these we would suggest that it will be much more convenient and desirable for them to send us their *names*, as well as official title, and they will confer a favor by so doing.

Sundry Post-office Matters.

We are asked to state the "correct manner of reporting defaced stamped envelopes." Defaced stamped envelopes and defaced stamps are reported under one head as such an amount of stamps cancelled, the object being to ascertain the *amount*, and not the kinds, in order to adjust the salary. . . To an inquiry respecting W. Harris & Co., 265 Spring street, this city, who propose to issue a Post-office Directory, we would reply that there is no such firm at that place, and no such directory as advertised under such firm's name, but the whole is probably a scheme to obtain the names of persons living in the country and elsewhere to whom certain parties can send tickets for gift jewellery, gift concert, and other swindling enterprises. . . . We cannot answer our correspondent's question about salary, for salaries vary according to the different amounts of stamps cancelled, newspaper postages, box-rents, &c. The gross proceeds of an office are the whole proceeds from whatever source. . . . A correspondent inquires "if a postmaster is to get his pay out of the income of his office, and pay over the remainder." By reference to article 25 and instructions of the quarterly account current, he will perceive that he is to "credit himself with the amount of his compensation *for the quarter*;" in other words, he is to retain such amount, and to pay the balance to the Department. . . . We have frequent complaints of failures to receive THE MAIL. We can assure our subscribers that their papers are regularly mailed, but we know that in many instances copies are *borrowed* in transit and not returned. We had a conversation, not long since, with one of these *borrowers*—a postmaster in a village not one hundred miles away—and though he assured us he never neglected to return the paper to the mail pouch, yet we feel assured that his and similar practices in others are not only very bad ones for subscribers, but are directly contrary to the regulations, and are finable offences under the law. . . . Box-rents still constitute a subject of frequent inquiry, notwithstanding the clear and explicit regulations on the subject. "Letter boxes (except at offices where the building is owned by the government) are the property of those postmasters who choose to put them up." (Sec. 473, Reg. 1866.) The postmaster may or may not erect boxes, he may increase their number, he may also regulate the amount of rent to be charged. But whatever rent he may receive for boxes must be included in the revenue of his office, and accounted for to the Department. In connection with this subject comes also an inquiry whether the Department will sustain the writer in keeping his office open certain hours that he specifies. The regulations for keeping open an office may be found in Sec. 27, Reg. 1866. During the usual hours of business in the place, and an hour or more on Sunday, if a mail arrive on that day, being the general rule.

SINGULAR AND DANGEROUS MAIL MATTER.—A few days ago a small paper box was received at the Post Office at Virginia City which presented a somewhat suspicious appearance, inducing something more than a cursory examination. The box was made after the pattern of those in which bronchial troches are sold, sliding into a case, and was punched full of small holes. The box was partly open, and in handling it one of the clerks noticed small black claws working at the opening, showing that there was something alive within. Upon carefully enlarging the opening with a pencil, out sprang a large and exceedingly lively tarantula. The ugly, hairy, venomous beast ran to the edge of the distributing table, jumped to the floor, and was doing its tallest travelling for the letter-boxes. A stamp of the foot effectually squelched the life of the nasty creature, reducing it to marmalade. On taking another look at the box more claws were found scratching at the opening, and two more of the spiteful and poisonous little devils were found and dispatched upon the instant, without benefit of clergy or the interposition of judge or jury. The clerks have declared war against all such mail matter, and we cannot blame them. Had these huge and ugly spiders succeeded in getting out of the box, as they were in a fair way to do, the chances are that some one would have been bitten while assorting the mail, or had they crawled under the wrappers of some of the newspapers, what a surprise some lady subscriber would have met with at getting a "nip" in her delicate forefinger while opening her paper. Somebody will be sending rattlesnakes and scorpions through the mails next—dirty socks, shirts, collars, corn hoes, and such stuff, are mild species of mail matter, and have often been indulged in; but making Uncle Sam's mail a vehicle for the transportation of poisonous insects and reptiles is a horse of another color.

NEW POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.—We understand that the Department has in preparation an entirely new Directory, containing the names of all offices actually in existence, and the names of postmasters. It will be issued to postmasters as soon as completed.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1867.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster-General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL," [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866,] and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **82** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

ADOPTION OF THE HALF OUNCE SCALE FOR RATING LETTERS EXCHANGED IN THE BRITISH MAILS, VIA ST. THOMAS AND VIA PANAMA, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND COUNTRIES ON THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

We are requested to announce that a uniform scale of progression for charging postage, having half an ounce as the unit throughout, has also been extended to correspondence exchanged in the British mails, via St. Thomas and via Panama, between the United States and the West Indies and countries on the west coast of South America.

In future, therefore, the postage upon all letters exchanged through the British mails, whether via England, via St. Thomas or via Panama, will advance by a single rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof; instead of charging as heretofore *two rates* for every ounce or fraction of an ounce, when the letter or packet exceeded one ounce in weight.

Postmasters will take notice of this important change, and levy postage accordingly.

Postage to Port Said, Egypt, by French Mail.

An office of distribution at "Port Said" Egypt, has recently been established by the French Post Office, to be served with mails by the French steamers of the Syrian line, leaving Marseilles, France, on the 8th, 18th, and 28th of every month; and the rates of postage &c., applicable to the correspondence sent to or coming from the cities of the Levant in which France has Post Office establishments, has been extended to the correspondence transmitted between the United States and Port Said, in the French mail, via France.

The rates of postage to and from Port Said will therefore be as follows, viz.:

30 cents per single rate of 1-4 ounce on letters, *prepayment optional.*

2 cents each on newspapers, *prepayment required.*

2 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof, on periodicals, pamphlets, &c.,—*prepayment required*, and the established domestic rates on all other kinds of printed matter, *prepayment required.*

Special Instructions

TO RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS AND ROUTE AGENTS IN RELATION TO REGISTERED MATTER UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION.

Each Head Clerk and Route Agent will provide himself with a small leather mail pouch in which to convey "registered package envelopes" to and from the terminal offices of his route, of which he will take special and permanent charge.

They will also obtain from the Post-office Department, or from the postmasters at the termini of their routes a book provided by the Department for the purpose of keeping a record of *all* registered matter passing through their hands.

On leaving the office at either terminus of their route, they will receive, and receipt for, any or all registered package envelopes, packages of stamps or stamped envelopes, that may be tendered them by the postmaster or the proper clerk, properly enter the same in their book of record for registered matter, place the registered package envelopes in their pouch, including the stamps and stamped envelopes when practicable, and become personally responsible for their delivery into the hands of a postmaster or other authorized agent of the Post-office department.

Registered matter coming into their hands, either from postmasters on the line of their route, railway postal clerks, or route agents on their own or on other routes, or that may come to them in pouches for distribution, or that may come into their hands in any way, they will also enter in their book of record of registered matter, and in all cases receipt for the same.

When a head clerk or route agent arrives at the terminus of his route, he will take what registered matter he may have for *delivery*, into the post-office, deliver the same to the postmaster, the registry clerk, or other proper clerk; and at once obtain his receipt on his book of record.

Registered matter for delivery from a way office on his route at which he delivers the mail, he will send to that office in the pouch of *letters for delivery*, (the same to be witnessed when practicable) accompanied by a receipt properly filled up for signing with *his own name, title and P. O. address* on the receipt, that the postmaster to whom it is so sent may know to whom and where to return it.

When this receipt is returned properly signed, he will make a note of the fact on his book of record opposite the description of the registered package, and file away the receipt for future reference.

When a head clerk or route agent has registered matter that is to pass through the hands of another railway postal clerk, route agent or other agent on a connecting or intersecting route leading from or past his terminal office, and he cannot at the time obtain a receipt of such clerk or agent, (as positive safety to registered matter is of more importance than expedition, and as there is no positive safety without a perfect chain of receipts,) he will take such registered matter into his terminal office and take a receipt for the same upon his book of record, the same as for registered matter left there for delivery; or, if it should be registered matter that is to pass through the hands of another railway postal clerk, route agent, or other agent on a connecting or intersecting route leading from or past a way office on his route, at which he delivers mail, and he cannot at the time obtain a receipt of such clerk or agent, he will send it with a receipt the same as above directed in case of registered matter for delivery from such way office, and the postmasters at such offices are required to sign and return such receipts *by the next mail* to the address of the postal clerk or route agent who left it, and to take a receipt of the postal clerk or agent to whom he may deliver such registered matter.

A. N. ZEVELY.
Third Asst. P. M. General.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington* D. C., *July* 1867.

Registering Letters.

We give below answers to sundry questions, which we have received from subscribers during the past month, concerning the proper method of registering letters according to the new system:

R. P. T., St. G——, Del.—The Route Agent, or Railway P. O. Clerk, should place all registered matter intended to be sent *from* your office into the pouch containing the matter *for delivery* at your office, with receipt for you to sign. See "Special Instructions to Route Agents, &c.," in another column. It will be well for you to empty and search the other pouch for a time.

N. V. W., M——, Ind.—You should begin numbering your registered letters anew, at the commencement of each official quarter—that is, on the 1st of July, October, January, and April; also your registered package envelopes. See sections 5 and 7, Registered Letter Regulations.

E. E., E——, O.—You are correct in supposing that an error occurred at the D. P. O. The registered letter bill and return bill should not have been separated, but sent together in a separate envelope, and a return *receipt* should have accompanied the letter, enclosed in the registered package envelope.

T. B., F——, O.—You were right in numbering the first registered package you mailed "No. 1," without regard to the number of the *letter.* The numbers on the registered package envelopes are not expected to correspond with the numbers on the letters, as sometimes two or more letters are sent in the same package envelope. Send to the Department, at the end of each quarter, copies of your "Account of Registered Letters Sent" and "Received."

J. M. Y., M——, Ill.—No registry fee need be paid on letters to Heads of Departments, &c., which you are authorized or required to send to them registered, on official business; but *all* letters sent to persons entitled to the franking privilege are not entitled to be registered free.

M. E. C., M——, N. Y.—As there is no distributing post-office on the route between your office and those you mention, you must send registered matter for those places *direct*, placing it in way route agent's pouch; and you had better have a witness to the fact.

G. A. B., C—— City, Neb.—The regulations *require* you to enter on your "Record of Registered Matter in Transit," the number, postmark and destination of each registered package envelope, or registered package of stamps or stamped envelopes, that passes through your office. From the situation of your office, it does not seem probable that so large a number of these will pass through it on any one day as to require a great deal of time to record them. If, however, such is the case, a report of the facts to the Contract Office may lead to a special order allowing more time to change the mail at offices on that route.

D. C. H., L——, O.—1. The registry fee must *not* be placed on the registered package envelope, but on the envelope of the *letter* itself. 2. See first answer in column of "answers to correspondents."

Intentional Underpayment of Postage.

The question as to the proper disposition of mail matter deposited in a post office intentionally underpaid, having been often submitted to us, and being one likely often to arise, we have addressed the Department on the subject and received the following reply, which will serve as a guide to all who may be in doubt upon the subject;

25th June, 1867.

Sir: In reply to yours of the 24th instant, I have to say, that the spirit of the postal law requires the full prepayment of postage, as indicated by section 242: and that the modification contained in section 293 was only intended to cover cases of inadvertance or ignorance, and should not be applied to cases where the full payment is wilfully and knowingly withheld. *In other words:*

In ordinary cases, where one full rate shall have been *prepaid* the amount omitted should be rated up as an undercharge, and the letter forwarded to its destination as directed by section 158 of the regulations; but in case of known intentional and wilful omission the letters should be held for postage, and if not paid by the mailing party, returned to the Dead Letter Office.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
1st Asst. P. M. General.

J GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor U. S. Mail.

Letters to Minors and Married Women.

Postmasters not unfrequently experience some embarrassment and doubt as to their duty in the matter of delivering letters addressed to minor children, contrary to the wishes of their parents and guardians—the natural or legal right of the latter to prevent improper or clandestine correspondence by those for whose moral welfare they are responsible, seeming to conflict with the postmaster's obligation to deliver all letters to the persons addressed or their authorized agents. Some appear to be in doubt as to the existence of any right on the part of a husband, to control the correspondence of his wife.

In order to obtain an authoritative statement of what is the duty of postmasters under such circumstances, the following questions have been submitted to the Department, and the replies below are to be considered as official decisions:

1. What is the duty of a P. M. when letters arrive at his office addressed to minor children who forbid him to deliver such letters to any persons but themselves, and whose parents or guardians forbid him to deliver them to the children?

When such minor children are dependent upon their parents for support and maintenance, the parents should control their correspondence; but postmasters should exercise a sound discretion in such cases, and be fully satisfied that such children are dependent upon the parents.

2. What is the duty of a P. M. when the parents or guardians not only forbid the delivery of such letters to the children, but also demand their delivery to themselves?

Keeping in view the facts as stated in No. 1, the delivery should be to the parents or guardians as the case may be.

3. What is the duty of a P. M. when letters arrive at his office directed to a married woman, whose husband forbids the P. M. to deliver them to her, and claims that they should be delivered to him—the wife having given instructions that they should be delivered to no other person than herself?

He should follow the instructions literally, and deliver the letters to the wife, in accordance with regulations 58 and 59.

4. When no instructions on the subject have been given by either of the parties concerned, is not the delivery of the wife's letter to the husband, or *vice versa*, a legal delivery?

In the absence of any special instructions such delivery would be proper, as the order to so deliver is implied as indicated in section 59.

Post Route Maps.

Frequent inquiries having been made as to the mode of distribution and the terms of sale of the Post Route Maps to be issued by the Department, we have the following remarks to make at present:

The map now completed is that of the New England States, in two sheets, embracing also a part of New York and Canada, but excluding the most northern and eastern part of Maine, which could not be shown on the same sheets with the others on the same scale. They have been prepared under the direction of Mr. Walter L. Nicholson, Topographer of the Post-office Department, and are highly creditable to his skill as well as to his industry. Every post-route, with the offices located on each, and the distances between them, are plainly shown, and the character and frequency of the service performed, indicated by the colors of the lines which mark the routes. (A separate map of the whole of Maine, with the connections with the Provinces of the Canadian Confederation, will be afterwards issued.)

The maps of the New York service are in the hands of the engraver, as well as those of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

The expenses of the production of these maps being covered by an appropriation made by Congress, at the request of the Postmaster General, with the understanding that, after the requisite issue for the wants of the Post-office and other public Departments, the proceeds of the sale of the maps should be made to reimburse the outlay, a restriction is hence made on any very general distribution other than by sale.

It is at present contemplated to distribute the map now ready (viz., that of the New England States) to the post-offices of all the larger cities throughout the country, and to all the county seats of the New England States and of the State of New York.

After this, the maps will be for sale at designated depositories, which will be duly indicated, as also the price at which they will be sold.

It is expected that the map will be very useful to the various railroad, telegraph, and express companies, as well as to the general public.

The distribution is now in progress, and we hope that before long similar accessions to our working facilities and to our knowledge of the geography and resources of the country will be made available to those in the postal service and the public.

ERRORS IN LAST FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.—By one of those accidents to which types are liable, one of the columns of figures at the right hand side of our Foreign Postage Table for June became displaced, and a portion of the edition of that month was printed with the rates of postage in that column in a very mixed condition. It was corrected as soon as observed, and we have taken measures to guard against a recurrence of the difficulty.

Rather Unreasonable.

A few—we are glad to say that their name is *not* Legion—of the postmasters who subscribe to this paper, after having written to the editor for an opinion on some doubtful point in postal matters, or inquiring as to the proper construction, as decided by the Department, of a postal law or regulation, and after having received a reply not exactly to their minds, (which they had apparently already made up previous to making the request for information,) have turned upon the editor with complaints that *he* is rather "hard upon" them; that "it is a good deal easier to sit in a sanctum and *say* 'do so and so' than to be obliged to *do* it," etc., etc.

Now we submit that this is just a little unreasonable. We take it for granted that when a subscriber asks for information, he does it because he desires to hear what he *ought* to do—not what it would be most convenient or pleasant for him to do. Doubtless it is much easier, in many cases, to disregard a regulation than to follow it—to go round a law than to obey it; but, if THE MAIL were to say to every inquirer on points of official duty, "Suit yourself, sir; you have only to consult your own convenience. If the law don't meet your views of what is right, repeal it 'on your own hook;' if a regulation offends you, erase it from your official copy—accommodate the neighbors and make things pleasant, regardless of the prescribed duties you have sworn to perform; in short, do that which is right in your own eyes, and be happy"—what then? Then, THE MAIL, instead of being what we honestly try to make it—an assistant to every one in the service who endeavors to do his duty faithfully—would be a nuisance deserving of prompt suppression.

If in the opinion of any subscriber there are laws or regulations which are in need of alterations or amendments by which the efficiency or interests of the service would be promoted—or the provisions of which, he considers, impose grievous burdens on himself,—we shall be glad to give him reasonable space for the expression of such opinions in our columns; in fact, we have often invited our friends to ventilate their ideas on all postal subjects in THE MAIL. Free speech and temperate discussion can harm no one. But it is scarcely fair to write snappish letters to an editor for stating the self-evident proposition that unrepealed laws and unrescinded regulations should be obeyed by those whose actions they are intended to govern.

There are possibly some who hold that an editor's duty consists in singing pleasant songs in the ears of his patrons. With such, while conceding to them the largest liberty of opinion, we beg leave to disagree.

Newspaper Supplements.

Under the 226th standing instruction of the Department, which authorizes publishers to fold within their regular issues, *bona fide* and genuine supplements without additional charge for postage, gross violations of the 41st instruction are constantly perpetrated, and the revenue defrauded to an alarming extent.

Annexed is an extract from a letter upon this subject recently sent from the Appointment Office to a publisher:

"That Mr. ——'s handbill is not such a publication as to entitle it to be classed as a *bona fide* supplement to a regular newspaper, to be enclosed therewith as a supplement under the provisions of the 226th standing instruction—Laws and Regulations, Edition of 1866.

"The revenues of the Department have been greatly defrauded by the publishers enclosing handbills, circulars and business cards, with copies of their papers, addressed to subscribers, when such enclosures should pay a distinct and separate postage. Every such enclosure renders the package subject to letter postage by weight, which if not paid by the party addressed, will render the sender liable to a penalty of five dollars for each offence. Such has been the ruling of the Department for years. You are in error in supposing any former Postmaster General has authorized the sending of such enclosures free of postage."

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER.
1st Asst. P. M. General.

Answers to Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor of the Mail.—*G. W. H., W——, Mo. and Others.*—Official letters to the editor of this paper, addressed to him as Special Agent, may be sent free by postmasters, directed to him, "care of P. M., New York." Letters relating to subscriptions and other business of THE MAIL cannot be so sent, but should be addressed to "*Publisher U. S. Mail, New York,*" and the postage prepaid.

Deduction on Mutilated Currency.—*R. B., B——, Mich.*—You can procure a circular of instruction and a scale showing the proper deduction on mutilated currency, by applying to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Refused Papers, &c.—*A. H. G., W—— and A. S., M—— R——, Wis.*—When any newspaper or magazine regularly sent through the mails has been refused by a subscriber, or not called for by him for one month, you should notify the publisher, according to Section 392, Reg. 1866. Undelivered printed matter should be disposed of according to Sections 390 and 391.

Distributing Papers in the Town where Published.—*D. C. C., Le R——, N. Y.*—"A postmaster is not required to receive newspapers printed in his town and deliver them to subscribers; but should he receive and deliver them, no charge can be made for so doing, unless in a large city, where carriers are employed." See March number.

Postage from Norway.—*M. W., R—— D——, Min.*—The rate of postage to and from Norway depends on the route. By the "Prussian closed mail" it is 42 cents, and by the "Bremen or Hamburg mail" 25 cents.

Postage on Unpaid Transient Newspapers.—*J. S. F., O——, Mass.*—Transient newspapers should not be allowed to pass through the mails unless the postage is prepaid; but if such papers, or any other mail matter that should have been prepaid, reaches its destination without such prepayment, the prepaid rates shall be charged, and collected on delivery. Sec. 150, Reg. 1866.

Billing Letters to the Dead Letter Office.—*A. E. T., C——, N. Y.*—A bill should accompany all letters, whether paid or unpaid, that are sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 380, Reg. 1866.

Marking Stamps.—*D. H., G.——, Cal. and J. R., C—— P——, Ill.*—Postmasters are entitled to *marking stamps*, &c., according to the class of their offices. We must refer you for further information to the Appointment Office, Washington, D. C. Sec. 14, Reg. 1866.

Married Women as Assistant Postmasters.—*W. W. M., P—— C——, Utah.*—Married women may act as assistant postmasters, or post-office clerks, but not as postmasters.

Payment of Postage by Part of a Stamp.—*J. M. C., B—— C——, Kan.*—A two cent stamp and half a two cent stamp are not sufficient to pay postage on a mail letter, and any mail letter bearing such should be sent to the Dead Letter Office, as insufficiently prepaid. In no case has a fraction of a stamp a fractional value.

Postage on Periodicals to China.—*J. G. P., R——, Mass.*—The postage on newspapers, &c., *via* Bremen or Hamburg, is rated on two parts or standard weights; for instance, to China *via* Marseilles, one standard is 1oz., the rate for which is one and a half cent; the other standard is 1¼oz, the rate for which is nine cents. The postage thus obtained must be added together for the whole postage—thus, on 1oz., the first postage is one and a half cents; the second postage, nine cents: together, eleven cents. On 2oz., the first postage is three cents; the second postage is 18 cents: together, 21 cents.

Oath of Mail Carrier.—*H. M. C., W——, Ind.*—A substitute mail carrier even for a single trip should be sworn, and the affidavit sent to the Contract Office, Washington, D. C.

Responsibility for Refused Papers.—*M. L. S., H——, Texas.*—Postmasters are not responsible to publishers for newspapers not taken from the office or refused. They should notify publishers, according to Section 392, Reg. 1866. This is their whole duty so far as publishers are concerned.

Postage on Letters to the Dead Letter Office.—*S. B., F——, Texas.*—No postage is chargeable on letters sent to the Dead Letter Office. They should be sent *free.* See Sec. 368, Reg. 1866.

Redeeming Mutilated Currency.—*T. H. C., R——, N. Y.*—The directions to redeem mutilated currency were issued by the Postmaster General, in February, 1865, and may be found in THE MAIL for March of that year. We shall republish them in August number.

Delivering Newspapers, &c.—*O. E. S., U—— S——, N. Y.*—1. See above. 2. Exchange papers should not be delivered to any other person than the publisher to whom they are sent. If he does not take them from the office, treat them as refused matter according to Secs. 390 and 391, Reg. 1866. 3. A newspaper marked *paid* coming in a regular manner in the mail must be considered as paid. Sec. 214, Reg. 1866.

Postage on "The Working Farmer."—*S. F., B——, Ind.*—The postage on the above-named paper, being a monthly, is three cents a quarter, if weighing not over four ounces.

Receiving two different Weekly Papers if Published in the County, &c.—*P. M., J—— R——, N. Y.*—1. A subscriber may receive free through the mail a single copy of each of the different weekly papers published in the county in which he resides. Sec. 228, Reg. 1866. 2. Domestic mail letters may be forwarded *free*, but letters should only be forwarded at the request of the party addressed, or some one acting for him. Hence a postmaster has no right of his own accord to forward a letter directed to his office, even though the person addressed would receive it sooner.

Express Companies carrying Letters not enclosed in Stamped Envelopes.—*H., F——, Ky.*—No one can make a business of carrying letters outside of the mails, unless they are enclosed in government stamped envelopes. Sec. 45, Reg. 1867.

Privileges of Newsdealers, &c.—*J. Y. S., L——, Ky.*—1. Newsdealers have the same privilege as publishers of sending regular matter, subject to certain requirements, specified in Sec. 225, Reg. 1866. 2. Postage on photographs to Great Britain must be charged at letter rates. 3. The postage on transient newspapers from Canada is at the domestic rate of two cents for 4oz; on those from Great Britain two cents each.

Selling Postage Stamps to a Person who Posts Letters on the Cars.—*E. H. De L., H——, N. Y.*—Yes, you are compelled to sell stamps in proper quantities to every one that applies.

Postage on Dress Patterns.—*Asst. P. M., S. B——, N. Y.*—Dress patterns cut from newspapers can pass in the mails at the postage rate of two cents per 4oz. Sec. 222, P. O. Laws, 1866.

Postage on College Catalogues.—*J. M. T., M——, Ill.*—A college catalogue, such as you describe, is a pamphlet, and as such is chargeable with postage, at the rate of two cents per 4oz, to be prepaid by stamps. See Sec. 222, P. O. Laws, 1866, page 57, which classifies "*all* pamphlets and occasional publications" as mailable matter of third class.

Selling Exchanges.—*D. C. C., L——, N. Y.*—A publisher who receives an exchange paper may afterward sell it, if so disposed; but the law only entitles *him* to receive it free, and you should place it in his box according to its address. If he refuses it, treat it as refused matter, according to Secs. 390 and 391, Regulations, 1866.

Boots and Shoes.—*H. W. S., R——, Pa.*—Boots and shoes are *not* mailable matter; but if deposited in a post-office (if weighing under four pounds) they should be charged at *letter* rates. Secs. 220 and 245, P. O. Laws, 1866.

Procuring Assistant.—*M. J. W., T——, Miss.*—You may appoint any competent person as your assistant, on his taking the oath prescribed in Sec. 4, page 9, Regulations of 1866. On his taking the oath, you will forward it to the Appointment Office, Post-office Department, Washington. No allowance will be made to you, however, for the compensation of such assistant, as your office does not belong to the class to which such allowance is made.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Franking by P. M.'s.—*O. C. E., H——, Ill.*—A postmaster cannot send official letters free to private individuals; but if he wishes to write on official business to such a person, he can frank a letter to the postmaster, at that person's place of residence, requesting that the desired information be communicated by such postmaster.

Publishers' Exchange Papers.—*W. C. G., A——, Ga.*—Publishers of periodicals, magazines, and newspapers, which shall not exceed 16oz. in weight, shall be allowed to interchange their publications reciprocally free of postage; *provided*, that such interchange shall be confined to a single copy of each publication. Sec. 258, Laws 1866.

Postage on Printed Matter via Overland Mail.—*L. H. A., M——* and *M. A. S., V——, Ind.*—We have made a change in the instruction on the third page of The Mail, and to which you refer, which change, we presume, will explain the matter satisfactorily.

Obtaining Increase of Salary.—*H. J. S., D—— B——, Wis.*—If your quarterly returns show the salary allowed you is ten per centum less than it would be on the basis of commissions under the act of 1854, the Postmaster General may review and readjust the same. Sec. 29, P. O. Laws, 1866. Any postmaster claiming a readjustment under this law, must make to the First Assistant Postmaster General, under oath, a special exhibit of the whole amount of stamps canceled at his office during a period of not less than two quarters, also a statement of other items of postage on which commissions were estimated under the act of 1854. Act of June 12, 1866, and accompanying instructions. It will be observed that the amount of stamps *sold* is not taken into consideration in the estimate for salaries.

Procuring Duplicate Money Order.—*R. M. W., T——, Ill.*—You should fill in the first page of form 7, according to the facts. The affidavit on the second page should be filled in by the remitter, setting forth the particulars of the loss or destruction of the original order. You should then, as issuing postmaster, fill up the certificate on the third page, and send the sheet to the paying postmaster, who should fill up the other certificate on the third page, and then send the sheet to the Superintendent of the Money Order Office, Washington, D. C. He will issue a duplicate order, which he will forward to the issuing postmaster, to be by him handed to the remitter. Sec. 12, page 8, Money Order Instructions.

Collection of Foreign Postage in Coin.—*J. S. L., C——, S. C.*—The old *three* cent (silver) pieces are a legal tender to the amount of thirty cents, and you would therefore be obliged to receive eight of them in full payment of the postage on an unpaid single rate letter from England, which reaches you for delivery, crediting yourself with the twelve cents coin premium as an overcharge. The other coins you mention are not a legal tender to any such amount, and are not "gold or silver." You should refuse them when offered as specie payment of such postage.

Old Regulations.—*H. F. W., H——, N. C.*—The regulations of 1859 will *not* serve as a guide for your official action. Write at once to the Appointment Office, P. O. Department, Washington, for a copy of the Laws and Regulations, edition of 1866.

Three Months' Subscribers, &c.—*O. R. G., M——, Mich.*—1. A subscriber to a newspaper whose subscription begins on the 15th July and ends 15th October, may pay the quarterly postage for the official quarter, which begins July 1st and ends September 30th; and such payment entitles him to receive his paper until October 15th. So long as he pays "not less than one quarter's postage" he fulfils the law. 2. The same answer applies to the case of a subscriber to a "campaign paper." In both cases, charge yourself in your newspaper account, as having received postage for the current official quarter, though the delivery of the paper extends into the next. 3. A person who desires to receive a daily for two weeks (or any term less than three months), may either pay three months' quarterly postage, or transient postage on each copy, as he may elect. 4. The amount received from a subscriber who pays quarterly postage in advance for five months (beginning in the middle of an official quarter) should all be entered in the account for the quarter during which he begins receiving the paper.

Postage on Weekly Papers to Canada.—*S. R. B., A——, Pa.*—The postage on weekly papers to regular subscribers in Canada, is at the quarterly rates of 5 cents, which pays to the line. Sec. 26e, Reg. 1866.

Wrapping Letters.—*J. J., W——, Pa.*—Postmasters are required to wrap letters, except their offices are supplied in whole or in part by railway post-offices, in which case they will be governed by special instructions from the Superintendent of the railway mail service. Sec. 88, Reg. 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any questions as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain come *prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

Canadian Correspondence.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents per half ounce, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*, not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is 1 cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........ 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter, (3 mos.). 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " .. 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " .. 10 "
For Weekly, " " .. 5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.......... 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz...12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz..18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.......... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz..... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz..... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.......... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz....... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz....... 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscription—that is for *one-quarter* and a third, *one-quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one-quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from publishers) intended to go by mail westward from the western boundary of Kansas, or eastward from the eastern boundary of California, must be prepaid by stamps at *letter postage rates. Sec. 259, P. O. Laws, Edition of* 1866.]

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions,) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 8, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, *to letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

District No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Kansas. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails. Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only:* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, &c., in French mail or via England.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, [viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibroila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,] can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail.—See special table of rates on newspapers and periodicals, forwarded to Germany and other places, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.
5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgian closed mail.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stiched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, comes fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands, except Cuba, by British Packet, or partly by British and partly by United States Packet.—Newspapers four cents each; prepayment required. To British West Indies and Cuba.—Newspapers and other printed matter, two cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment required.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe,) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

MARKING STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
Philadelphia and *Portland* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.
Baltimore, Chicago and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.
San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

DISTRIBUTING POST OFFICES.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Napoleon, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every Postmaster will be be careful never to send a registered letter "direct," when there is a Distributing Post Office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must enclose it in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the Postmaster at the first Distributing Post Office on the route, and also send the Registered Letter Bill and Return Bill in a common envelope to the same Postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the Distributing Post Office.

Postmasters at first-class offices will, of course, note the exception to this rule in their case. Fourth paragraph of General Instructions in regard to registering letters.

Postage via Bremen or Hamburg Mails

On Newspapers and Periodicals to the Countries named below.

Country	Route	*Newspapers.*	*Periodicals, &c.*
Bremen, by Bremen mail		2 cents each	1 cent per ounce.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail		2 " "	1 " " "
Prussia, Austria and German States,	by Bremen or Hamburg	3 " "	1½ c. " "
Lauenburg	by Bremen mail	3 " "	1½ c. " "
	by Hamburg mail	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Schleswig, Holstein and Denmark,	by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Sweden	by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 2c. per 1½ oz.
Norway	" "	3c. ea. & 3½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 4c. per 1½ oz.
Holland	" "	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Russia	" "	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Switzerland	" "	4 cents each	1½ c. per oz. & 1c. per ½ oz.
Italy	" "	5 " "	1½ c. per oz. & 2c. per ½ oz.
Turkey	" "	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Greece	" "	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg		3c. ea. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.
Australia, India and China, *by Bremen or Hamburg mail,*	via Marseilles	3c. ea. & 9c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 9c. per 1½ oz.
	via Trieste	3c. ea. & 2c. per ½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 2c. per ½ oz.

The above charges are, in each case, in full to destination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen or Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg to points of destination. Prepayment required.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail..........5.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
" " [Way..........5.00 A. M., 2.00 P. M.
East Mail.......... 5.00 A. M.
" ....1.30 P. M., 6.00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4.00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5.0 A. M. 2.30 P. M.
South.......... 5.00 A. M.
" .... 4.30 P. M.
" .... 5.30 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]..........10.30 P. M.
West, [via Allentown] 7.00 A. M., 4.00, 6.30 P. M.
Calif'a [by steamer] 1st, 11th, 21st, ea. month, 10.30 A. M.
" [overland via Allentown] 7 A. M. 6.30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.......... 3.00 P. M.
Erie Mail..........5.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
" [Way]..........5.00 A. M.. 3.30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport..........2.00 P. M.
Long Island..........5.00 A. M.
" ....2.30 P. M.

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at New York Post Office.

North—[Through] 6.15, 8.00 A. M.; 4.00, 11.30 P. M. [Way] 11.00 A. M.; 7.45 P. M.
East—[Boston Express] 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, 11.30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10.30 A. M.; 1.30, 6.00 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5.30 A. M.; [by Boat] 7.00 A. M.
South—[Through] 5.45 A. M.; 6.00, 10.30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 8.30, 12.30 P. M.
West—[via Allentown] 5.30 A. M.; 4.30 P. M. [via Erie Railway] 7.30 A. M.; 1.00, 4.00, 10.30 P. M.
California—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st, each month; [Overland, via Allentown] 5.30 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The Post Office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 6.30 P. M. to 12.00 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS,

E. S. ZEVELY & SON,

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continue to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 80 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 80 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY FOR 1867,

second edition, with additions and corrections

Containing an Alphabetical List of Post Offices of the United States, and by States and Counties, Rates of Postage, &c.; also, a List of Post Offices in Canada. Price $2 00—paper covers, mailed free. Address

J. DISTURNELL, Cooper Institute, New York.

TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor, and also readily to make returns of these postages in your Quarterly Account Current.

The principle upon which the system is based is thus expressed—"No *debt* for postage is recognised by the Post Office Department, nor in this system. *Credit* for payment is given by inserting in the proper quarter column of the year the amount of postage received for that quarter on the publication opposite the name of which it is set." See Regulations of 1866, secs. 310, 311.

The blanks are arranged, and directions given readily to comply with this and other requirements in relation to Newspaper and Box Accounts.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of Post Office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class, and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets.......... $1 50
For fifteen sheets.......... 2 00

After which Postmasters ordering in quantities of from Ten to Twenty Sheets will be furnished by mail, postpaid, at the rate of $8 per 100 sheets.

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1,000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

Over these quantities, for large offices, an additional amount, to cover *Postage*, will be required.

Those soliciting sample sheets are informed, that a correct idea of the system can be formed only by the explanations and directions which with the blank sheets comprise the work, and can be sent only as advertised.

The work is issued in the cheapest possible form, that its adoption may be very general.

Commendations from Postmasters.

P. O. Olean, N. Y.—"I consider it indispensable to the correct keeping of the Paper and Box Rent Accounts according to Postal Law; its simplicity and the facility with which these accounts are kept by your system, renders it a benefaction to Postmasters."

P. O. Orono, Me.—"For *cheapness, certainty,* and *simplicity*, I think it unsurpassed by any work which I have seen, and is fully adapted to a ready compliance with the requirements of Postal Law and Regulations. I would earnestly recommend it to all Country Postmasters who wish to avoid the perplexity of keeping Newspaper and Box Rent Accounts, and I think if once used, no Postmaster would be without it."

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Box 5532, New York P. O., N. Y.

THE NATIONAL

POST-OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK,

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,

Newspaper & Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,

No. 111 & 113 William-street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple, and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1, containing 64 pages.......... price $5.00
No. 2, " 108 " .... " 5.00
No. 3, " 204 " .... " 6.00
No. 4, " 276 " .... " 8.50
No. 5, " 376 " .... " 12.00

Nos. 1 and 2 sent by mail, post paid. Larger sizes by express. No. 1 designed for the smallest offices. No. 2 for offices supplying two to five thousand inhabitants. Larger sizes for larger offices. Books of any size will be made to order at prices proportionate with the above schedule.

It has given infinite satisfaction; and elicited unqualified recommendations, from which we copy only the following:

Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 23, 1866.—I have examined 'Stone's Post-office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages,' and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post-offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

St. John B. L. Skinner,
First Ass't P. M. General.

P. O., Boston, Mass., May 4, 1867.—"I am using in this office your system for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, &c., and I cheerfully recommend it to *all* offices as a convenient *labor-saving* and systematic plan of keeping these important accounts.
James Q. Young.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

QUINBY'S

Improved Letter Delivery-Case

FOR

Post Offices of all Classes.

THESE CASES (intended to facilitate the labor and save the time of the Postmasters and delivery clerks) have now been in use for four years. The universal testimony of those using them is that it is *unequalled* by any other in use, *economising both time and labor.* It is in use in very many offices, of different classes, in all of which it has come to be considered as *almost indispensable.* Its compactness renders the cost of its transportation very trifling. Below will be found a few of the many offices in which it may be seen in operation:

New Rochelle, N. Y.	Jersey City, N. J.
Palmyra, "	Elizabethport, "
Green Point, "	Rahway, "
Poughkeepsie, "	Hoboken, "
Lancaster, Ohio,	Bergen, "
Circleville, "	Hudson City, "
Oil City, Pa.	Elizabeth, "
Pithole City, "	Lincoln, Ills.
Williamsport, "	Pekin, "
Franklin, "	Tarrytown, N. Y.
Shaffer Farm, "	Newburgh "
Allegheny, "	Hudson, "
Allentown, "	Amsterdam, "
Easton, "	Waterloo, "

Valparaiso, Ind.

These cases are made in three different sizes, at $24, $30 and $35 each.

Manufactured and for sale by

REUBEN QUINBY,
Postmaster,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

N. B.—Postmasters in the Western States will be supplied by applying to *John H. Quinby, Princeton, Ills.* July 1867, 1t

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail; if sent by Mail, Letter Postage to be added.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
March '67, tf. 45 Maiden Lane, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JULY, 1867.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspapers.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Acapulco		10	2	‡
Aden British Mail, via Southampton		33	4	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Adrianople, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Africa, (West Coast,) British mail		33	4	
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit pkt.		5	2	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail		*35	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*30		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Antivari, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Argentine Republic, via England		45	4	
do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux	30	60		
Ascension, via England		45	4	
Aspinwall		10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do via Panama		22	6	§
do by private ship from New York or Boston		5	2	‡
do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.)	*30	*60		‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55	¶	¶
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42		
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, British Mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do do via Marseilles	51	57	8	
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42		
do closed mail, via England		*27	5	5
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18		
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Belgrade do do by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British packet		5	4	
do by French mail	*21	*42		
Beyrout, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada		18	6	§
Bolivia		34	6	§
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail	30	60		
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Brazils, via England		45	4	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66		
do Am. packet		10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen mail		*10	¶	¶
do Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Buenaventura		18	6	1
Buenos Ayres, via England		45	4	
do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux	30	60		
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey.)				
Canada, any distance		*10	2	‡
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	
Candia, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Canea, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do do Marseilles		53	8	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60		
Carthagena		18	6	§
Central America, Pa. Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	6	
do do do by British packet		5	6	
do French mail	30	60		
do British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Chili		34	6	‡
China, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez		37	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Corsica, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*15	*30		
Costa Rica		10	2	‡
Cuba		10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England		45	4	
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	9	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Durazzo, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60		
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	6	
do do by British packet		5	6	
do Prussian closed mail		68	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
do (Brit. Farther Ind.) by Prus. clos. ml.		35		
do (All other places in and beyond East Indies,) by Prussian closed mail		59		
Ecuador		34	6	4
Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	8	
do (except Alexandria,) Prus. closed mail		35	11	
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[To places excepted above, 21c. by U.S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.]				
Falkland Islands, via England		33	4	
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42		
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Galatz, Prussian closed mail		*33		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via London, by Anm. pkt.		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Gallipoli, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Gambia, via England		33	4	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)		*30	6	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Gibraltar French mail	21	42		
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt		21	4	1
do do by British packet		5	4	1
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
Great Britain and Ireland		*24	2	
Greece, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38	14	
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*35	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British pkt		5	4	
Guadaloupe		18	4	
Guatemala		10	2	‡
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail		10	¶	¶
do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do French mail	*21	*42		
Hanover, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Havana—see Cuba				
Hayti, via England		29	4	
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do in British pkt		5	2	
do do via England, by private ship		38	4	
Holland, French mail	*21	*42		
do via England		*27		
do by American packet, via Belgium		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
Honduras		34	6	
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
do by French mail	30	60		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do Prussian closed mail		35	10	
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	
do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Ineboli, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38		
do British mail, via England	35	49	4	
Italy—See Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina, (See Turkey) by French mail	*30	*60		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Jaffa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
do open British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do Prussian closed mail		59		
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60		
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Jerusalem, (See Turkey) British mail		33	4	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60		
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail		53		
Larnica, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen mail		*15	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Latakia, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail		33	4	
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Lubec, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Lucca, French mail	*21	*42		
Luxemburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Mabe, French mail	*30	*60		
Majorca, British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., Am. pkt.		21	4	
do do do British packet		5	4	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Martinique, via England		29	1	
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Mexico		10	2	‡
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Pr. cl'd ml.		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail	*21	*42		
Messina, Prussian closed mail		38	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Minorca, by British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Mitylene, (See Turkey.) French mail	*30	*60		
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail		60		
Montevideo, via England		45	4	
do via France, by Fr. ml. fr. Bordeaux	30	60		
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		28	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail		*24	¶	¶
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.		5	2	‡
Natal, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do Marseilles		53	8	
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42		
do via England		*27		
do by American packet, via Belg.		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
New Brunswick, (*15c. if over 3000 miles)		*10	2	‡
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3000 miles)		10	2	‡
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.)		18	6	
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marsellies	39	45	8	
do via Panama		22	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of		34	6	
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*42	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs.				
Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen mail		*13	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Panama		10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England		45	4	
Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Penang, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Peru		22	6	§
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Placentia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	27	54		
Poland, Prussian closed mail, (If prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60		
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60		
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana		18	4	
Port Said (Egypt), by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		25	¶	¶
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. A. Prov.				
Prussia, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Rhodes, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail		44	12	
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		24	¶	¶
Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42		
Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60		
Rustchuck, (See Turkey) by French mail	*30	*60		
Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco		10	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do do Fr. mail	*21	*42		
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do French mail	*21	*42		
Schleswig Holstein, by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
do Prussian closed mail [if prepaid 28c.]		*30	6	
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60		
Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail		35		
do do French mail	30	60		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Seres, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Servia, by Prussian closed mail		35		
do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria	21	42	2	‡
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail		47	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American packet		21		
do do do by British packet		5		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
Sophia, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Spain, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	21	42		
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*25	¶	¶
St. Thomas via Havana		18	4	
Sulina, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.)		*38	10	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*21	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		
St. Helena, via England		45	4	
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.)		*35	9	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*19	¶	¶
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. packet	33	45	6	
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60		
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt		5		
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prus. closed mail, (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	‡
TURKEY [Europ. & Asiatic,] *by Prus. closed mail*				
a. Alexandretta, Latakia, Merseni & Tripoli (Syria)		35		
b. Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavalia, Constantinople, Czernawoda, Candia, Canea, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendgi, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopoli, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo		*35		
c. All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic) by Prussian closed mail		35		
(Newspapers to Turkey by Prussian closed mail via Jerusalem 14c. ea.; via Trieste, 11c. ea.)				
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
By Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.		21	2	
do do by British pkt.		5	2	
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42		
Turk's Island		10	2	
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c,)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux	30	60		
do British mail, via England		45	4	
Velona, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60		
Vancouver's Island		10	2	
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	‡
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Varna, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	
do open mail, via Lond., by American packet		21	4	‡
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	11	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	‡
do by American Ven. packet		10	8	
Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Volo, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	
West Indies, Brit.		10	2	
do not Brit., (exc. Cuba,) Brit. m'l v. Hav.		18	4	‡
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30	¶	¶
Wurtemberg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do in Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60		

† Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.
¶ For postage on Newspapers and Periodicals by this route, see Table on inside page. § Pamphlets and Periodicals, 10 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland pre-payment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. pee ½ oz., any distance. — *10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. *15 cents when distance exceeds 3000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be pre-paid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

RULES FOR RATING LETTERS, &C.

1. IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Letters exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or addressed to British Colonies and foreign countries, for transmission in the open mail via England, are charged with United States and British postage, at a single rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof, the same as domestic letters.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England "via Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philippine Islands, which are rated at 8 cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

2. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRENCH MAILS.—Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce, or fractional part of a quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France, others than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of payment to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria," the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

3. IN THE MAILS TO PRUSSIA, OR TO BELGIUM.—Letters in the United States and Prussian closed mails, and in the mails exchanged with Belgium, are charged with single rate of postage if not exceeding half an ounce in weight; double rate if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, for greater weights, *charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce.* As this scale of progression differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is required to prevent mistakes.

4. IN THE MAILS TO BREMEN, OR TO HAMBURG, &C;—Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg; and letters addressed to the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS:—Postmasters, should be careful where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian Closed Mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, &c.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction, "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in the French Mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed, "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent "via France;" otherwise they may be mis-sent in the open mail to Liverpool, by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of July, 1867.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pac. & Cen. Amer.
Nicaragua	U. S.	1	Nicaragua.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	2	Europe via Liverpool.
*Havana	U. S.	4	Havana.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	4	Eur. via. South'n & Brem.
Havre	U. S.	6	Eur. via Falmouth & Havre.
Dales	U. S.	6	Ireland via. Queenstown.
Hamburg	U. S.	6	Ger. States v. Hamburg.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	10	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11	Austl., K'ston, Ja., N. Zeald., Cal., C. Amer. & S. Pac.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	11	Eur. v. South'n & Bremen.
*Havana	U. S.	11	Havana.
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	13	Havana and Nassau.
Hamburg	U. S.	13	Europe v. South. & Hamb.
Dales	U. S.	13	Ireland via Queenstown.
French	France	13	Entire French mail, v. Brest.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	16	Europe via Liverpool.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	18	Europe via South'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	18	Havana.
Nicaragua	U. S.	20	Nicaragua.
Aspinwall	U. S.	20	S. Pac. & Cen. America.
Dales	U. S.	20	Eur. via Liv. and Q'stown.
Hamburg	U. S.	20	Ger. States v. Hamburg.
Brazil	U. S.	22	Brazil & St. Thomas.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	24	Europe via Liverpool.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	25	Eur. v. South'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	25	Havana.
Hamburg	U. S.	27	Eur. v. South'n & Ham.
Dales	U. S.	27	Ireland via Queenstown.
French	France	27	Entire French mail via Brest.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	30	Europe via Liverpool

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

EXTRA MAIL DAY.—The N. German Lloyd (Bremen) Line of Steamers will depart every Thursday, on and after the 21st of March, with the Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

* West India Islands will be sent by this Steamer.
† Leave Boston on the day following.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VII., NO. 11. NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1867. WHOLE NO. 83.

Postal Convention with the United Kingdom.

The General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of regulating, by means of a new Convention, the communication by post between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.—There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well for letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, originating in the United States or in the United Kingdom, as for articles of the same nature originating in or destined for the countries or colonies, the correspondence of which is forwarded through the United States or through the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 2.—Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of mails to the other office by well-appointed ships, sailing on stated days, and shall at its own cost, remunerate the owners of such ships for the conveyance of the mails.

ARTICLE 3.—The postage on a single International letter shall not exceed twelve cents in the United States, or sixpence in the United Kingdom, and the authorized weight of a single letter shall be fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States and half an ounce in the United Kingdom.

For other than single letters the same charge shall be made for every additional fifteen grammes, or half an ounce, or fraction thereof.

ARTICLE 4.—Every International letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United States from the United Kingdom shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of five cents, such fine to be retained by the United States Post Office; and every International letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United Kingdom from the United States shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine, the amount of which shall be fixed and retained by the British Post Office.

ARTICLE 5.—International newspapers, book packets, (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, and so forth,) and patterns and samples of merchandise, (including seeds and grain,) shall be transmissible by either office at such charges (not less than three pence in the United Kingdom or six cents in the United States per four ounces on book packets and patterns or samples of merchandise) and under such regulations as the despatching office may from time to time lay down.

These regulations, however, shall include the following:

1st. The postage shall be fully prepaid.

2d. No book packet may contain anything which is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom, or to whom the packet is sent, shall not be regarded as a letter.

3d. No book packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

4th. Neither office shall be bound to deliver printed papers the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country to which they are transmitted

5th. So long as any customs duty is chargeable in the United States on the importations from the United Kingdom of any of the articles enumerated above, such customs duty shall be leviable in the United States, and the proceeds shall accrue to the United States Treasury.

6th. Except as above, no charge whatever shall be levied in the country in which International newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise are delivered.

ARTICLE 6.—The postage collected in the two countries on International letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, together with the fees for registration, (but exclusive of fines for unpaid or insufficiently paid letters,) shall be equally divided between the two offices.

That portion of the postage of transit letters, transit newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise which represents the charge for sea conveyance between the United Kingdom and the United States shall belong wholly to the despatching office.

For the purpose of this article the charge for the sea conveyance of letters across the Atlantic shall be computed on the basis of four pence, or eight cents, per single letter rate, and the charge for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise shall be computed at three pence per pound or twelve cents per kilogramme.

ARTICLE 7.—The United States Post Office may deliver to the British Post Office letters or other postal packets, which have been registered, addressed to the United Kingdom. Reciprocally, the British Post Office may deliver to the United States Post Office registered letters or other postal packets which have been registered, addressed to the United States.

The postage of registered letters and so forth shall always be paid in advance.

In addition to this postage, there shall also be charged a registration fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by the despatching office.

ARTICLE 8.—The United States Post Office may further deliver to the British Post Office registered letters and so forth, addressed to those countries or colonies to which registered letters can be sent from the United Kingdom.

The United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office (in addition to the postage due to the British Post Office) for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom for the registration from the United Kingdom of every registered letter and so forth addressed to the countries or colonies above mentioned. On its side the British Post Office may deliver to the United States Post Office registered letters and so forth addressed to those countries to which registered letters can be sent from the United States.

The British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office (in addition to the postage due to the United States Post Office) for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United States for the registration from the United States of every registered letter and so forth, addressed to the countries above mentioned.

ARTICLE 9.—The British Post Office engages to grant the transit through the United Kingdom, as well as the conveyance by British mail packets, of the closed mails which the United States Post Office may exchange, in either direction, with the post offices of the United States Possessions or of foreign countries, and the United States Post Office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the closed mails which the British Post Office may exchange, in either direction, with the post offices of British Possessions, or of foreign countries.

The country which sends, or receives closed mails through the other shall render an account of the letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns contained in such closed mails.

ARTICLE 10.—The rates of postage to be mutually paid for the territorial transit (including the passage of the English channel) of all letters sent from one country to the other for transmission to places beyond, in closed mails, shall be one-half the ordinary inland rates now charged in the two countries respectively, viz: for transit through the United States, one-half of three cents per single letter, and for transit through the United Kingdom one-half of a penny per single letter.

The transit rates of postage to be mutually paid for newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise sent in closed mails, shall be four pence per kilogramme for transit through the United Kingdom, and six cents per pound for transit through the United States.

ARTICLE 11.—When, in any British or United States port, a closed mail is transferred from one ship to another, without any expense devolving on the office of the country owning such port, such transfer shall not be deemed a territorial transit, and shall not give rise to any charge for territorial transit.

ARTICLE 12.—The rates of postage to be paid by the British Post Office to the United States Post Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United Kingdom to the United States, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United States from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United Kingdom, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United States, reciprocally, the rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post Office to the British Post Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United Kingdom from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United States, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 13.—The combined territorial and sea rates upon transit correspondence sent in ordinary mails to be accounted for by one office to the other, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the country through which the correspondence is forwarded.

ARTICLE 14.—The amount of postage chargeable by the United States Post Office, on its own account, upon every single letter sent through the United Kingdom, in ordinary mails, addressed to the United States, shall be three cents, and the amount of postage chargeable by the British Post Office, on its own account, upon every single letter sent through the United States, in ordinary mails, addressed to the United Kingdom, shall be one penny.

ARTICLE 15.—There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Bermuda, and between those States and the British Post Office Agencies, established in the Danish Colony of St. Thomas, in Panama, in Colon, and in San Juan, (Porto Rico.) The postage to be accounted for on such correspondence shall be fixed from time to time by the mutual consent of the two offices.

ARTICLE 16.—The British Post Office shall prepare, at the expiration of every quarter, separate accounts, exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence, whether in ordinary mails, or in closed mails, between the respective offices.

Such accounts shall be founded upon the acknowledgments of receipt of the respective offices during the quarter.

The separate accounts shall be incorporated in general accounts, which shall be compared and settled by the two offices, and the balance shall forthwith be paid, in the money of the country to which the payment is to be made, by that office which is found to be indebted to the other.

In converting United States currency into sterling, or sterling into United States currency, four shillings and two pence shall be considered as the equivalent of a dollar.

ARTICLE 17.—Official communications addressed by the United States Post Office to the British Post Office, or by the British Post Office to the United States Post Office, shall not give rise to any account between the two Post Offices.

ARTICLE 18.—The two offices shall by mutual consent, make detailed regulations in accordance with the foregoing articles, such regulations to be terminable on a reasonable notice by either office.

ARTICLE 19.—All the conventions which now regulate the exchange of correspondence between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, shall cease to have effect from the date of the day when the present Convention shall be put into execution,

ARTICLE 20.—Articles 1, 5, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 18, shall come into operation on the 1st of October next, and the remaining articles on the 1st day of January, 1868:

ARTICLE 21.—This convention shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of one year; and article 5, (except so far as relates to newspapers) shall be terminable on a notice of three months.

Done in duplicate and signed in London, the 18th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

MONTROSE,
[L. S.]

JOHN A. KASSON, Special Com., &c., &c.
[L. S.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 8, 1867.

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a new Postal Convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which were agreed upon and signed in duplicate at London on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner, &c., &c., on behalf of this Department, and by His Grace the Duke of Montrose, Postmaster General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on behalf of his Department, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.
[L. S.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General, U. S.

I hereby approve the foregoing Convention, and in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. ANDREW JOHNSON.
[L. S.]

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO,
July, 1867.

Every man has his ruling passion; and although education may modify it, and the duties and necessities of life interfere materially with its free and unrestrained exercise, yet it will crop out somewhere between the cradle and the grave, and in so marked a manner as to carry conviction with it that every other mental and corporeal attribute is its subordinate. In some cases it suffers no restriction, and is used banefully or beneficially proportionate with the taste and influence of its possessor. Where a monomania is harmless in its nature, and elevating, edifying, or amusing in its aim, society reaps a benefit which more than compensates for any transient annoyances it may really or seemingly suffer, although in individual cases some things may be dreadfully unpalatable. Take for instance the quality of inquisitiveness—between man and man no more effective weapon can be used to keep intact the social and business relations of life, and divested of offensiveness no more powerful coadjutor can be employed to promote knowledge and confidence; yet inquisitive people (among whom I rank myself) are most generally very unpopular. They no doubt do a great deal of good to those they vex the most, and many a domestic rent is mended, many a reputation preserved, and much is gained, and much is saved in many ways, by simple questions savoring of impertinence, but prompted by the noblest motives, and the honor and happiness of many a man and many a woman has been taken out of pawn by their unexpected, undesired, but opportune instrumentality.

Inquisitives, as a general rule, have excellent tempers, and politely thank you for an answer, whether it be pleasant or petulant; and a fiery disposition is cooled as suddenly by their *sang froid* as is the red hot bar of the blacksmith which he plunges in the water vessel by his side. In nineteen out of twenty cases they can judge of an individual's mental calibre by his mode of answering questions, and know exactly when and how to hit and how deep to probe. Of course there are exceptions: railroad ticket agents and conductors, *ex-officio*, cannot be expected to give civil answers to anybody, nor can poor relations look for such condescension from rich ones. Young ladies in mourning have a perfect right to give indignant answers if a presuming stranger dares to ask how long they have been widowed, and a minister of the gospel is guilty of no infraction of divine or human law if he tells an impertinent fellow who asks him who is the author of his last sermon that it is none of his business. In my opinion inquisitiveness should be tolerated and cultivated; it is a legitimate mode of seeking knowledge, and should not be repressed. The business of the world is made up of questions and answers. What would Republics, Empires, and Kingdoms do if there were no questions to be asked? What would art, and science and commerce, and manufactures, and labor do, if there were no answers to be given? The courts of diplomacy and love would "gin eout," and the great globe itself would be turned into an uncultivated, deaf and dumb bear garden—and after that, chaos. But enough of these abstractions. I want to convey the idea to your readers (who of course are mostly officials) in plain matter of fact style, that so long as mind and matter exist so will inquisitiveness; and if they more than others are made to suffer interrogatory inflictions, let them solace themselves with the soothing reflection that they are under government pay, and this will or should dissipate their apparently crushing grievances. Inquisitiveness, to be sure, is not confined to interlocutory limits; it usurps a larger field, and seeks a wider range. Nor is the tongue the only weapon it wields. The eye, the ear, the nose, and the hand are frequently enlisted into its service, and perhaps effect more by their silence than the organ of speech with all its musical modulations and persuasive tones—particularly the noiseless observations of the eye. This is the organ which penetrates the veil which is hung up to hide moral and official obliquities, and this is the figurative Captain Scott, to whom all the culpable coons surrender before a shot is fired. O! the eye is a mighty instrument to sway, subdue, encourage, or to crush; and with a knowledge of this fact we should invite its kindliest influences by unhedged and faithful official conduct and demeanor. There are many ways of doing this, which of course must be obvious to every reflecting, sensible mind. Perhaps, with the exception of handsome women, post-office officials have to submit to more ocular inquisitiveness than any other class of people. The reason for this, I presume, is to be found in the fact that they come more in contact with every variety of society than any other kind of mental or physical toilers, being, as they are, the dispensers of that unique species of intelligence, which grieves or gratifies, elevates or depresses, accommodates or disappoints, fires or freezes, the vast mass of humanity. Every other industrial pursuit has its specialty.

That I am inquisitive I have never taken any trouble to conceal; call it a ruling passion, a monomania, or what you please; but it is nevertheless the fact, and it is just as natural for me to "eaves drop" about a post-office, as it is to wear a broad-brimmed hat, loose coat, and spectacles, and when I see anything out of the way I note it down for my own gratification and yours, when you allow me the privilege.

And just here I would like to ask a *question?* If a postmaster is engaged in any professional or mercantile pursuit, is it necessary that he should visit his post-office, except to draw his salary, and keeping up a distant acquaintance with his clerks? I don't think it is, or so many would not do it. It's none of my business, however, you know, only I can't avoid, you know, asking questions, you know.

My prying propensities cannot boast of much gratification during the past month. The hot weather plunged red handed into the arena, and I was obliged to keep my obesity in the shade, else would I have "larded the lean earth." I however took advantage of a cool "term" to look round a little, but was poorly paid for my trouble.

Primarily the object of my visit to ruraldom was to attend a meeting of the Directors of the Night Blooming Cereus Petroleum Company, at the Assafoetida Wells, in the dominion of Canada; but as there were only six out of the six hundred directors present, we had a brief session after declaring a splendid dividend payable in stock, and passing resolutions declaratory of everything being in healthy condition; but as this has nothing to do with inquisitiveness or post-offices, it may be out of place here. I was going on to say, however, that during the long ride, I had the opportunity of looking into a number of post-office cars, and was filled with wonder to know why the agents or clerks have grown so selfish. Formerly anybody could with a little diplomacy get into one of these receptacles, and make out to find standing room among the numerous friends of the King Bee; but now, Lord bless you, one don't see a soul inside, and the expression of a wish to come in is met with refusal so sharp and emphatic as to almost knock a nervous man overboard. What can it mean? Give me liberty—or give me the why! Gracious! if this kind of exclusiveness were to become epidemic in mail cars and post-offices, what would be the result? What would the leading men of numberless small communities, and some large ones, too, do if they were excluded from the spare chairs, privileged places, and gossipping companionship of post-offices? What *would* be the result? I would not satisfy if I could my own inquisitiveness, but leave the question open. If however the time ever comes when no one but recognized and authorized officials are to be found in post-offices and postal cars engaged in the transaction of official business, the mail service will have reached the dignity and perfection its importance entitles it to, and will command that high and universal respect, which the indifference and inenergy of many of its subordinates have neutralized to a degree mortifying to contemplate, but not beyond remedy.

MONS. TONSON.

Mutilated Currency.

For the benefit and at the request of many subscribers, we republish the Instructions of the Post-office Department and the Rules of the Treasury Department on the subject of the Redemption of Mutilated Treasury notes and Fractional Currency:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Finance Office, Washington, 1865.

SIR:—In accordance with the request of the Treasury Department, the Postmaster-General directs you to receive, in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, United States Notes, of which not more than one-twentieth is missing, and fractional notes, of which not more than one-tenth is missing, if clearly genuine.

You are not required to receive mutilated notes or currency except in the regular course of business, nor currency in amounts exceeding five dollars at one time, especially if it would embarrass you in meeting the orders or drafts of this Department. Neither will you receive them when so much soiled or defaced, that their genuineness cannot be clearly and satisfactorily ascertained. And in whatever amounts received, you should require them to be arranged and marked, as directed under Rules 2 and 3 below.

Those unfit for circulation will be returned to "*Treasurer U. S., Washington, D. C.,*" according to the following rules, established by the Treasury Department, for the redemption of defaced and mutilated notes.

When the value of a package is one hundred dollars, or upwards, it may be sent by the Adams Express, at the cost of the Treasury Department. If sent by mail, it should always be registered.

Each Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the United States, or National Bank, designated as a Depositary of the United States, will redeem fractional currency, *not mutilated*, as shown by the annexed rules. Through such agencies, also, mutilated currency can be transmitted to the Treasury Department. To them, all applications should be made, when practicable.

Postmasters should specially report to this office any accumulation of uncurrent money that is likely to become embarrassing.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Asst. P. M. General.

Postmaster at——————

RULES.

FIRST.—Mutilated notes that have been torn, no matter how much, but of which it is evident that all the fragments are returned—or defaced, no matter how badly, but certainly, satisfactorily genuine—will be redeemed at their full face value on presentation.

SIXTH.—Until further orders, mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, whither they can be sent, addressed to the "*Treasurer of the United States.*" A draft on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for the amount allowed will be returned by mail to the address of the person remitting the same.

These rules, promulgated on the 18th of May, 1862, for the redemption of mutilated United States Notes, are not intended to apply to such notes of which the abrasion or loss of substance from the corners or edges does not exceed one-twentieth of their original proportions. Such are not understood to be mutilated notes within those rules. They are regarded as entire notes, and when of the issue known as Demand Notes are receivable for customs duties. —(*October* 9, 1862.)

1. All fractional currency, *not mutilated*, when presented for redemption to an Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the United States, or a National Bank, designated as a Depositary of the United States, must have been assorted by the holder, according to denominations, with the faces and upper sides in corresponding order in the packages.

2. When presented in sufficient numbers, each package must contain one hundred pieces; it must be securely pinned, with a paper strap at least one inch wide, and on the strap must be written, in ink, the number of pieces, denomination, date of deposit, and the name of the owner.

3. The entire deposit must be securely done up in one package, and upon the wrapper, endorsed with ink, the date of the deposit, the amount contained, and the name and residence of the owner.

4. No less sum than three dollars will be redeemed, and packages will be paid for in lawful money of the United States, in the order, as to time, in which they shall have been received, as soon as the currency can be counted and passed upon.

5. All Government officers will receive for public dues all United States notes of the several kinds, and on account for which they are respectively receivable, as per Treasury Circular of October 9, 1862, in explanation of the rules promulgated May 18, 1862, no matter how badly defaced or torn they may be, so long as their genuineness can be clearly ascertained, and so that it is certain that not one-twentieth part thereof is missing. But all such notes as are unfit for re-issue, so received, should be kept separate and distinct, and as occasion may require, be returned to the Treasury of the United States, to be retired from circulation. Fractional currency, from which not *one-tenth* part is missing, will be received in the same manner.

A Curiosity of Postal Literature.

A correspondent has favored us with the following curious result of his researches among the State Archives of Vermont, showing how the Green Mountaineers proposed to arrange their postal affairs while they were still "out in the cold," and before resigning to Uncle Sam the charge of such matters:

WINDSOR, VT., *July 8th*, 1867.

EDITOR OF U. S. MAIL:

Dear Sir:—Having just closed a pleasant six years' connection with the Post-office Department in the capacity of Route Agent, much of which time I have been a reader of THE MAIL, I have contracted an interest in postal affairs that will doubtless last many years. In searching the history of Vermont for other purposes, I have fallen upon her first postal legislation, and probably the very first public postal history connected with the State. The noticeable feature in this law is, it was enacted as a State law by a State that had been organized six years at the time of its enactment, which enactment was seven years prior to the admission of the State into the Union, and reference is made to the "*United States*" as an outside party. I give the act entire with preamble.

Yours truly,
GEO. P. HAYES.

IN LEGISLATURE AT BENNINGTON, FEB. 1784.

An act for Establishing Post-offices within this State.—Whereas, the business of promulgating the laws, conveying timely notice to the freemen of the State of all proprietary proceedings, and other matters of importance to the public, can in no other way be effected so extensively, and attended with so small expense as by the appointment of regular posts for the purpose of conveying to the parts of this State,

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That there be five post-offices established within this State; one in Bennington, one in Rutland, one in Brattleboro, one in Windsor, and one in Newbury, under such regulations as are established for the government of post-offices in the United States.

"That the post-rider from Bennington to Brattleboro be allowed threepence per mile travel, and those on each of the other routes twopence per mile; and that the postmasters be directed to keep a regular account of all profits and emoluments arising out of this measure, and exhibit the same to his Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Council of this State when requested.

"*And be it further enacted*, That until further order of this Legislature, the postriders of the several offices shall be entitled to an exclusive right of carriage, and enjoy the advantage of the fees arising from the carriage of letters and packets of every kind, and that the rate of postage be the same as in the United States.

"*And be it further enacted*, That no person presume to ride on either of the routes of such established posts, for the purpose of carrying letters, packets, or other matters, particularly within the province of such established posts to carry, on penalty of paying the sum of £10 to and for the use of any postmaster who shall prosecute the same to effect for every such offence.

"*And be it further enacted*, That his Excellency the Governor, and such other persons as the Legislature shall in future authorize, shall have authority to frank any letters or packets, for which letters or packets no postage shall be demanded."

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter delivered and collected under the free delivery system in the cities named below for the month of June, 1867:

	No. Carriers.	Delivered Mail Letters.	Delivered Drop Letters.	Delivered Newspapers.	Letters Colltd.
New York	182	906,566	371,290	118,032	1,670,294
Philadelphia	136	448,856	190,922	123,818	558,849
Chicago	55	364,624	45,153	77,558	304,898
St. Louis	39	314,138	27,895	109,326	176,435
Boston	51	254,319	60,004	40,928	288,944
Baltimore	48	173,697	18,296	49,273	108,207
Brooklyn	36	145,110	15,129	34,026	53,716
Cincinnati	30	128,525	17,672	21,464	104,104
Cleveland	23	123,367	8,530	39,238	87,497
Washington	25	100,832	9,789	34,429	77,038
Albany	21	98,630	10,339	20,273	[illegible],356
Louisville	16	92,093	7,477	27,708	62,504
Detroit	18	86,882	9 118	29,354	65,041
Pittsburgh	18	67,700	7,829	29,158	32,237
Syracuse	10	67,065	6,234	19,656	54,072
Newark	21	66,650	7,924	26,652	44,390
Milwaukee	18	62,083	5,843	19,570	52,221
Memphis	12	61,224	4,190	12,146	50,816
Utica	12	57,167	3,504	23,100	42,917
Buffalo	20	50,902	5,117	18,104	59,334
Troy	11	50,394	3,230	13,960	27,551
Rochester	16	48,554	3,787	17,974	18,377
Providence	11	43,875	4,139	16,314	14,513
Williamsb'g	8	38,109	1,156	8,178	4,569
Toledo	9	34,913	1,650	27,762	37,198
Jersey City	5	30,047	1,165	6,647	10,616
Charlestown	6	28,970	2,543	6,622	13,191
Wilmington De	5	26,942	1,033	9,975	9,270
Nashville	7	26,888	1,482	9,541	18,865
Worcester	6	25,274	2,305	7,080	10,464
Hartford	7	24,500	1,860	7,807	18,870
New Haven	7	23,841	2,453	8,935	14,693
Lowell	6	22,407	1,452	5,595	14,524

"REQUEST" REGISTERED LETTERS, &c.—In reply to several inquiries from subscribers, we have to say that *registered* letters bearing a request for return to the writers, should be treated in same manner as *ordinary* request letters, except, of course, that when returned they should be *registered*.

The Department has always decided that letters which are not delivered to parties addressed, and which do not bear a request for return to the writer, can only be delivered to the writer through the Dead Letter Office. This ruling applies to *registered* as well as *ordinary* letters.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1867.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher U. S. Mail*," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster-General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL," [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866,] and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked 83 or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Specimen Numbers.

We send a number of copies of this month's issue of THE MAIL to Postmasters at new offices, and others, as *specimens*. As each one who receives a copy will of course perceive at once that it is just what he needs, we will only say that a remittance of *one Dollar*, addressed "*Publisher U. S. Mail, New York*," will secure its regular receipt for one year.

[OFFICIAL.]

FINANCE OFFICE, *July 17th*, 1867.

SIR,—Please publish in the "United States Mail" the following:—

MODIFICATION OF REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

General instruction No. 5 (page 2), and paragraph No. 6 (page 4) of the regulations respecting the registration of letters are hereby modified as follows:

The postmaster at an office at which a registered letter is mailed will, after properly filling up the registered letter bill and return bill, *separate* them, and enclose the registered letter bill in the same registered package envelope in which the registered letter or letters referred to in the bill are enclosed, and send the *return* bill by same mail, enclosed in an ordinary envelope, addressed to the same postmaster to whom the registered package envelope is addressed.

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Asst. P. M. General.

JAMES GAYLER, ESQ.,
Editor "U. S. Mail."

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *July 10th*, 1867.

Ordered—That on and after the 30th day of September next, the Blank Agency District No. 3, at Buffalo, N. Y., shall be discontinued; and that the States and Territories first below named will be included in District No. 1, at Washington, D. C., and the Post-offices therein will be supplied after that date, with blanks, paper, and twine, from that district, to wit:

District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico.

And the Blank Agency District No. 2, at New York City, N. Y., will, from the date aforesaid, supply the Post-offices in the following named States, &c.:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pensylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Nevada.

Postmasters will observe the above order, and forward their requisitions accordingly.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Rates of Postage

TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, URUGUAY, AND PARAGUAY, BY THE DIRECT LINES OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH MAIL PACKETS VIA RIO DE JANEIRO (BRAZIL).

We are requested to state that an arrangement has been concluded with the French Post Department for the regular transmission of correspondence between the United States and the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, by means of the American line of mail packets plying between New York and Rio de Janeiro, and of the French line of mail packets between Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres via Montevideo.

The correspondence conveyed in either direction between the United States and the countries of the La Plata, above named, will be subject to the following rates of postage (United States and French) viz.:

For letters, weighing ¼ oz., or under	....	18c.
" over ¼ oz., and not exceeding	½ oz.	25c.
" " ½ oz., " "	¾ oz.	43c.
" " ¾ oz., " "	1 oz.	50c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 7½c. for each additional ¼ oz., and 10c. for each additional ¼ oz. or fraction thereof.

For Printed Matter (newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals) weighing 1 oz. or under	....	4c.
" " over 1 oz., and not exceeding	2 oz.,	5c.
" " " 2 oz., " "	3 oz.,	7c.
" " " 3 oz., " "	4 oz.,	8c.
" " " 4 oz., " "	5 oz.,	11c.
" " " 5 oz., " "	6 oz.,	13c.
" " " 6 oz., " "	7 oz.,	14c.
" " " 7 oz., " "	8 oz.,	16c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

Prepayment is required on both letters and printed matter sent from the United States. New York is the United States office of exchange for the mails transmitted under this arrangement.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly.

Printed Matter to Oregon, &c.

Section 259, page 63, Post-office Laws of 1866, provides that letter postage shall be charged on *all* mailable matter conveyed by mail westward beyond the western boundary of Kansas, and eastward beyond the eastern boundary of California—except in the case of single copies of newspapers, magazines and periodicals to regular subscribers, and exchanges. Under this section all transient printed matter was charged at letter rates.

The Postmaster General has decided that the section referred to is not intended to apply to matter for Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, when sent *by steamer* to San Francisco, and forwarded from thence by way of Portland, Oregon, or any other routes, except the regular Overland route, but only to matter actually forwarded from the Eastern States or California and Nevada by the regular Overland mail via Salt Lake City or some other point on that route.

Transient printed matter directed to any of the above places can therefore be forwarded by steamer from New York at the usual printed matter rates of postage.

Postage to Great Britain and Ireland.

A new postal convention has been concluded between the United States and British governments, by which, ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, the postage on letters to and from Great Britain and Ireland will be reduced to *Twelve Cents* per half ounce or fraction thereof, instead of *Twenty-four* cents as at present. Newspapers, books, prints, photographs, seeds, grains, patterns and samples of merchandise, and many other articles will also, under the provisions of the treaty, be transported at greatly reduced rates.

So much of the provisions of the convention as relates to international newspapers and printed matter, and transit charges upon correspondence *in closed mails*, will go into effect on the first of October next.

We notice that some of our exchanges are misleading their readers by erroneous statements that the rates of postage have *already* been reduced as above. Postmasters, however, will pay no attention to any such assertions, and continue to charge the same rates of postage as heretofore on mail matter to Great Britain and Ireland, viz: Twenty-four cents per half-ounce on letters—prepayment *optional;* two cents each on newspapers—prepayment *compulsory.*

The rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States on and after the first of October next, upon printed matter of all kinds, and patterns or samples of merchandise, posted in the United States and addressed to the United Kingdom, have not yet been fixed by the Postmaster General. When determined, the necessary instructions will be issued to postmasters, with notice to the public.

Post Route Maps.

As promised in our last number, we give below the places (or depositories) at which copies of the official Post Route Map of the New England States will be for sale to the general public, and to persons other than those immediately supplied by the Department:

At NEW YORK—D. Van Nostrand, bookseller, 192 Broadway.

At BOSTON—E. P. Dutton & Co., booksellers and map publishers, 135 Washington street.

At PORTLAND, Me.—Bailey and Noyes, booksellers, Exchange street.

At PHILADELPHIA—S. Augustus Mitchell, jr., map publisher, 31 South Sixth street.

The price for the above-named map (the two sheets joined) will be *Four* Dollars; the same, backed with muslin, and edges bound, *Five* Dollars; if mounted on rollers and varnished, *Six* Dollars.

We repeat that the present distribution is restricted to the post-offices of the larger cities throughout the country, and to the county seats of the New England States, and of the State of New York. This distribution has been continued during the past month to such postmasters and officers as are considered at the Department to be most immediately benefited thereby in the transaction of their duties, and it is expected that during the present month all will be supplied.

We are requested by the Topographer of the Department to notify postmasters and others that all communications regarding alleged errors on the map in the sites of offices and statement of distances will be thankfully received, and are invited.

Every possible care has been taken to procure accuracy throughout; but inasmuch as the returns of postmasters and others furnishing information have been in some cases incomplete and unprecise, some inaccuracies in the details of a work of this magnitude may have crept in. These will be corrected in future editions. On the subject of these maps, address: "SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., marking on corner of the envelope [*Topographer P. O. D.*]

Shirking

It is by no means an unfrequent occurrence for special agents, in the course of an investigation of the facts concerning the alleged loss of a valuable letter from the mails, to hear the following statement from the loser: "I wanted to *register* the letter, but the postmaster told me it was of no use—that the letter would go just as safely without being registered." There can be but three motives which could induce a postmaster to make such a remark, and they are—1st, laziness; 2nd, ignorance; 3d, something worse than either. He is either too indolent to take the trouble to make the necessary records, etc., which are required for the proper registration of a letter; or he is inexcusably ignorant of the proper method of doing so (in which case the first and second motives are combined—he being too lazy to enlighten his ignorance by a study of the Regulations); or he has some private reasons for desiring that the letter shall not have the protection afforded by the registry system. None of these reasons are creditable to him, either as a postmaster or as an individual—and the worst of them is sure to be attributed to him by the loser in case the letter fails to reach its destination.

The registry system was established for the benefit of every citizen who may choose to avail himself of it; and a postmaster has no right to refuse to register a letter when presented to him for that purpose, nor to dissuade its owner from having it registered—unless a money order for the amount of the remittance can be conveniently procured; and we cannot blame those who have been thus dissuaded, and have heard no more of their letters or money, when they add to the story of their loss (as they almost invariably do)—"No doubt the postmaster *had his reasons* for not wanting me to have my letter registered." Very likely the insinuation is unjust, but it is exceedingly natural. To be the victim of unfounded suspicion is certainly not pleasant; but neither is it pleasant to be the victim of a loss which might have been avoided by the performance of a simple official act on the part of a postmaster, who, when a letter is presented to him for registration should perform that duty promptly, correctly, and cheerfully, and without volunteering advice which subsequent events may justify those concerned in suspecting to have been not altogether disinterested.

"Samples" Again.

In the June number of THE MAIL, we replied, in an article on the subject, to several correspondents who had inquired as to the proper construction of Section 222, Post-office Laws, which fixes the rate of postage to be charged on "samples and sample-cards." We also stated, on the authority of the Department, that "samples must be confined to samples and sample cards of dry flexible material." Some subscribers appear to have construed this as meaning that *any* article, provided it be dry and flexible, may be carried in the mails at "sample" rates of postage, which of course is not the case. Dry, flexible *samples* only can be so sent. A sample, as defined by Webster, is "a specimen; a *part* of anything presented for inspection, or intended to be shown as evidence of the quality of the whole." An article, therefore, complete in itself, and intended for use—as a coat, a dress, a pair of gloves—although dry and flexible, cannot be considered as a "sample" within the meaning of the law, nor is it so considered by commercial usage.

The correct construction of the words, "samples and sample cards," as used in the sections above referred to, is that they apply to specimens of cloth, drygoods, or other dry flexible material, of no intrinsic value and not intended for use, and the cards to which such specimens are generally attached.

MODIFICATION OF THE REGISTRATION SYSTEM.—Our readers will perceive, by a notice in another column, that a change has been made in one of the regulations for the registration of letters. The postmaster at the *mailing* office will *separate* the registered letter bill from the return bill, and send the former in the registered package envelope along with the registered letter or letters which it calls for, and will then send the *return* bill in an *ordinary* envelope, directed to the same postmaster to whom the registered package is addressed. The headings of the present registered letter and return bills (which now direct that they shall *not* be separated at the mailing office) will be changed in accordance with this modification in all printed hereafter.

The Department is also preparing to issue route agents', railway postal clerks', and postmasters' receipts for registered matter, to be used under the provisions contained in the "Special Instructions to Railway Postal Clerks and Route Agents," published in our last number.

☞ POSTMASTERS will be careful not to allow their supply of Registered Package Envelopes to become exhausted, and will not wait until they are all gone before sending a requisition for more to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Sundry Post-office Matters.

We are asked "how to stop regular papers coming to an office after the publisher has been notified that they are not taken out." The regulations do not seem to provide for such cases: indeed it would be hardly taken into consideration that a publisher would continue to send papers to a party who did not take them from the office—hence the most that the regulations direct is, that such matter shall be sold, and the proceeds credited to the Department. . . . A friend inquires "If a postmaster can consistently take the oath attached to his quarterly returns, and give credit for his postage, &c." This is rather a question of morals than of Post-office Laws and Regulations, but the Regulations provide (Sec. 154) that, "If postmasters deliver any mail matter, without first collecting the postage thereon, they must immediately charge themselves with the amount, and report it as paid in their quarterly account." By thus charging themselves or giving credit, it seems the Department would be satisfied that the oath was complied with. . . . To another friend we reply that the amount of stamps sold is not allowed as a part of the basis of adjustment of salaries. It was on the amount of stamps *cancelled*, not *sold*, that commissions were allowed. . . "Is a postmaster justified in refusing to deliver the mail from the inside of locked boxes?" is an inquiry that comes to us from the South. We cannot see that justification has any bearing on the matter; it is a question of courtesy between the postmaster and the boxholder, unless the latter has given a peremptory order not to deliver his mail matter from the box, in which case such an order should be obeyed. . . . "What can be done to stop the missending of letters to offices of similar name?" If it is a regular practice, report the delinquent postmaster to the Appointment Office, if only occasional, forward the letters to the right office, always stamping or writing *missent* on them. . . . . We are obliged for some hints on the subject of unpaid domestic letters. In the shape presented however they hardly come within the scope of THE MAIL. . . We have several complaints of letters being addressed to the Department, and no replies being received. To these we can only suggest that where a reply is not received in reasonable time, the postmaster should write again, and be sure that he writes to the proper office, according to Section 34, Regulations 1866. . . . The facts stated by the postmaster at F——, La., it is likewise out of our power to explain, but her question respecting a daily mail without increased compensation we can answer by saying that a mere increase in the frequency of mails does not entitle a postmaster to increased compensation. . . . We have many complaints the past month of our paper not being received: as we almost invariably find the names entered on our mailing book, we must disclaim the responsibility for these failures, and throw it upon the surreptitious and forgetful *borrowers* mentioned in our last.

Unpaid Printed Matter to Foreign Countries.

Large numbers of newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, &c., are constantly accumulating at the New York office, sent there from other offices (especially from *first class* and other large offices), addressed to Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, South America, and nearly every other foreign country, with the postage *unpaid.* Of course every postmaster and clerk is aware that such matter cannot be sent forward until the whole postage is prepaid by stamps at the rates to be found in the table of foreign postages; and therefore it must be carelessness alone which causes the difficulty. Most of the matter referred to is transient, and directed to foreign countries, to which the prepayment of postage on *letters* is optional—being no doubt deposited by persons who mistakenly suppose that postage on printed matter to those places is optional also. Some publishers also appear to be under the impression that their publications can be sent unpaid by stamps to regular subscribers in foreign countries—whereas the Dominion of Canada is the only one to which such matter can be sent at other than transient rates prepaid by stamps. To Canada quarterly postage must be prepaid at the mailing office.

Transient papers, periodicals, &c., deposited without prepayment of postage by stamps are *unmailable,* and must be treated accordingly.

Registration of Letters.

We give below answers to various inquiries on this subject, which we have received during the past month:

B. K. S., M——, Ill.—The sheets of "Receipts for Registered Letters Delivered," and also those of the "Record of Registered Matter in Transit," are to be *retained* in the office. No copies of them need be sent to the Department. The registered package envelopes, after being used, are to be kept on file at the office to which they are directed. There is no limit fixed by the regulations as to the time for which they shall be kept, but they should be retained for at least six months from the date of their postmarks.

D. W. G., G—— C——, N. Y.—At *every* office at which a pouch containing a registered package envelope is opened, the date, postmark, number, and direction of the package envelope must be entered on the "Record of Registered Matter in Transit."

J. W. McC., P——, Mo.—There is no regulation calling for receipts from one postmaster to another for registered package envelopes. The return bills, which are sent back marked "correct" (if the letters entered upon it have arrived) by the postmaster at the delivery office to the postmaster at the mailing office, and the return *receipts,* which are signed by the persons to whom the letters are *delivered* (and which are also sent back in same manner) are sufficient receipts *between postmasters.* The only other receipts are those from route agents and railway post-office clerks to postmasters, and *vice versa,* and from and to each other.

H. W. E., J——, N. Y.—If you send two mails a day—one by route agent and the other by baggage master—send your registered matter by the mail which goes in charge of the route agent.

R. P. T., St. G——, Del.—It is very important that postmarks on registered package envelopes should be plain and distinct. A postmaster at whose office a registered package arrives *direct* which should have been sent through a distributing office, or which bears an illegible postmark, should report the delinquency to the Department.

C. W. K., S——, Mo.—The postmaster of an office on the line of a railroad, who delivers a registered package envelope to a route agent, is entitled to a receipt for it, whether the envelope originated at his office or not; but the postmaster at a route office is not entitled to such a receipt when the pouch passes through, and is opened at other offices before reaching the line of the railroad. See third answer above.

J. S. L., C——, S. C.—The first sentence of Sec. 9, Regulations in regard to Registered Letters, gives you plain directions as to your duty in the matter of collecting unpaid registration fees on letters arriving for delivery.

Answers to Correspondents.

Post-Office Directory.—*S., B. & Co., P——, R. I.*—We cannot tell when the new Post-office Directory will be issued by the Department. J. W. Disturnell, Cooper Institute, New York, issues the best that can now be obtained. It contains the names of new postmasters at principal offices, and other additions to the last official Directory. It is sold at $2 in paper covers, or $2.50 bound. Address Mr. Disturnell, as above.

Five Months' Postage, &c.—*J. M. C., St. J——, Mich.*—1. As *not less* than three months' postage is allowed to be collected at quarterly rates, a postmaster who receives from a subscriber (at the beginning of the second month of an official quarter) five months' postage in advance, cannot well enter in his quarterly returns an item which seems to show the receipt of less than three months' quarterly postage. It is therefore best to enter the whole amount in one quarter. The regulation referred to was probably not meant to include such exceptional cases. 2. There is no provision whatever for forwarding circulars after they have reached the office to which they are addressed. 3. Newspapers cannot be forwarded to a subscriber who has removed, except on prepayment of transient rates. If the subscriber will not take the trouble to notify the publisher of his removal, it is pretty good evidence that he is indifferent as to whether he receives the paper or not.

Dress Patterns.—*D. J. T., S——, N. Y.*—We think the decision referred to must have been made under some misapprehension of the terms of the question asked. As the postage on transient newspapers and flexible patterns is fixed by law at the *same* rate, we do not see how the change of a newspaper into a flexible pattern, by cutting, can work a change in the rate of postage.

Dime Novels.—*C. M. K., S——, Mo.*—Dime novels have been decided by the Department to be periodicals, and can be sent at that rate. No other novels are entitled to that privilege.

Forwarding Letters, &c.—*J. B. L., T——, O.*, and *T. S., M——, Ind.*—1. Foreign letters when forwarded must be charged up the regular domestic rates, if the foreign postage has been prepaid; if not prepaid, then the domestic rates must be added to the foreign postage due on the letter. *Domestic mail* letters, but not drops, may be forwarded, and request letters may be returned free of postage. Act of June 12, 1866. 2. The postage on drop letters where there is a free delivery is two cents, elsewhere one cent. Sec. 261, Laws 1866. 3. The postage on letters to France can be learned by consulting our foreign postage table.

Papers Published in the County.—*W. L. H., C——, N. Y.*—A subscriber to receive a county paper free of postage, must be a *bona fide* resident of the county in which the paper is published. It is not sufficient that he receives his mail matter at a post-office within the county, on the contrary he may receive his county paper free, at a post-office out of the county, provided it is the office at which he usually receives his mail. It must be understood that it is only WEEKLY papers that can be received free of postage, as above. Sec. 156, Reg. 1866.

Newsdealers' Privileges.—*R. W. H., C——, Ill.*—Secs. 202 and 225, Reg. 1866, embrace the privileges acceded to newsdealers. By the former it will be seen that they can pay the postage on their packages of newspapers and periodicals as received, at the same rates that actual subscribers thereto pay quarterly in advance.

Publishers' Exchanges.—*W. C. G., A——, Ga.*—Publishers are entitled to receive their exchanges free of postage. Sec. 214, Reg. 1866.

Mail Carrier carrying a written Instrument outside the Mail Pouch.—*H. S., ——, ——.*—"Mail carriers, contractors, or stage drivers cannot lawfully carry out of the mail any letter or package, unless the same has been prepaid by a stamped envelope of suitable denomination." Secs. 43 and 48, Reg. 1866. See also note c, page 56, Laws 1866.

Post Bill, &c.—*A. D. C., Fort W——, C. N.*—1. The unpaid post bills are for unpaid letters *from* foreign countries, insufficiently prepaid domestic letters, prepaid one full rate, and such forwarded letters as are chargeable with postage, &c., &c. 2. You cannot be relieved of the responsibilities attached to your office, except by your removal by the Department, or the acceptance of your resignation. Should you remove to another town, your sureties would be liable for all loss or damage sustained thereby.

Franking Privilege.—*W. E. S., O——, Iowa, W. H. H., L——, O.*, and *Others.*—1. Deputy collectors can frank only official matter to their collectors, and segars are not *official* in the orthodox sense. 2. Mail contractors have no right to frank to their subcontractors or *vice versa,* and if they refuse to prepay postage the matter should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. 3. A postmaster may send free of postage to another postmaster a request that he will forward mail matter. 4. Private citizens can send letters free when addressed to the Treasurer of the United States on official business.

Mode of Indicating Prepayment of Foreign Postage. *W. M. E. L., ——, Ind.*—As a post mark in *red* ink invariably indicates that the foreign postage is prepaid, we think you must have made a mistake, but cannot decide unless we should see the envelope in question.

Postage on Daily Papers commencing the Last Month of a Quarter.—*J. S. R., S——, Pa.*—Collect the postage for a quarter at the commencement, and enter it in the quarterly account for that quarter.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Increased Salary of Clerks and Route Agents.—*F. D. W., O——, Pa.*—You should address the Second Assistant Postmaster General in reference to your increased compensation.

Change of Name of Post-office.—*R A B, E—— M——, Md.* Neither a new appointment nor commission is necessary on changing the name of a post-office. The only change required is that of the bond, Sec. 33, Reg. 1866.

Franking Privilege, &c.—*W. H. B., Eas. H——, N. Y.*—1. See preceding answer. 2. A postmaster cannot transfer the charge of his office to another, thus creating a sinecure, but his duties must be performed personally, or by sworn assistants to aid him when necessary. Secs. 10 and 11, Reg. 1866.

Delivering Papers Published in the Same Town.—*C. A., B—— G——, Ky.*—It is no part of a postmaster's duty to deliver through his office papers published in the same town, but he may do so if he please, provided that it does not interfere with his official duties. He cannot however charge postage.

Retaining Quarterly Accounts.—*A. S. S., No. U——, Mass.*—The original quarterly accounts kept in an office should be retained two years or more, and then sold, and the proceeds passed to the credit of the Department.

Distributing Papers that are Received in Packages.—*J. E. S., E——, P.*—We reply to this question by transcribing the section of the regulation, with the remark that it is clear and not open to misconception. "It is the duty of a postmaster to receive and deliver to subscribers newspapers, magazines, and periodicals which come in the mail, and to put the address on such publications sent to clubs, or to deliver them from a list of subscribers, provided such list is furnished, and the postage on the whole paid for one quarter in advance." Sec. 211, Reg. 1866.

Selling Books with Refuse Papers.—*F. W. Van V., B——, N. Y.*—Books when refused, or unclaimed from five to eight weeks, must not be sold, but must be returned to the Dead Letter Office, with the regular weekly or monthly returns. Sec. 390, Reg. 1866.

Closing Mails, &c.—*G. A. D., E——, N. Y.*—1. Mails at other than distributing offices are to be closed at not more than half an hour before the hours of departure, unless the departure be between nine o'clock p.m. and five a.m., in which case the mail is to be closed at nine p.m. Sec. 76, Reg. 1866. 2. Whenever it is proper to send ordinary letters to a D. P. O., all other mail matter should likewise be sent to the same D. P. O. 3. "Every postmaster will mail direct to the place addressed all [ordinary] letters for his own State or Territory, and all letters for other States or Territories, which should not pass through a distributing office on their proper route to the office of delivery." Sec. 93, Reg. 1866. But *registered* letters, whether intended to go within the State or not, must be sent to the first distributing office on the route, except when sent under brass lock between first class offices.

Prussian Closed Mail.—*D. E., P——, Pa.*—By the Prussian closed mail is meant a mail, the bags of which are not opened till they reach the frontier of Prussia. One of its advantages is that the matter is less frequently handled. The rates of postage differ from rates by other routes, because they are the rates established by treaty between the United States and Prussia.

Dead Letter Bills, &c.—*A. E. P., C——, N. Y.*—If you have sent no dead letters to the Dead Letter Office during the quarter, it would be useless to send a bill with your account current, as such bill would have to be blank. Secs. 312, 319, Reg. 1866. 2. Misdirected stamped envelopes can be sent to the Department at any time during the quarter. Sec. 189, Reg. 1866.

Account of Unpaid Foreign Letters, &c.—*B. C. F., B——, Ga.*—1. You do not keep a separate account of unpaid foreign letters. 2. You need not send your post bills with your quarterly returns. Secs. 304 and 309, Reg. 1866. 3. The Department furnishes blanks for statement of box rents, but not blanks for keeping the account with box-holders.

Receiving Coppers for Postage.—*S. C., I—— C——, Iowa.*—The one cent coin is a legal tender to the amount of ten cents, and you will be obliged to receive them in such sums. If they accumulate on your hands, you will have to remedy the difficulty by disposing of them in making change, &c.

Newspaper Postage paid for More than One Quarter.—If postage on newspapers at regular quarterly rates is tendered you for one year, you must receive it, and account for it quarterly. Sec. 154 and 811, Reg. 1866.

Postage on Linen and Cotton Goods.—*W. D. H., T——, N. Y.*—The postage on linen and cotton goods is the same as that on woolen goods. Read carefully Secs. 215 and 245, Laws of 1866.

Postage on Semi-Monthly Papers, &c.—*W. *., N——, N. Y.*—1. To ascertain why the quarterly rate of postage on semi-monthly papers is more than on weekly, we must refer you to the framers of the law which fixes the rates. 2. Valuable letters can be registered and sent free to government officers having the franking privilege. 3. A postmaster of a town not having a free delivery may deliver through his office newspapers published in the same town, but cannot charge postage on them.

Postmaster working on Roads.—*G. T. P——, Ark.*—Postmasters and their assistants must be governed by State Laws in respect to working on roads. Sections 39 and 40, Laws of 1866, exempt them from militia and jury duty, and no other.

Enclosures in Newspapers.—*A. M. G., L——, Mo.*—Publishers may enclose in their publications sent to regular subscribers the bills for subscription, but any other enclosure subjects the whole to letter postage. Sec. 209, Reg. 1866. This, however, does not apply to a regular supplement, as described in Sec. 226, Reg. 1866.

Letter Boxes.—*F. O., T—— C——, Mich.*—It is not allowable for citizens to erect letter boxes in a post-office at their own expense with a view to avoid the payment of box rents. The law expressly says "no box shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid for at least one quarter." Sec. 240, Laws 1866.

Unpaid Postage, &c.—*W. D. B., ——, Ark.*—1. Domestic letters or packages upon which one full rate of postage has not been prepaid, must be designated as *held for postage*, and sent to the Dead Letter Office. 2. No mails should be sent, either by steamboat or other conveyance, except in charge of a sworn agent, messenger, carrier, or contractor.

Mutilated Currency.—*J. J. L., K——, Ind.*—1. You cannot send mutilated currency to the Department, and get silver coin for it. It is redeemed at the Treasury Department in sums of not less than three dollars, by draft or by Treasury notes according to amount. 2. Postal or fractional currency, whether mutilated or not, must be received for stamps, if offered in legal amount, except fractional notes from which *one-tenth* part or more is missing. See article on "Mutilated Currency" in this number.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of June, 1867.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
East Lincoln,	Penobscot,	Me.
Debloir,	Washington,	"
West Bridgewater,	Windsor,	Vt.
South Worthington,	Hampshire,	Mass.
Buckingham,	Hartford,	Conn.
Shady Grove,	Franklin,	Va.
Ruther Glen,	Caroline,	"
Chincoteague Island,	Accomac,	"
Side View,	Montgomery,	Ky.
Station Landing,	Lewis,	"
Church Hill,	Christian,	"
Fassett,	Bradford,	Penn.
Richmond Hill,	Susquehanna,	"
Brookline,	Jackson,	La.
Fallow,	Starke,	Ohio.
Griggs Corner,	Ashtabula,	"
Riley Centre,	St. Clair,	Mich.
New Prospect,	Forsyth,	Ga.
Talmage,	Baldwin,	"
Crawford,	Gallatin,	Ill.
McGrawsville,	Miami,	Ind.
North Andover,	Grant,	Wis.
Bellefontaine,	Choctaw,	Miss.
Herbert,	Neshoba,	"
Ola,	Lucas,	Iowa.
Pleasanton,	Alameda,	Cal.
Tuolumne City,	Stanislaus,	"
Capistrano,	Los Angeles'	"
Lone Cedar,	Martin,	Minn.
Long Lake,	Faribault,	"
Amber,	Martin,	"
Loon Lake,	Blue Earth,	"
Glenwood,	Pope,	"
Otter Tail City,	Otter Tail,	"
McCauleyville,	Andy Johnson,	"
Kimball Prairie,	Stearns,	"
East Meriden,	Steele,	"
Iceland,	Blue Earth,	"
Millville,	Wabashaw,	"
Otto,	Pope,	"
Walnut Grove,	Martin,	"
Holden,	Goodhue,	"
Horicon,	Martin,	"
Corrinna,	Wright,	"
Hart,	Winona,	"
Lake Lydia,	Mecker,	"
Norway Lake,	Monongalia,	"
Roseville,	Monongalia,	"
Jefferson,	Winona,	"
Connor's Station,	Wyandotte,	Kan.
Camp Stockton,	Bexar,	Texas.
Johnsonville,	Williamsburg,	S. C.
Black Mingo,	"	"
Plantersville,	"	"
Rossville,	Chester,	"
Crosbyville,	"	"
Franklin,	Henry,	Ala.
Havanna,	Greene,	"
Emuckfaw,	Tallapoosa,	"
Greenbrier,	Conway,	Ark.
Cane Creek,	"	"
Auburn,	Arkansas,	"
Georgetown,	Pope,	"
Gardners Station,	Weakley,	Tenn.
Fillmore,	Bledsoe,	"
Chesnut Mound,	Smith,	"
Cumberland Iron Works,	Stewart,	"
McDonald,	Bradley,	"
Milton,	Autauqua,	Ala.
Oaky Streak,	Butler,	"
Osanippa,	Chambers,	"
Ozark,	Dale,	"
Pleasant Site,	Franklin,	"
Burleson,	"	"
Mud Creek,	Fayette,	"
Cambridge,	Dallas,	"
Liberty Hill,	"	"
Weltanssville,	Marshall,	"
Spring Grove,	Iredell,	N. C.
Meadows of Dan,	Patrick,	Va.
Pilot Knob,	Todd,	Ky.
South Butler,	Branch,	Mich.
Millbrook,	Wecosta,	"
Quebec,	Madison,	La.
Trenton,	Quachita,	"
North Trenton,	Broome,	N. Y.
Maple Street,	Niagara,	"
Mountville,	Effingham,	Ill.
Eminence,	Logan,	"
Ben Is,	Calhoun,	Miss.
Dixon,	Neshoba,	"
Pleasanton,	Itawamba,	"
Enhardy,	Cass,	Ga.
Willow Dell,	Coweta,	"
La Crosse,	Laporte,	Ind.
Lone Tree,	Merrick,	Neb.
Caldrum,	Morrison,	Minn.
Lake Traverse,	Stone,	"
Rutland,	Martin,	"
Two Rivers,	Morrison,	"
Dodge Centre,	Dodge,	"
Troy Mills,	Linn,	Iowa.
Vienna,	Marshall,	"
Russell Hill,	Reynolds,	Mo.
Tennessee Colony,	Anderson,	Texas.
Parker's Mills,	Houston,	"
Prewitt's Tan Yard,	Anderson,	"
Hot Springs,	San Luis Obispo,	Cal.
Los Nietos,	Los Angeles,	"
Cotton Plant,	Woodruff,	Ark.
Brownsville,	Prairie,	"
Charleston,	Franklin,	"
Bronchville,	Drew,	"
Red Land,	Pike,	"
Rondo,	La Fayette,	"
Calhoun,	Columbia,	
Barnes Cross Roads,	Dale,	Ala.
Broken Arrow,	St. Clair,	"
Chestnut Creek,	Autauga,	"
Cropwell,	St. Clair,	"
Grove Hill,	Clark,	"
Hilliams Store,	Marshall,	"
Rehoboth,	Wilcox,	"
Walnut Grove,	Blount,	"
Taylor's,	Sumter,	S. C.
Lookout Mountain,	Hamilton,	Tenn.
Yellow Store,	Hawkins,	"
East River,	New Haven,	Conn.
North Derby,	Orleans,	Vt.
Smithville,	Burlington,	N. J.
Laurel Grove,	Pottsylvania,	Va.
Green Bay,	Prince Edward,	"
Seaview,	Northampton,	"
Victoria,	Adair,	Ky.
Blounts Ferry,	Columbia,	Fla.
Shiloh,	Union,	La.
Sicily Island,	Catahoula,	"
Jesuite Bend,	Plaquemine,	"
Pence's Mills,	Warren	Ohio.
Elliott,	Carroll,	Miss.
Tiro,	Marshall,	"
Wesson,	Copiah,	"
Randolph Centre,	Columbia,	Wis.
West Prairie,	Linn,	Iowa.
Appleton,	Bourbon,	Kan.
Cato,	"	"
Valley City,	Neosho,	"
Summerville,	Ottawa	"
Savannah,	Pottowattomie,	"
Spring Lake,	Bremer,	Iowa.
Kingston,	——,	Nev.
Twin Rivers,	——,	"
Genova,	Lauder,	"
Six Mile Grove,	Chippewa,	Minn.
Beaver Falls,	Renville,	"
Sattler's,	Comal,	Tex.
Pleasant Valley,	Wright,	Mo.
Sumac,	Bollinger,	"
Laona,	Gage,	Neb.
Dover,	Pope,	Ark.
Cherry Grove,	Saline,	"
Hazlewood,	Chester,	S. C.
Nelson,	Hardin,	Tenn.
Prestonville,	Rhea,	"
Mannsville,	Perry,	Pa.
Cocalico,	Lancaster,	"
Continental,	Northumberland,	"
St. Elmo,	Alleghany,	"
Piney Creek,	Carroll,	Md.
Sharon Plain,	Washtenaw,	Mich.
Rock Falls,	Huron,	"
Alice,	Oceana,	"
Whiteford Centre,	Monroe,	"
Lyons Mill	Clinton,	"
Marion,	Livingston,	"
White Sulphur Springs,	Catahoula,	La.
Campbellton,	Jackson,	Fla.
Warm Springs,	Meriwether,	Ga.
Chalybeate Springs,	"	"
Tallapoosa,	Carroll,	"
Copeland,	Telfair,	"
Barnes Store,	Tishemingo,	Miss.
Rockport,	Copiah,	"
Bradys,	Richland,	Wis.
Biehle,	Perry,	Mo.
Sioux Falls,	Minnehaha,	Dak.
Clear Creek,	Marion,	Kan.
Samples,	Autauga,	Ala.
Hickman's,	Tuskaloosa,	"
Tiron,	"	"
Hamburg,	Perry,	Ala.
Mill Grove,	Henry,	"
Boligee,	Greene,	"
Plantersville,	Perry,	"
Slanesville,	Hampshire,	W. Va.
Townsends Mills,	Gilmer,	"
Palestine,	Greenbrier,	"
Stouts Mills,	Gilmer,	"
Green Hill,	Rutherford,	N. C.
Randlsburgh,	Mecklenburgh,	"
Cunningham's Store,	Person,	"
Brewerton,	Lawrens,	S. C.
Steedmans,	Lexington,	"
Harrison,	Hamilton,	Tenn.
Highland,	Jackson,	"
Beardstown,	Perry,	"
Rolling Prairie,	Marion,	Ark.
Jackson,	Randolph,	"
Canton,	Lawrence,	"

DISCONTINUED.

South Parkman,	Piscataquis,	Me.
Patterson Mills,	Grayson,	Ky.
West View,	Livingston,	N. Y.
Algonquin,	Ontonagon,	Mich.
Home,	Highland,	Ohio.
Shufordsville,	Coahoma,	Miss.
Hoppons,	"	"
Medina,	Jefferson,	Kan.
Spring Lake,	Bremer,	Iowa.
Bristol Centre,	Fillmore,	Minn.
Halls Branch,	Mc Minn,	Tenn.
Viney Grove,	Lincoln,	"
Warrenton,	Marshall,	Ala.
Holdershy,	Wolfe,	Ky.
Pontiac,	Huron,	Ohio.
New tonia,	Wilkinson,	Miss.
Pedan,	Kemper,	"
Pontotocia,	Pontotoc,	"
Union,	Newton,	"
Blackland,	Tishemingo,	"
Bucatuna,	Wayne,	"
Eagle Cliffs,	Monroe,	Ill.
Green Cut,	Burke,	Ga.
Hopeful,		"
Byrds Mills,	Coffee,	"
Iowa City,	Crawford,	Kan.
Ladora,	Iowa	Iowa.
Alger,	——,	Utah.
Williamsport,	Yuma,	Ariz.
Webster	Placer,	Cal.
Worth,	DeKalb,	Ala.
Loyalty,	Hamilton	Tenn.
Jackson Station,	Wood,	O.
Odessa,	Henry,	"
Sylvania,	Scriven,	Ga.
Crosby,	Habersham,	"
Chocstoo,	Union,	"
Pennsylvania,	Rock Island,	Ill.
Apple Creek,	Greene,	"
Egypt,	Chickasaw,	Miss.
Bahala,	Copiah,	"
Brushville,	Cherokee,	Kan.
Boydsville,	Calloway,	Mo.
Jolly Street,	Newberry,	S. C.
Jones Hill,	St. Francis,	Ark.
Wateneau,	Prairie,	"
South Bend,	Concordia,	La.
Spring Ridge,	Caddo,	"
Tipton,	Morehouse,	"
Tooleys,	Concordia,	"
Union Cross Roads,	Union,	"
Warsaw,	Franklin,	"
Wiseville,	Clairborne,	"
Yellow Bluff,	Franklin,	"
Dan Webster,	Henry,	Ind.
Ashkum,	Iroquois,	Ill.
Aqua Caliente,	Yavapai,	Ariz.
Enriqueta,	Pima,	"
Patagonia,		"
West Liberty,	Liberty,	Texas.
Somerset,	Monroe,	Mo.
Cherry Creek,	Anderson,	Kansas.
Necot,	Linn,	Iowa.
Beaver Spring,	McDonald,	Mo.
Beech,	Dunklin,	"
Birch Tree,	Shannon,	"
Brannumsburg,	Butler,	"
Buchanan,	Bollinger,	"
Cave Spring,	Wright,	"
Carlisle,	Texas,	"

Re-opened Offices.

Office.	*County.*	*State.*
McKinley,	Marengo,	Ala.
New Providence,	Pike,	"
Richmond,	Madison,	La.
Hermitage,	West Baton Rouge,	"
Buchanan,	Haralson,	Ga.
Elba,	Coffee,	Ala.

Presidential Appointments.

Lancaster, Lancaster, Pa., John J. Cochran.
Columbia, Lancaster, Pa., Mary Jane Frey.
Le Roy, Genesee, N. Y., David C. Chamberlin.
Flint, Genesee, Mich., Washington O'Donoughue.
Circleville, Pickaway, Ohio, William H. P. Denny.

Names Changed

Tafton, Grant, Wis., to Bloomington.
East Peori, Tazewell, Ill., to Little Detroit.
Egypt, Freemont, Iowa, to Bartlett.
Crittenden, Daviess, Mo., to Bancroft.
Collins Station, Clinton, Ill., to Clement.
Star, Assumption, La., to Labadieville.
State Line, Trumbull, O., to Roynlton, Crawford Co., Pa.
Pah Ranagat, Lincoln, Nev., to Hiko C. H.
Kelley Station, Leavenworth, Kan., to Fairmount.

Ladies Appointed.

East Lincoln, Penobscot, Me., Mrs. A. Ludden.
Hardenburgh, Ulster, N. Y., Ann E. Close.
Talmage, Baldwin, Ga., Mrs. Lucy M. Collins.
Herbert, Neshoba, Miss., Mrs. E. Culverson.
Crosbyville, Chester, S. C., Mrs. Charlotte Crosby.
Franklin, Henry, Ala., Margaret Morris
Havanna, Greene, Ala., Miss Mary B. Miller.
Milton, Autauga, Ala., Mrs. L. E. Granges.
Ozark, Dale, Ala., Mrs. Rachel Hughs.
Pleasant Site, Franklin, Ala., Miss Elizabeth Orr.
Spring Grove, Iredell, N. C., Miss Eliza Goodman.
New Providence, Pike, Ala., Elizabeth Hancock.
Landisburg, Perry, Pa., Miss Mary E. F. Hutchenson.
Hog Branch, St. Helena, La., Miss Easther Carter.
Willow Dell, Coweta, Ga., Mrs. Sylvia A. Jones.
Buchanan, Haralson, Ga., Mrs. Ellita C. Alston.
Truro, Knox Ill., Mary A. Ramsey.
Parkers Mills, Houston, Tex., Carrie F. Strother.
Chesnut Creek, Autauga, Ala., Mrs. Mary A. Cooper.
Elba, Coffee, Ala., Mrs. Demaras A. Ward.
Mount Murphy, Pocahontas, W. Va., Rachel A. Shisler.
Lowell, Orleans, Vt., Mrs. Martha M. Brown.
Liberty, Waldo, Mo., Miss Abbie M. Sanborn.
Haynesville, Aroostook, Me., Matilda Jane Dunning.
South Waterford, Oxford, Me., Mrs. Emily H. Noble.
Columbia, Lancaster, Pa., Mary Jane Frey.
Blounts Ferry, Columbia, Fla., Mrs. Harriet H. McCall.
Sicily Island, Catahoula, La., Miss Amelia K. Donaphan.
Cornerlys, Pike, Miss., Mrs. Nancy Tyler.
Sumac, Bollinger, Mo., Miss Margaret Boles.
Gray Rock, Titus, Texas, Charlotta Warnock.
Cherry Grove, Saline, Ark., Miss Margaret Y. Isaacs.
Plantersville, Lunenberg, Va., Mrs. N. P. Taylor.
Newberry, Lycoming, Pa., Mrs. Rebecca Showers.
Trinity, Catahoula, La., Mrs. Ruth A. Marvin.
Warm Springs, Meriwether, Ga., Mrs. Nancy Hawley.
Tallapoosa, Carroll, Ga., Lucy D. Cooper.
Temperance, Telfair, Ga., Miss Mary M. Fletcher.
Coesse, Whitley, Ind., Miss Margaret M. Kaufman.
Tiron, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nancy Causey.
Green Hill, Rutherford, N. C., Miss Martha Moore.
Jasper, Walker, Ala., Mrs. Monica Lawley.
Gatesville, Gates, N. C., Miss M. S. Moody.
Sassafras Fork, Granville, N. C., Mrs. Rebecca Strum.
Holly Meadows, Tucker, W. Va., Jane Parsons.
Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, Ark., Miss Anna Guy.

DISTRIBUTING POST OFFICES.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Napoleon, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every Postmaster will be careful never to send a registered letter "direct," when there is a Distributing Post Office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must enclose it in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the Postmaster at the first Distributing Post Office on the route, and also send the Registered Letter Bill and Return Bill in a common envelope to the same Postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the Distributing Post Office.

Postmasters at first-class offices will, of course, note the exception to this rule in their case. Fourth paragraph of General Instructions in regard to registering letters.

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

District No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Kansas. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Postage via Bremen or Hamburg Mails

ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS TO THE COUNTRIES NAMED BELOW.

Country	Route	*Newspapers.*	*Periodicals, &c.*
Bremen, by Bremen mail		3 cents each	1 cent per ounce.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail		3 " "	1 " " "
Prussia, Austria and German States,	by Bremen or Hamburg	3 " "	1½ c. " "
Lauenburg	by Bremen mail / by Hamburg mail	3 " "	1½ c. " "
Schleswig, Holstein and Denmark,	by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. oz. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
		3c. oz. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Sweden	by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 3c. per 1½ oz.
Norway	" "	3c. ea. & 3½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 4c. per 1½ oz.
Holland	" "	3c. oz. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Russia	" "	3c. oz. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Switzerland	" "	4 cents each	1½ c. per oz. & 1c. per ½ oz.
Italy	" "	5 " "	1½ c. per oz. & 2c. per ½ oz.
Turkey	" "	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Greece	" "	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal,	by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.
Australia, India and China, *by Bremen or Hamburg mail,*	via Marseilles	3c. ea. & 9c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 9c. per 1½ oz.
	via Trieste	3c. ea. & 2c. per ½ oz.	6½ c. per oz. & 2c. per ½ oz.

The above charges are, in each case, in full to destination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen or Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg to points of destination. PREPAYMENT REQUIRED.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London of each month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London of each month.
Australia	*via* Marseilles	26th	57	18th
do.	Southampton	20th	61	19th
Brazil	do	8th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	10th and 26th	24	18th and 27th
do	Southampton	4th and 20th	30	2d and 19th
China	Marseilles	10th and 26th	40	13th and 27th
do	Southampton	4th and 20th	47	2d and 19th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	10th and 26th	40	13th and 27th
do	Southampton	4th and 20th	45	2d and 19th
India	Marseilles & Bombay	3d and 18th	24	6th and 21st
do.	do & Calcutta	10th and 26th	33	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton & Bombay	12th and 27th	29	12th and 27th
do.	do & Calcutta	4th and 20th	38	2d and 19th
Singapore	Marseilles	10th and 26th	42	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	46	2d and 19th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week, and from Boston once every other week.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail................5.00 A. M..4.00 P. M.
" " [Way...........5.00 A. M..2.00 P. M.
East Mail.............................5.00 A. M.
" "..................1.30 P. M., 6.00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4.00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5.0 A. M. 2.30 P. M.
South.................................7.00 A. M.
" [Way..........................4.30 P. M.
" ....6.00 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]..................10.30 P. M.
West, [via Allentown] ......7.00 A. M...6.30 P. M.
Calif'a [by steamer] 1st, 11th, 21st, ea. month, 10.30 A. M.
" [overland via Allentown] 7 A. M. 6.30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.................8.00 P. M.
Erie Mail.......................5.00 A. M.. 4.00 P. M.
" [Way]..............5.00 A. M...3.30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport.....................2.00 P. M.
Long Island..............................5.00 A. M.
" ....2.30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 6.15, 8.00 A. M.; 4.00, 11.30 P. M. [Way] 11.00 A. M.; 7.45 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, 11.30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10.30 A. M.; 1.30, 6.00 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5.30 A. M.; [by Boat] 7.00 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 5.45 A. M.; 6.00, 10.30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 8.30, 12.30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 5.30 A. M.; 4.30 P. M. [via Erie Railway] 7.30 A. M.; 1.00, 4.00, 10.30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st, each month; [Overland, via Allentown] 5.30 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The Post Office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 6.30 P. M. to 12.00 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY & SON,

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continue to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

Useful Map for Postmasters.

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA,

Compiled and Published by G. W. & C. B. COLTON & Co.,

No. 172 William Street, New York.

1867.

This map will be found very useful to the Postmasters of the larger cities, as giving a general view of the Railroad System of the country, as well as the positions of all the Principal Towns and Railroad Stations, with the intermediate distances.

Copies mounted on rollers can be furnished for their use, colored to show distinctly the *distributing* post-offices and the great through-mail routes from information furnished by the Post-office Department.

Price $18.00.

Address, G. W. & C. B. COLTON & CO,
172 William Street, New York.

Aug. '67—2t.

MAILS TO ST. THOMAS, THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS & BRAZILS.

By the Regular Mail Steamers of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, sailing from New York, on the 22d of every month. All mail matter should be prepaid. Letters ten cents half ounce. Newspapers at two cents four ounces.

Arrive at St. Thomas, 29th; Para, Brazil, 8th; Pernambuco, 15th; Bahia, 17th; Rio de Janeiro, 20th.

Mails for Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Buenos Ayres forwarded from Rio de Janeiro.

Mails for Antigua, Barbadoes, Demarara, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Tampico, Trinidad, and all other West India Islands forwarded from St. Thomas. Aug. '67, t. f.

TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor, and also readily to make returns of these postages in your Quarterly Account Current.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of Post Office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class, and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, post-paid, as follows:

For ten sheets..........................$1 50
For fifteen sheets.......................2 00

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1,000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

COMMENDATIONS FROM POSTMASTERS.

P. O. Olean, N. Y.—"I consider it indispensable to the correct keeping of the Paper and Box Rent Accounts according to Postal Law; its simplicity and the facility with which these accounts are kept by your system, renders it a benefaction to Postmasters."

P. O. Orono, Me.—"For *cheapness, certainty*, and *simplicity*, I think it unsurpassed by any work which I have seen, and is fully adapted to a ready compliance with the requirements of Postal Law and Regulations. I would earnestly recommend it to all Country Postmasters who wish to avoid the perplexity of keeping Newspaper and Box Rent Accounts, and I think if once used, no Postmaster would be without it."

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Box 5532, New York P. O., N. Y. Aug. '67

THE NATIONAL POST-OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK,

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,

Newspaper & Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,

No. 111 & 113 William-street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple, and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1, containing 64 pages.............. price $3.00
No. 2, " 108 " .... " 5.00
No. 3, " 204 " .... " 6.00
No. 4, " 276 " .... " 8.50
No. 5, " 376 " .... " 12.00

Nos. 1 and 2 sent by mail, post paid. Larger sizes by express. No. 1 designed for the smallest offices. No. 2 for offices supplying two to five thousand inhabitants. Larger sizes for larger offices. Books of any size will be made to order at prices proportionate with the above schedule.

It has given infinite satisfaction; and elicited unqualified recommendations, from which we copy only the following:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined 'Stone's Post-office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post-offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

P. O., BOSTON, MASS., May 4, 1867.—"I am using in this office your system for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, &c., and I cheerfully recommend it to *all* offices as a convenient *labor-saving* and systematic plan of keeping these important accounts."

JAMES Q. YOUNG.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail; if sent by Mail, Letter Postage to be added.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, New York.

March '67, tf.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AUGUST, 1867.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspapers.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Acapulco		10	2	‡
Aden British Mail, via Southampton		33	4	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Adrianople, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Africa, (West Coast,) British mail		33	4	
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit pkt.		5	2	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail		*35	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*30		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Antivari, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Argentine Republic, via England		45	4	
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
Ascension, via England		45	4	
Aspinwall		10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do via Panama		22	6	§
do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.)	*30	*60		‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste		56	¶	¶
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do do when prepaid.		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.		*15	¶	¶
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42		
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, British Mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do do via Marseilles	51	57	8	
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42		
do closed mail, via England		*27	5	5
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18		
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	2	
do do do by British packet.		5	2	
Belgrade do do by American pkt.		21	7	
do do do by British packet.		5	7	
do by French mail	*21	*42		
Beyrout, (See Turkey,) French mail,	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada		18	6	§
Bolivia		34	6	§
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail	30	60		
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Brazils, via England		45	4	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66		
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.		10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen mail		*10	¶	¶
do Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Buenaventura		18	6	4
Buenos Ayres, via England		45	4	
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey.)				
Canada, any distance		*10	2	‡
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	
Candia, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British packet.		5	4	
Canea, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do do Marseilles		53	8	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60		
Carthagena		18	6	§
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	6	
do do do by British packet.		5	6	
do French mail	30	60		
do British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Chili		34	6	‡
China, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez		37	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
do via San Francisco.		10	2	‡
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Corsica, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*15	*30		
Costa Rica		10	2	‡
Cuba		10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England		45	4	
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles, (See Turkey) French mail,	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	9	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Durazzo, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60		
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	6	
do do by British packet		5	6	
do Prussian closed mail		68	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste		56	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
do (Brit. Farther Ind.) by Prus. clos. ml.		35		
do (All other places in and beyond East Indies,) by Prussian closed mail		59		
Ecuador		34	6	4
Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	6	
do (except Alexandria,) Prus. closed mail		35	11	
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[To places excepted above, 21c. by U.S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.]				
England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales		*24	2	‡
Falkland Islands, via England		33	4	
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42		
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Galatz, Prussian closed mail		*33		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Gallipoli, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡

COUNTRIES	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspapers.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Gambia, via England		33	4	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)		*30	6	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Gibraltar French mail	21	42		
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt		21	4	1
do do by British packet		5	4	1
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
Great Britain and Ireland		*24	2	‡
Greece, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38	14	
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*35	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British pkt.		5	4	
Guadaloupe		18	4	
Guatemala		10	2	‡
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail		10	¶	¶
do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail		*30	8	
do do when prepaid		28		
do French mail	*21	*42		
Hanover, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Havana—see Cuba				
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do in British pkt		5	2	
do do via England, by private ship.		33	4	
Holland, French mail	*21	*42		
do via England		*27		
do by American packet, via Belgium		*17	4	8
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
Honduras		34	6	
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
do by French mail	30	60		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do Prussian closed mail		55	10	
do via San Francisco		10	2	‡
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	
do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Ineboli, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38		
do British mail, via England	35	49	4	
Italy—See Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina, (See Turkey) by French mail	*30	*60		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Jaffa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
do open British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do Prussian closed mail		59		
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60		
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do via San Francisco		10	2	‡
Jerusalem, (See Turkey) British mail		33	4	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60		
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail		53		
Larnica, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	8	
do by Bremen mail		*15	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Latakia, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail		33	4	
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Lubec, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Lucca, French mail	*21	*42		
Luxemburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60		
Majorca, British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., Am. pkt.		21	4	
do do do British packet		5	4	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Martinique, via England		29	4	
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Mexico		10	2	‡
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Pr. cl'd ml.		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail	*21	*42		
Messina, Prussian closed mail		38	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Minorca, by British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Mitylene, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail		60		
Montevideo, via England		45	4	
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		28	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail		*24	¶	¶
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.		5	2	‡
Natal, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do Marseilles		53	8	
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42		
do via England		*27		
do by American packet, via Belg.		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
New Brunswick, (*15c. if over 3000 miles)		*10	2	‡
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3000 miles)		10	2	‡
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.)		18	6	
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do via Panama		22	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of		34	6	
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*42	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs.				
Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen mail		*18	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Panama		10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England		45	4	
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Penang, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Peru		22	6	§
Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do do French mail	30	60		

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspapers.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Placentia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	27	54		
Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60		
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60		
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana		18	4	
Port Said (Egypt), by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		25	¶	¶
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. A. Prov				
Prussia, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Rhodes, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail		44	12	
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		24	¶	¶
Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42		
Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60		
Rustchuck, (See Turkey) by French mail	*30	*60		
Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco		10	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid.		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid.		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do do Fr. mail.	*21	*42		
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do French mail	*21	*42		
Schleswig Holstein, by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
do Prussian closed mail [if prepaid 28c.]		*30	6	
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60		
Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail		35		
do do French mail	30	60		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Seres, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Servia, by Prussian closed mail		35		
do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria	21	42	2	‡
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail		47	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American packet		21		
do do do by British packet		5		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
Sophia, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Spain, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	21	42		
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*25	¶	¶
St. Thomas via Havana		18	4	
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.		10	2	‡
Sulina, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.)		*38	10	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*21	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		
St. Helena, via England		45	4	
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.)		*35	9	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*19	¶	¶
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. packet.	33	45	6	
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60		
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prus. closed mail, (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	
TURKEY [Europ. & Asiatic,] *by Prus. closed mail*				
a. Alexandretta, Latakia, Merseni & Tripoli (Syria)		35		
b. Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavalia, Constantinople, Czernawoda, Candia, Canea, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendgi, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopoli, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo		*35		
c. All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic) by Prussian closed mail		36		
(Newspapers to Turkey by Prussian closed mail via Jerusalem 14c. ea.; via Trieste, 11c. ea.)				
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
By Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.		21	2	
do do by British pkt.		5	2	
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42		
Turk's Island		10	2	
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
do British mail, via England		45	4	
Valona, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60		
Vancouver's Island		10	2	
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	‡
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Varna, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	
do open mail, via Lond., by American packet		21	4	‡
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	11	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	‡
do by American Ven. packet		10	8	
Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n		33	8	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Volo, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	
West Indies, British & Danish, Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.		10	2	‡
do not Brit., (exc. Cuba,) Brit. m'l v. Hav.		18	4	
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30	¶	¶
Wurtemberg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do in Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60		

† Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.
¶ For postage on Newspapers and Periodicals by this route, see Table on inside page. § Pamphlets and Periodicals, 10 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof. ‖ See Table on inside page.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland pre-payment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | *10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. *15 cents when distance exceeds 3000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be pre-paid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

RULES FOR RATING LETTERS, &C.

1. IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Letters exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or addressed to British Colonies and foreign countries, for transmission in the open mail via England, are charged with United States and British postage, at a single rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof, the same as domestic letters.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England "via Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at 8 cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

2. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRENCH MAILS.—Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce, or fractional part of a quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France, others than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of payment to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, is Bebobia; to Servia (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria," the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

3. IN THE MAILS TO PRUSSIA, OR TO BELGIUM.—Letters in the United States and Prussian closed mails, and in the mails exchanged with Belgium, are charged with single rate of postage if not exceeding half an ounce in weight; double rate if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, for greater weights, *charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce.* As this scale of progression differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is required to prevent mistakes.

4. IN THE MAILS TO BREMEN, OR TO HAMBURG, &C;—Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg; and letters addressed to the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS:—Postmasters, should be careful when the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England,*" or "*via Prussian Closed Mail,*" for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen,*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, &C.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction, "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in the French Mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed, "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent "via France;" otherwise they may be mis-sent in the open mail to Liverpool, by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of Aug. 1867.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Aspinwall.	U. S.	1	S. Pac. & Cen. Amer., etc.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	1	Eur. via. South'n & Brem.
Hamburg.	Ham	3	Ger. States v. Hamburg.
Dales	U. S.	3	Ireland via. Queenstown.
Havre.	U. S.	3	Eur. via Falmouth & Havre.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	7	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	8	Havana and West Indies.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	8	Eur. v. South'n & Bremen.
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	10	Nassau, N. P.
French	France	1	French mail, v. Brest.
Dales	U. S.	10	Ireland via Queenstown.
Aspinwall.	U. S.	10	China, Ja., Austl., K'ston, S. Pac., C. Amer. and Cal.
Hamburg.	U. S.	10	Europe v. South. & Hamb.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	13	Europe via Liverpool.
Nicaragua	U. S.	10	Nicaragua, C. A.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	15	Europe via South'n & Brem.
Dales	U. S.	17	Eur. via Liv. and Q'stown.
Havre	U. S.	17	French mail via Havre.
Hamburg.	Ham	17	Ger. States v. Hamburg.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	21	Europe via Liverpool
Aspinwall.	U. S.	21	S. Pac. & Cen. America.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	22	Eur. v. South'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	22	Havana.
*Brazil	U. S.	22	Ar. Confed., Brazil, Parag'y, Uruguay, and St. Thomas.
French	France	24	French mail via Brest.
Hamburg.	U. S.	24	German States via Ham'g.
Dales	U. S.	24	Eur. via Queens'n & Liv.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	27	Europe via Liverpool.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	29	Eur. v. South'n & Brem.
Havre	U. S.	31	Eur. via Falmouth & Havre.
Dales	U. S.	31	Ireland via Queenstown.
Hamburg.	U. S.	31	Ger. States via Hamburgh.
Nicaragua.	U. S.	31	Nicaragua, C. A.
Aspinwall.	U. S.	31	S. Pac. & Cen. America.

EXTRA MAIL DAY.—The N. German Lloyd (Bremen) Line of Steamers will depart every Thursday, on and after the 21st of March, with the Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office tri-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this Steamer.
† Leave Boston on the day following.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VII., NO. 12. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1867. WHOLE NO. 84.

[OFFICIAL.]

Instructions

FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE PROVISIONS OF THE POSTAL CONVENTION LATELY CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *August* 20, 1867.

Whereas article 5 of the new Postal Convention, concluded between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the 8th day of July, A. D., 1867, provides that "international newspapers, book-packets, (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, and so forth,) and patterns and samples of merchandise, (including seeds and grain,) shall be transmissable by either office at such charges, (not less than three pence in the United Kingdom or six cents in the United States per four ounces on book packets and patterns or samples of merchandise,) and under such regulations as the despatching office may from time to time lay down;" and whereas the provisions of the said article are to be carried into effect in each country on the 1st of October, A. D. 1867:

It is hereby ordered that the rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States on and after the 1st of October, 1867, upon the international newspapers, printed matter, and other postal packets enumerated in the said article, posted in the United States and addressed the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be as follows, viz.:

Newspapers and unsealed circulars, two cents each.

Pamphlets and periodicals, when not exceeding two ounces in weight, two cents each.

Pamplets and periodicals over two ounces in weight, and other printed matter, except books, including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, and so forth, four cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

Books, six cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, eight cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

And it is further ordered that the regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States, with respect to the printed papers of all kinds and other postal packets enumerated in the said article, shall be the following, viz:

1. The postage charges herein established must in all cases be fully prepaid at the office of mailing in the United States, by means of United States postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover. If not so prepaid the packet cannot be forwarded.

2. Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books, or other printed papers, including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c., must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination.

3. No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, (other than book packets,) may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other enclosure.

4. No book packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries, merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent, shall not be regarded as a letter.

5. No book packet must exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth.

6. Any book packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of Postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of the above conditions, to open and examine book packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets posted at, or passing through, their offices.

7. Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

8. No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight.

9. Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

10. There must be no inclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars which are allowed to be furnished under the preceding regulation must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns, or samples, or the bags containing them.

11. Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

12. Patterns, samples, or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail bags, or the person of any officer of the post-office, are positively excluded from the mails.

13. The law and regulation of this department which excludes obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar and indecent character from the mails of the United States are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character addressed to the United Kingdom or other foreign country.

14 Letters, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, or books, posted in the United States and addressed to the United Kingdom may be registered at the office of mailing upon payment of a registration fee of eight cents in addition to the ordinary postage charges, both of which must be prepaid. But the reduced registration fee of eight cents on letters will not take effect until the 1st of January, 1868.

15. Newspapers or other kinds of printed matter, book packets, patterns, and samples of merchandise originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

Article 5 of the aforesaid convention also prescribes the following specific regulations to be observed and enforced in each country, viz:

"Neither office shall be bound to deliver printed papers, the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulation of the country to which they are transmitted.

"So long as any customs duty is chargeable in the United States on the importation from the United Kingdom of any of the articles enumerated above, such customs duty shall be leviable in the United States, and the proceeds shall accrue to the United States Treasury.

"Except as above, no charges whatever shall be levied in the country in which international newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise are delivered."

Postmasters are instructed to levy and collect in advance, on and after the first of October, 1867, the rates of postage as fixed by this order on the different kinds of printed matter and other postal packets herein enumerated, observing strictly the regulations herein established with respect to each classification of the same.

So much of the new convention as relates to international letters exchanged with the United Kingdom will not take effect until the 1st of January, 1868; and in the mean time the postage charge on letters will continue, as at present, at 24 cents for a single rate of half an ounce or under. But on and after the 1st of January, 1868, the single rate of postage on international letters will be reduced to 12 cents.

The offices of exchange on the side of the United States are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

COMMUNICATIONS.

P. O. INNUBIBUS, *Aug.*, 1867.

Editor U. S. Mail:—It was my purpose last month, to make a "few remarks" on the subject of the letter of your correspondent B., published in the July number of THE MAIL. But hardly had I taken my pen in pursuance of this purpose, before I was interrupted by a lengthy and *stupendous complaint* upon a frivolous matter. It seems that my delivery clerk had delivered a letter to the father of a young lady, still in her incipient "teens," contrary to her express orders. I will not attempt even a synopsis of my lengthy interview with the fair complainant, nor tell of the appeals to law, and sense, and justice and kindness that were pressed into service on either side. Once, indeed, a promise was almost extorted from me

("For with the laundation of the eyes,
What flinty heart to water will not wear?")

that I would allow her letters to be delivered to none but herself, and I mentally exclaimed,

"When a woman will, she will, depend on't;
And when she wont, she wont, and that's an end on't;"

but a second reference to your article on delivering letters to minors determined me to adhere strictly to rules, and rather brave a storm for doing my duty than encounter one for neglect.

So much of my time was taken up with this interview, that on its conclusion, I could not fulfil my purpose of writing to you, and since that time "one thing or another" has always been in the way. Now, however, I see nothing in the way of a long letter; indeed, the indications are that it will be too long; for what with this already lengthy introduction, the ample time and leisure before me, and a very self satisfied and garrulous state of mind, my pen may prove the pen of a "ready writer."

I started to make a few remarks on brother B's letter, for it has led me to look into the philosophy of some of the postal laws and regulations, and the unauthorized practices of postmasters. I cannot forbear thinking B. rather sensitive; for when we consider that letters are daily received at the Dead Letter Office, tersely marked "cannot be found," "held for postage," "refused," &c., &c., it seems to me there is nothing "lordly," or "overbearing" in marking a letter "Returned for better direction," in the same terse, unmistakable way. But let us look at the philosophy of returning a letter for better direction, and the authority therefor. I consider this philosophy sound; for, in the first place, such a letter should not have been mailed at all, unless to the Dead Letter Office: hence it is very proper that it should be sent back to the delinquent postmaster, who has authority to dispose of it, instead of kept flying over the country, finding no office of delivery, and no one with authority to arrest its course. Again, in a large majority of post-offices, the writer of such a letter would be known to the postmaster, and if not known, the letter would be sent to the Dead Letter Office, and returned to the writer through that channel much quicker and surer than it would reach either party interested in it, if it were kept going to find a destination by means of that unphilosopical and unauthorized "*Try*," which we sometimes see on letters. This leads me to speak of that bad practice of writing on a letter "Try so-and-so," for which there is no authority, even by implication. Every letter should be forwarded to some specific destination, and that destination is either the place named in the letter, (or intended to be named,) the Dead Letter Office, or returned to the writer; there should be no "Try" about it, and in my humble opinion, it should be a rule that the first post official, who perceives that the direction on a letter is not sufficiently accurate to insure its reaching its place of destination, should return it to the mailing office, to be either "better directed" or sent to the Dead Letter Office as "unmailable," if the writer is unknown.

A few words on the authority for "Returning for better direction." While there is no express authority for this practice, I conceive that it is implied; for clearly, a letter so directed that the place cannot be found, is "unmailable," hence the mailing it was an improper act on the part of the mailing postmaster, and therefore the returning the letter is but proper, that he may correct his own errors. In conclusion, I hope that the practice I commend may receive the sanction of the Department, and become a rule, and the one I condemn be abandoned at once. Many letters that now are "kiting" over the country, searching for a resting place, would speedily find it, while in future, many others would be prevented undertaking a bootless, limitless journey, to the regret of the correspondents, and the annoyance of those handling mail matter in transit. You and your readers will of course see that my remarks apply to letters on which the place of destination is at fault, and not the name of the person.

NICOTINUS.

Prepayment by Stamps.

Ed. U. S. Mail:—No branch of the public service has, within the last five years, made more rapid strides towards perfection than the postal service in the United States. Postmasters, who have served even less than that time, must be witness, that almost a total change, and all for the better, has been inaugurated, and that the improvement is still going on.

There is one principle which underlies the whole structure, and the nearer we approach it, the more perfect will the system be. This principle is "Prepayment by Stamps." The postage of a large number of letters sent without stamps in former years, was lost to the revenue. This is remedied by a strict adherence to the law, requiring the prepayment of domestic letters in all cases. Accounts have been simplified by requiring registered letter fees to be prepaid by stamps, instead of money, as heretofore—a move in the right direction. What is required next, is the extension of the system to the regular newspaper business of the country. Large amounts of money are annually lost to the national treasury by printed matter passing through the mail without being paid for; and still larger amounts for printed matter paid for, but not properly accounted for by the postmasters of the country

If a postmaster is not sharper than mortals generally are, he will lose many a dollar during the year for newspaper postage which should have been collected, but which, nevertheless, has escaped his observation; if he is careless or negligent he will forget to charge himself for postage actually received by him; if he is dishonest, he will strike from the newspaper account a round sum, and fix his accounts to suit the remaining sum, and no detection is likely to follow. The deed becomes a practice, handed down to the successors in office, as one of the emoluments of the office, not exactly legal, but allowed by custom.

"Lead us not into temptation," is now as necessary a prayer as it was 1800 years ago. It is the duty of all employers not to lead their employees into temptation, but to make virtue and honesty easy—else part of the blame, if the employee fails, must be borne by the employer.

To remedy the evil spoken of, to remove the temptation spoken of, a further extension of the "Prepayment by Stamp" rule, seems to me necessary. Let the rule be predominant, that all and everything, passing through the mail, must be prepaid by stamps. Let the rate of newspaper postage be established by weight, and not by numbers; reduce it to as low a standard as may be thought proper and just; have newspaper stamps, and stamped newspaper wrappers, of such denominations that all different demands may be supplied.

Such a change would leave the postmaster nothing to account for but stamps received from the Department. Neither carelessness nor dishonesty would deprive the Department of its revenue, and temptation would almost wholly be removed.

Postage collected on unpaid foreign letters, box rent, and stamps, would form the only items of account. Foreign letters are billed to the postmaster—a supervision therein is practicable; a mis-statement of box rent is improbable, as there is no inducement for it, as the P. M. salary is in part based on box rent, (although the present system of box rent is not beyond improvement;) the stamp account, finally, is so thoroughly under the control of the Department, that no loss can ever originate therein.

It is probable that publishers of newspapers would at first oppose such a change; but the working of the system would soon convince them that their patrons would rather pay them the enhanced price for their papers, and then receive them free through the mail, than to continue the present plan, and be called upon every three months for paper postage, which, in many instances is paid only with grumbling and bad feeling.

The convenience of the postmaster would be very much enhanced by the change. He knows that all papers, like letters, not legally franked, must bear stamps. Regular papers the newspaper stamp; transient papers the customary stamp. A package not stamped is not forwarded, and an unstamped package received, charged to the receiver.

It is true, that under present regulations, the basis of salary would partly be removed; but that could easily be remedied by an order, that at the biennial count of stamps cancelled, the newspaper stamps should be counted by the receiving office, to form, as they do now, the basis of salary.

An exchange of views on the subject is solicited.

H. W.

Cruel Treatment.

Editor U. S. Mail.—Will you allow a very humble, but very useful, fellow member of the Post-office Department a little space in your paper to complain of bad treatment personally, and of careless performance of duty on the part of some of those who have the dissecting of my "in'ards." Although it is expressly forbidden that I should be thrown on the ground, see Sec. 80, Regulations 1866, yet I am flung from cars and wagons, trampled on, unmercifully dragged about, and subjected to treatment generally that would not be accorded to an old battered dry goods box. But even this I could endure, were it not that my *feelings* are so deeply wounded by the carelessness of which I have spoken. To see my contents emptied upon the table of a route agent or a postmaster, and then the proper party, with the aid of a half dozen volunteer, unsworn and ignorant assistants, fall to and separate and fling, helter skelter, the *sacred* missives which I was commissioned to hear thus far on their way, does wound my feelings and excite my anger. One particular instance that happened last week, will suffice as an example. I was flung into the mail car on ——— railroad, the route agent was in attendance, and so was his crony, or one of them whom he intended to smuggle through. At last it came my turn to be handled, whereupon, my contents were emptied on the table. By this time, however, the "crony" had become tired of his position as volunteer Assistant Route Agent, and, after being the author of several *missents*, had *resigned* to accept the position of *gentleman* and taken a seat and a cigar. The route agent divided his attention between my contents and the jokes of his smoking friend. I cannot express to you my feelings on seeing him several times throw pieces into the wrong box; once, indeed, when he sent a piece over a hundred miles in a contrary direction, simply because he did not look at the *state* as well as *town* on the wrapper, I felt very much as if I would like to kick, if I had the wherewith, though I suppose if I had had, that wherewith would have been of no more use for kicking, than my capacious mouth is for scolding. Mr. Editor, I have made my complaint so long that I will close with the observation that I consider myself the best abused member of the Post-office Department, while I would like to be the best used, and used to the best advantage of society. To reflect on what I might be is very pleasant, to reflect on what I am is very sad.

MAIL POUCH.

A HINDOO LETTER.—In external appearance and construction of appearance, a Hindoo letter is worthy of notice. It is written on a palm-leaf, with an iron stile, four to six inches long, and sharp pointed at the end. In writing, neither chair nor table is needed, the leaf being supported on the middle finger of the left hand and kept steady with the thumb and forefinger. The right hand does not, as with us, move along the surface, but after finishing a few words, the writer fixes the point of the iron in the last letter, and pushes the leaf from right to left, so that he may finish his line. This becomes so easy by long practice, that one often sees a Hindoo writing as he walks the street. As this species of penmanship is but a kind of faint engraving, the strokes of which are indistinct, they make the character legible by besmearing the leaf with an ink like fluid. A letter is generally finished on a single leaf, which is then enveloped in a second, whereon is written the address. In communicating the decease of a relative, the custom is to singe the point of the leaf upon which the afflicting news is written. When a superior writes to an inferior, he puts his own name before that of the person to whom he writes, and the reverse when he writes to a superior.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

STAMPING LETTERS.—A South Carolina papers says: An old negro woman, on Tuesday last, gave a letter to the mail agent on the Carolina train, at a station near Branchville, and asked him to send it for her. The agent said the letter must be stamped. The old woman became indignant, and said the darkies were free, and "Whar de use of freein' de culled pussons, ef you don't free de letters, too," and finally yelled out, "How many stamps he want, eh?" The mail agent said "three!" Down went the letter and down went the old woman's heel. "Dar! Dar! Dar! Dar's three stamps;" and the bystanders were amused accordingly. The agent saw the joke, volunteered to pay the money stamp, and thus doubly stamped the letter was sent to its destination.

SEAL SECURELY.—Registered Package Envelopes, before being mailed, should be always securely sealed. As the flaps and tongues are covered with a considerable quantity of mucilage, to moisten it with the tongue is both inconvenient and disagreeable. A cup or box of gum water, to be applied with a brush to the flap and *both sides* of the tongue of a Registered Package Envelope will be found of great advantage both as to security and cleanliness.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

We have received a complaint respecting the carelessness of postmasters and others, in not regarding the difference between F and T. In other words, there are two post offices, the names of which differ only in the first letters. In his complaint, our correspondent does not spare the Department, for he says, "we have P. O. officials from Head Quarters, saying they have received no Monthly Mail-Register Returns sent to us, whereas this office being a way office has no such returns to make." We take the liberty of suggesting to postmasters, that in such cases the difference between Tweedledee and Tweedledum is of considerable importance. The same correspondent asks if it is necessary to address wrappers with the name of the county. Section 94, Regulations 1866, make it the duty of postmasters to direct packages mailed direct, with the name of the office, county and State. . . . Another correspondent sends us some suggestions on legibly addressing letters, and he, too, complains of the Department, as well as of postmasters, giving as instances the addresses on letters returned from the Dead Letter Office, which he says are often very difficult to read. . . . A postmaster sent to a publisher the usual notice that a paper was refused and not taken from the office, and requested him to discontinue sending it. The publisher replied that "he would not discontinue until arrearages were paid." The postmaster wants to know what to do. We do not think the law makes any provision for such cases, as it would seem that no man would send papers to a party who refused to receive them. Our advice is to sell the papers at the end of the quarter, they will be worth more than a quarter's postage. . . . To a complaint that sample copies, prospectuses, etc., are allowed to go through the mails without prepayment, and that on postage being demanded of the parties addressed, "postmasters, as well as publishers, are the object of bitter oaths," we can only reply, that there is a great deal of ingenuity displayed in evading the postal laws, so much that it is impossible to detect every attempt, while as for the "oaths"—they are an unavoidable part of a postmaster's "emoluments." . . . . We have a complaint that some postmasters charge postage on circulars at circular rates, viz: two cents for three circulars, while others charge at transient rates, viz: two cents for four ounces. We would refer postmasters to Sec. 250, Laws of 1866, where the directions are specific. that "three circulars shall pass at the single rate of two cents, and in that proportion for a greater number, directed to one address." . . . . . . Several inquirers respecting salaries we must refer to the Laws of 1866, Sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and Act of June 12, 1866, Sec. 8. This Act was published in the MAIL for July, 1866. . . . . . We have our usual complaints of our paper not being received. Until the race of *borrowers* is extinct, our subscribers must expect the annoyance of occasionally missing a paper. As a hint, however, to these *borrowers*, how they may honestly obtain the MAIL, we quote the language of a complainant, desiring only that they will avail themselves of his generous offer, and not holding ourselves responsible for his inelegance!—"Would willingly pay subscription for the *cuss* that takes my paper and forgets to return it, if he will furnish me with his name and address." *Borrowers* can learn his name by addressing Publisher U. S. Mail, N. Y.

A PATENT SAFETY PILLAR LETTER-BOX.—Messrs. Dennis & Co., of 57 Aldermanbury, London, have submitted to the post-office authorities for inspection, with a view to its adoption, a patent safety pillar letter-box, which will defy the attempts of thieves to abstract letters from it, and also prevent thefts by dishonest postmen. The invention has a large globe lamp on the top, which will not only mark the place where the letter-box stands, but will throw a strong light upon any one attempting to tamper with it. The shoot is guarded top and bottom by spiked protectors. When the flapper of the letter-box is opened far enough to admit the smallest letter, the operation closes the lower guard to receive the letter, and as soon as the flapper is released the lower guard falls down, drops the letter into a bag placed there to receive it, and regains its former position, and cannot be opened except by the flapper. This prevents the abstraction of letters. The man who collects the letters opens an outer door in the pillar, but before he can unlock the inner door where the letters are, he must pull out a rod. The result of that operation is to close the bag inside and fasten it with a spring lock, which can only be opened at the General Post Office. The man can then unlock the inner door and take the bag out, which he must replace with another, and then lock the door. But should the man desire to steal and not hang the bag up, or not put the bag in at all, detection is certain. If the bag be not properly hung the inner door will shut and lock, but the outer one will not. The inner door having been locked without the bag having been put into its place, it cannot be unlocked, and can only be put in order by sending to the General Post-office for a key to open another compartment to rectify the irregularity.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter delivered and collected under the free delivery system in the cities named below for the month of July, 1867:

	No. Carriers.	Delivered Mail Letters.	Delivered Drop Letters.	Delivered Newspapers.	Letters Coll'td.
New York	182	926,755	361,218	124,155	1,720,584
Philadelphia	136	506,128	104,395	126,000	562,855
Chicago	55	390,097	49,495	66,458	341,497
St. Louis	39	316,747	27,964	107,571	187,942
Boston	53	261,097	73,826	42,167	315,873
Baltimore	48	178,134	20,912	41,201	111,107
Brooklyn	36	160,736	17,926	36,290	60,853
Cincinnati	40	148,940	22,257	28,046	97,177
Cleveland	23	129,961	9,621	43,396	91,489
Albany	21	105,168	7,628	20,066	44,938
Washington	26	104,008	10,154	20,411	73,863
Louisville	16	99,741	9,612	29,134	66,135
Detroit	18	94,073	11,173	29,068	66,296
Syracuse	10	75,741	5,928	19,819	53,858
Memphis	12	70,518	5,226	15,758	15,496
Newark	21	69,530	9,612	26,421	46,616
Pittsburgh	13	68,775	11,461	24,916	34,179
Milwaukee	16	66,848	4,292	19,329	59,452
Utica	12	61,560	5,029	23,412	48,506
Buffalo	20	54,917	7,117	18,713	63,435
Rochester	13	54,513	5,290	18,279	21,768
Troy	11	53,356	7,012	18,894	38,461
Williamsb'g	9	47,706	2,161	9,398	6,098
Providence	11	46,169	6,548	3,767	16,290
Toledo	9	36,921	1,507	20,658	41,829
Jersey City	5	32,004	1,808	5,908	11,711
Nashville	7	30,408	2,087	9,432	19,176
Charlestown	5	30,346	3,673	8,581	12,603
Wilmington De	5	28,956	3,208	7,389	10,468
Worcester	8	27,083	2,009	7,834	11,275
New Haven	7	27,018	3,714	10,449	16,006
Hartford	7	26,597	2,000	7,663	19,368
Portland	6	22,829	1,197	4,678	40,459
Lowell	8	22,546	1,128	4,190	12,073
Lynn	3	23,204	901	6,736	14,908
Cambridge	4	22,341	1,745	15,323	9,116
Roxbury	4	22,124	3,501	7,049	9,518
Allegheny	4	20,238	2,065	8,698	6,174
Manchester	4	19,604	481	8,566	9,128
New Bedford	4	[illegible]	1,300	[illegible]	16,631
Cambridgeport	3	16,374	[illegible]	4,763	3,444
Salem	4	15,317	1,049	4,495	4,149

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1867.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster-General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL," [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866,] and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked 84 or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

Marking and Rating Stamps.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Aug. 2d*, 1867.

Ordered: That Post-offices, the gross receipts of which amount to \$50, and do not exceed \$500, per annum, shall be furnished with circular marking stamps of class No. 3, and rating stamps of wood, upon application to the Appointment Office, by the Postmasters thereof.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

The following Circular has been issued to Postmasters at Distributing Post-offices:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE OFFICE,
June 19, 1866.

SIR:—To facilitate the tracing of missing packages of stamps and stamped envelopes by Special Agents, you are requested to use Circular No. 16, furnished by the Department.

Upon the failure of a Postmaster to acknowledge, by due course of mail, the receipt of a package, or when notified of its non-receipt, you will, without delay, despatch a Circular, and upon its return to your office communicate the result to the Special Agent, as required by Section 184, Regulations of 1866, and transmit a copy of such Circular to this Office,

Respectfully Yours,
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Asst. P. M. General.

Mutilated Currency.

In our last number we published the instructions issued in 1865 to Postmasters in regard to the redemption of mutilated currency. The following circular to Postmasters, which modifies those instructions to some extent, has since been issued by the Department:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Finance Office.

SIR:—In accordance with the rules of the Treasury Department, the Postmaster-General directs you to receive, in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, United States Notes, of which not more than one-twentieth is missing, and fractional notes, of which not more than one-tenth is missing, *if clearly genuine.*

You are *not* required to receive *mutilated notes*, (by the term mutilated is meant notes not worth their full face value under the subjoined rules,) which notes are redeemable by the Treasurer of the United States, *and by no other officer*. Nor will you receive notes so much soiled or defaced that their genuineness cannot be clearly and satisfactorily ascertained. Notes received by you that are unfit for circulation should be returned to the "Treasurer of the U. S., Washington, D. C." for redemption. When remitted the notes should be assorted, strapped and labelled, as described in the rules subjoined, and remittances by mail should always be "registered." When the value of a package is one hundred dollars or upward, Postmasters have the privilege to forward the same by the Adams Express, and their connections, at the cost of the Treasury Department.

Each Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary of the United States, or National Bank designated as a Depository of the United States, will redeem fractional currency, *not mutilated* as shown by the annexed rules.

Through such agencies, also, mutilated currency can be transmitted to the Treasury Department. To them all applications should be made, when practicable.

The best method to prepare money for transportation to the Treasury is to make, of all the assorted notes, one compact package, sealed or neatly tied together, and then to place such a package, with an open and separate letter of advice, in another envelope or wrapper, which is to be sealed and addressed to the "Treasurer of the U. S., Washington, D. C." It is essential that a letter accompany each remittance of currency sent to the Treasury for redemption. Such letter should contain, in plain characters, the name of the owner or person to whom return for the money is to be made, the name of the post-office, county, and State, and the amount of the whole remittance. Letters of advice should be written upon paper not less than a half sheet of commercial note, that they may be filed. All parcels and packages of currency received at the Treasury without a letter of advice will be retained until such letter shall come to hand.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Asst. P. M. General.

The "Rules" appended to the above circular are the same as those published in our last.

Registration of Letters.

The following are replies to communications on this subject which we have received during the past month:

M. S., C——, Wis.—The plan you propose would not be a *registration* system, but one of *insurance*, which would not at present be practicable in this country, even if desirable. It should be remembered that the Post Office was not originally, and is not now, intended as a means of conveying actual *money*, but letters, and such representatives of money as checks, drafts, &c., although extensively used for the former purpose.

P. M., H——, Mass.—On *all* registered letters to the U. S. Treasurer or any other officer having the franking privilege, (except in the case of a registered letter from a P. M. to the Post-office Department,) the registration fee must be prepaid by stamps, even though the letter be entitled to pass free of postage. See article on this subject in another column.

C. A., A—— M——, Tenn.—1. Apply to Third Assistant P. M. General for a supply of Registered Package Envelopes. 2. A postmaster need not take a receipt for a Registered Package from a mail *carrier* to whom he delivers it in a locked pouch. He should put a filled-up receipt into the pouch, to be signed and returned to him, when he delivers such a package in a pouch to a route-agent. 3. Do not sell stamps in such quantities as to exhaust your supply before it can be renewed.

W. B., S—— D——, Pa.—Notwithstanding your objection, the answer in our last is correct. A Postmaster who *sends* a registered package in a locked pouch to another P. M., does not "deliver" it to him. The route-agent, mail-driver, or messenger is the one to whom he *delivers* it—and in the majority of cases it is *not* "practicable" to obtain receipts from the two latter.

N. E., B——, N. Y.—In *all* cases registration fees must be prepaid by *stamps*. These may be affixed by the P. M., though it is the business of the sender of the letter to do so. You should always keep a supply of stamps.

J. M. B., F——, N. Y.—If a registered letter, directed to another office, is mis-sent to yours, you should at once *re-register* it to the proper office, notifying the mailing P. M. of his error, and returning the return bill.

REGISTERED LETTERS TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, &c.—Among our "Answers to Correspondents" in July last, was one in which a postmaster was instructed as follows: "No registry fee need be paid on letters to Heads of Departments which you are authorized or required to send to them, registered, on official business; but *all* letters sent to persons entitled to the franking privilege are not entitled to be registered free." This was written in reply to a specific question asked by the postmaster to whom it was addressed, and was not intended to convey the idea that a postmaster could register, free, letters written by *other persons than himself* to Heads of Departments on official business. The Post Office Department holds that *all* letters addressed to any of the Executive Departments of the government, *except* letters from *Postmasters to the Post Office Department*, when sent registered, must have the registration fee fully prepaid by stamps.

Postmasters will therefore understand that on any letter to any Executive Department of the government, or to a Member of Congress, or to any other person entitled to the franking privilege, which the writer desires to be sent registered, the registration fee of twenty cents must be prepaid by stamps.

☞ We would call the attention of all postmasters to the fact that it is important that the Department be kept advised of the *whole number of Registered letters mailed* during each quarter. Blanks for this purpose are printed at the foot of the requisition of Registered Package Envelopes, and it is the duty of each postmaster, when ordering Registered Package Envelopes, to have the blanks carefully filled.

REPORTS OF MISSING REGISTERED LETTERS.—Missing registered letters should be at once reported to a Special Agent, as well as to the Department. Circular No. 46, (Inquiry for Registered Package Envelope,) has been supplied to all Special Agents, who will make use of them in all cases of reported loss.

The attention of Postmasters at Distributing Post Offices is called to an official order in another column, referring to Circular No. 16, in regard to missing registered packages of stamps and stamped envelopes.

Answers to Correspondents.

Postage on Photographs, &c., to Canada.—*S. H. E., T——, Pa.*—Postage on photographs and photographic views to Canada should be charged at letter rates. Sec. 261, Regulations of 1866, mentions only newspapers and periodicals as chargeable with the regular quarterly, or the transient rates of printed matter.

Postage on Daily Paper, published in the same town with Post-office of delivery.—*W. J. E., N——, Mich.*—Your P. M. is correct in charging postage on a *daily* paper published in the county. *Weekly* papers alone are entitled to circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Newspaper Extras.—*J. H. B., D——, Wis.*—The "Extra" you sent is a hand bill and not a bona fide *extra*, and its enclosure in the regular edition of the paper, subjects the whole to letter postage, Sections 209 and 225, Reg. 1866. If such letter postage is not paid by the party addressed, the sender is liable to a fine of five dollars for each offense. See letter of 1st Asst. P. M. General, in THE MAIL for August.

Delivering Papers published in the County—*J. R., N—— P——, N. Y.*—As the papers you mention are weekly papers, printed and published in the county, and come to your office through the mails, they should be delivered to subscribers *free*. The size of the town is not to be considered in deciding a question of this nature.

Delivering Papers bought outside the Mails Circulars, &c.—*J. R., P——, Vt. and A. A., W——, Mass.*—1. "Contractors and mail-carriers may carry newspapers out of the mails, for sale or distribution among regular subscribers, but when such papers are placed in a post-office for delivery, postage must be charged and collected." Sec. 50, Reg. 1866. 2. The sample sent is a circular, and can only be sent at circular rates, viz: three for two cents. Sec. 204, Reg. 1866.

Delivering Mail Matter addressed to another office, &c.—*G. A. D., E——, N. Y. and E. L. G., No. B——, Cal.*—1. Postmasters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices which may be addressed to other offices, except where they are addressed to discontinued offices, when they are to be delivered from the nearest office. Sec. 63, Reg. 1866. 2. You doubtless understand that it is only weekly papers, printed and published in the county, that can be sent free of postage to subscribers living in the same county. A news agent is not a publisher, and cannot send the papers he deals in free within the county.

Making up Mails direct for New York, &c.—*J. C., T——, Pa. and J. R., H——, Del.*—You should send your letters by the most expeditious route. Sec. 87, Reg. 1866. Those for other States, which must pass through a distributing office, should be sent to the first distributing office through which they should pass on their route to destination. Sec. 93, Reg. 1866.

Commencement of Quarters.—*G. C., E—— C——, Pa.*—The commencement of a quarter does not depend on the time of receiving a commission or key. Quarters commence respectively on the first days of January, April, July, and October. Sec. 293, Reg. 1866.

Letter bearing mark of having been Prepaid.—*E. E. H., W——, Mo.*—A letter bearing evident marks of having been prepaid by stamp, and received regularly in a mail pouch, should be considered as prepaid and delivered accordingly.

Selling Stamped Envelopes for more than their cost.—*C. J. B., W——, Ill.*—It would be impossible to sell one envelope for the cost only; and in such cases you would be at liberty to charge what would be necessary to enable you to supply the envelope without loss to yourself. Five envelopes, note size, can be sold for seventeen cents.

Post-office Scales.—*S. S. H., A—— C——, Pa.*—Apply to the Appointment Office, Washington, D. C., for the information you seek.

Returning Unsealed Circulars, &c.—*J. G., St. M——, Minn.*—1. Unsealed circulars are not to be returned upon request, unless the postage for such return is prepaid. Sec. 390, Reg. 1866. 2. Registered Request Letters must be returned (registered) according to request, the Registered Letter Bill kept on file, the Return Registered Letter Bill sent back to the mailing office, whether the letter is delivered or returned, (Sec. 8, new registry instructions.) The Registered Letter Receipt should be returned with the letter. 3. The changes of mail routes and mail service are under the control of the Postmaster General

Number of Request Letters returned.—*M. J., G—— B——, Wis.*—The section to which you refer evidently requires only the number of the letters to be stated. Sec. 399, Reg. 1866.

Putting Mail Matter for different Persons in the same Box.—*P. O. R., K——, Wis.*—You are not obliged to put any mail matter in a box except by request of the person renting the box. If you adhere strictly to the rule requiring payment of box rent before a box is assigned to any one, you will have no difficulty of collecting the rent, if the party wants a box.

Returning an Insufficiently Prepaid Letter.—*M. McD., O——, Ind.*—If a person refuses to receive a letter on which there is postage due for insufficient prepayment, the postmaster should not send such letter back to the mailing office, but should treat it as *refused*, and send it to the Dead Letter Office.

Postmasters opening Packages in Transit.—*W. W. T., C——, N. Y.*—A postmaster should open only the packets addressed to his office, and none other. Sec. 68, Reg. 1866.

Two or more Money Order Advices to one Office.—*V. O., P—— J——, N. Y.*—You may enclose as many advices as you please in one envelope, provided that they are for the same postmaster.

Mail Carrier opening a Letter not Prepaid.—*J. T. B., M—— I——, Cal.*—A mail-carrier has no right to open a letter handed to him for delivery, if such letter is not prepaid. Nor has he any right to receive such a letter, unless at the same time he receives a stamp, or the money to procure one, and puts the letter into the first post office at which he arrives. Secs. 43 and 469, Reg. 1866.

Delivering Newspapers Published within the Town.—*N. C. P., C——, N. Y.*—If you deliver weekly newspapers published within your town, you cannot charge postage on them; but you are not *required* to deliver them, and should not do so if it interferes with the regular business of the office.

Making up Mails.—*L. P. C., W——, Kas.*—Section 88, Regulations 1866, are very clear on the duty of postmasters in making up mails. If you have serious cause of complaint, report to the Appointment Office.

Editors exchanging with Canada Papers.—*B. F. S., I——, Mich.*—The privilege of exchange of papers free extends to Canada, and the other British North American Provinces. Sec. 261, Reg. 1866.

Forwarding Miscellaneous Matter.—*P. B. M., G——, O.*—It is only domestic mail letters that can be forwarded free of charge, and there is no provision made for forwarding newspapers and periodicals, unless the postage is prepaid. If a regular subscriber removes, he should get a receipt from the postmaster of the former office, for quarterly postage paid, exhibit this receipt to the postmaster of his new office, where he will be entitled to receive his paper, without further additional postage, if it comes direct from the publisher. If, however, such matter is forwarded without prepayment, postage should be collected according to Section 150, Regulations of 1866.

Legal Tender, &c.—*E. S., M—— P——, N. J.*—1. We inadvertently stated in last month's MAIL that one-cent coins were a legal tender to the amount of ten cents, it should have been four. The law passed May 3, 1865, says: "The one and two cent coins of the United States shall not be a legal tender for any payment exceeding *four* cents in amount." 2. The postage charge of two cents on delivery of certain foreign newspapers is the charge fixed by the government in its postal conventions with those countries.

Postage by Prussian Closed Mail.—*G. H. E., G——, Ga.*—United States Postage Stamps are in all cases to be used for prepayment of postage on letters mailed in the United States, whether addressed to foreign countries or not.

Franking Privilege.—We have several inquiries on this subject. To answer each one separately would take too much time and space: we will therefore refer our correspondents to the Regulations of 1866, Chapter XV. As, however, some of these inquiries relate to officers of the Revenue Department, who are not named in that chapter, we will add, that, as a general rule, Assessors and Collectors may frank on official business to each other and to their assistants in their respective branches of service. But the Assistants in each branch can only frank to the principals therein, and to each other.

Weekly Papers "Printed" outside the County, where "Published."—*W. B. B., M——, Vt.*—Weekly newspapers may circulate free within the County where they are "PRINTED *and* published." A newspaper therefore must be both printed and published within a county in order to entitle its publishers to send it free through the mails to subscribers within that county. A paper printed at A——, in B—— County, but bearing the date of publication at C——, in D—— County, cannot circulate free in *either* county. If the case were otherwise, a publisher could defraud the revenues of the Department to any extent by simply changing the printed date of publication to suit his subscribers in each county.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of July, 1867.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Cappers Springs,	Frederick,	Va.
Beaver Falls,	Beaver,	Pa.
Worthville,	Carroll,	Ky.
Port Sheldon,	Ottawa,	Mich.
Calvin,	Cass,	"
Rock Bluff,	Liberty,	Fla.
Cote Oelee,	La Fayotte,	La.
Pleasant Hill,	De Soto,	"
Bays Bottom,	Gallia,	Ohio,
Rawson,	Hancock,	"
Swander's Crossing,	Shelby,	"
Doves Creek,	Elbert,	Ga.
Hickory Grove,	Crawford,	"
Greenbush,	Walker,	"
Suwanee,	Gwinnott,	"
Coopwood,	Winston,	Miss.
Cartersville,	Tishemingo,	"
Cypress Hill,	Williamson,	Ill.
Almeda,	Newton,	Mo.
Kaseyville,	Macon,	"
Caleta,	Trinity,	Tex.
Robbinsville,	Red River,	"
Maple River,	Blue Earth,	Minn.
Beauford,	"	"
Ellsworth,	Ellsworth,	Kan.
Kamas,	Summit,	Utah.
Gap Creek,	Carter,	Tenn.
Sycamore,	Calhoun,	W. Va.
Green Sulphur Springs,	Greenbrier,	"
Mouth of Piney,	Johnson,	Ark.
Rheas Mills,	Washington,	"
Martin's Creek,	Lawrence,	"
Taylors Creek,	St. Francis,	"
Hopefield,	Crittendon,	"
Loyalty,	Hamilton,	Tenn.
Enon College,	Sumner,	"
Couchville,	Davidson,	"
Powell's Station,	Knox,	"
Rockville,	Jefferson,	Ala.
Shoal Creek,	Calhoun,	"
Greenwood,	De Kalb,	"
Weogufka,	Coosa,	"
Grogonia,	Tuskaloosa,	"
Cushing,	"	"
Goldville,	Tallapoosa,	"
Ogee,	Blount,	"
Fort Browder,	Barbour,	"
Little Rock,	Christian,	Ky.
Knob Lick,	Metcalfe,	"
Oakland,	McCraken,	"
South Hill,	Mecklenburgh,	Va.
Forksville,	Mecklenburgh,	"
Sydnorsville,	Franklin,	"
Sandy Hook,	Hartford,	Md.
Mt. Carmel,	Baltimore,	"
Simsonborough,	Bienville,	La.
Lisbon,	Claiborne,	"
Montgomery,	Winn,	"
Big Stream,	Yates,	N.Y.
Water Mills,	Suffolk,	"
Big Barn,	Union,	Ills.
Nevada Mills,	Steuben,	Ind.
Oak Bower,	Hart,	Ga.
Bladen Creek,	Stewart,	"
Kidron,	Coweta,	"
Ford's Store,	Franklin,	"
East Fork,	Barton,	Mo.
Pryor's Store,	Douglas,	"
Bridgeport,	Warren,	"
Ioka,	Jasper,	"
Elvira,	Clinton,	Iowa
Missouri Valley,	Harrison,	"
Brush Prairie,	McLeod,	Minn.
Cowlkee,	Barbour,	Ala.
Chandler's Springs,	Talladega,	"
Providence,	Pickens,	"
Pleasant Ridge,	Green,	"
Sand Mountain,	DeKalb,	"
Kirk's Grove,	Cherokee,	"
Mt. Pleasant,	Laurens,	S. C.
Halsellville,	Chester,	"
Pacolett Depot,	Spartanburgh,	"
Tuckers Pond,	Edgefield,	"
Porter Station,	Henry,	Tenn.
Chewalla,	McNairy,	"
Blockers	Cumberland,	N. C.
Collettsville,	Caldwell,	"
Clear Creek,	Mecklenburgh,	"
Mint Hill,	"	"
Taylors Bridge,	Sampson,	"
Deerlick,	Mason,	W. Va.
Maple Grove,	Aroostook,	Maine
Woods Run.	Allegheny,	Pa.
Cunningham,	Clarion,	"
Overbrook,	Montgomery,	"
Mahkahsahpah,	Lincoln,	Minn.
Melody Lake,	Wright,	"
Garden Prairie,	Blue Earth,	"
Kedron,	Fillmore,	"
Sitka,	Russian America	——
Warren,	Wood,	W. Va.
Richman Falls,	Raleigh,	"
Santuck,	Union,	S.C.
Mount Tabor,	"	"
Simpson's Mills,	Laurens,	"
Roaring Gap,	Wilkes,	N. C.
Warrior Creek,	"	"
Belleville,	Conecuh,	Ala.
Ringgold,	Cherokee,	"
Estill Fork,	Jackson,	"
Langston,	"	"
Dayton,	Marengo,	"
Madison Cross Roads,	Madison,	"
New Hope,	"	"
Claysville,	Marshall,	"
Henderson,	Pike,	"
Butler Springs,	Butler,	"
Cokerville,	Monroe,	"
Bartonville,	Walker,	"
Caney,	Gwachita,	Ark.
DeRoche,	Clark,	"
Greenville,	Washington,	"
Parker's Store,	Giles,	Tenn.
Williams' Store,	Lawrence,	"
Campbellsville,	Giles,	"
Rutherford Park,	Bergen,	N. J.
Zion,	Henderson,	Ky.
Hatch Hollow,	Erie,	Pa.
Brookfield,	Eaton,	Mich.
Spicerville,	"	"
Tadmor,	Montgomery	O.
Payner's Corners,	Trumbull,	"
Albion,	Ashland,	"
Martinsville,	Niagara,	N. Y.
Dover Furnace,	Dutchess	"
Bay Side,	Queens,	"
Palatine,	Montgomery,	"
Raysville,	Moorehouse,	La.
Freedom Centre,	La Salle,	Ill.
Derrance,	Stark,	"
Ethel,	Mercer,	"
Webb's Mill's,	Effingham,	"
Curtisville,	Coles,	"
Parkinson's Landing,	Hardin,	"
Fair Play,	Jefferson,	"
Gray's Tan Yard,	Monroe,	Ind.
Trader's Point,	Marion,	"
Hamburgh,	Franklin,	"
Brown's Valley,	Montgomery,	"
River,	Dane,	Wis.
Woodside,	St. Croix,	"
Gemnigesville,	Coffee,	Ga.
White Plains,	Greene,	"
Sheltonville,	Forsyth,	"
Alpine,	Chatteoga,	"
Lawrence,	Newton,	Miss.
San Diego,	Nueces,	Tex.
Twin Sisters,	Blanco,	"
Lone Tree,	Collin,	"
Monticello,	Napa,	Cal.
Jacksonville,	Neosho,	Kan.
Honek,	Saline,	"
Forest Home,	Franklin,	"
Cherokee City,	Cherokee,	"
Smithland,	Jackson,	"
Carroll City,	Carroll,	Iowa.
Blairsburgh,	Hamilton,	"
Armstrong's Grove,	Emmett,	"
Ottoe Agency,	Gage,	Nebr.
Beaver,	Douglas,	Mo.
Goshen,	Mercer,	"
Saint Auberts,	Calloway,	"
French Ranch,	Nez Perces,	Idaho
Hillsborough,	Union,	Ark.
Lisbon,	"	"
Marianna,	Phillips,	"
Rico,	Benton,	"
Big Bend,	Polk,	"
Point Cedar,	Clark,	"
Bennetts River,	Fulton,	"
Morrison,	Warren,	Tenn.
Brighton,	Beaufort,	S.C.
Four Mile Branch,	Barnwell,	"
King Creek,	"	"
Erwinton,	"	"
Speedwell,	"	"
Longmire's Store,	Edgefield,	"
Parks,	"	"
Richardsonville,	"	"
Crawfordsville,	Spartanburg,	"
Monclova,	Morgan,	W. Va.
Unger's Store,	"	"
Alvon,	Greenbier,	"
Davidson College,	Mecklenburg,	N.C.
Gap Creek,	Ashe,	"
Lincoln,	Talladega,	Ala.
Ramer,	McNairy,	Tenn.
East Orland,	Hancock,	Me.
Swanton Junction,	Franklin,	Vt.
Griswoldville,		Mass.
Houston Station,	Kent,	Del.
Fredonia,	"	"
Ridgewood,	Bergen,	N.J.
Big Reedy,	Edmonson,	Ky.
Harreldsville,	Butler,	"
Woodville,	McCracken,	"
Mount Olivet,	Bracken,	"
Barksdale,	Halifax,	Va.
Snow Creek,	Franklin,	"
Brooklyn,	Halifax,	"
Smiths Creek,	Washington,	"
Fulkerson,	Scott,	"
Rocky Point,	"	"
Clock's Mills,	Bath,	"
Bunker Hill,	Bedford,	"
Horeb,	"	"
Good View,	"	"
Meadville,	Halifax	"
Pine Grove,	Worcester,	Md.
Catskill Station,	Columbia,	N.Y.
Ridge Mills,	Oneida,	"
West Buffalo,	Williams,	Ohio
Wilberforce,	Greene,	"
Trent,	Muskegon,	Mich.
Coleman's Depot,	Randolph,	Ga.
Goshen,	Lincoln,	"
Centre,	Talbot,	"
Wrightsboro',	Columbia,	"
White Oak,	"	"
Prattsburgh,	Talbot,	"
Mills Centre,	Brown,	Wis.
Bucatunna,	Wayne,	Miss.
Arizona,	Burt,	Nebr.
East Nodoway,	Adams,	Iowa.
Jenks,	Taylor,	"
Henrietta,	Franklin,	Mo.
Jerome,	Phelps,	"
Hickory Ridge,	Cape Girardean,	"
Bauff,	Taney,	"
Livonia,	Sherburne,	Minn.
May,	Martin,	"
New Prier,	Dakota,	"
Hamilton,	Shelby,	Tex.
Hickman,	Tremont,	Col. Ty.
Duncans Retreat,	Kane,	Utah
Medina,	Jefferson,	Kan.
Whitleyville,	Jackson,	Tenn.
Spring Creek,	Randolph,	Ark.
Prairie Grove,	Washington,	"
La Grange,	Phillips,	"
Greensborough,	Craighead,	"
Roadville,	Charleston,	S.C.
Big Creek,	Edgefield,	"
Plain,	Greenville,	"
Fountain Inn,	"	"
Eastaloe,	Pickens,	"
Catawba View,	Caldwell,	N.C.
Lower Peach Tree,	Wilcox,	Ala.
Berryville,	Pettis,	Mo.

DISCONTINUED.

Black River,	Windsor,	Vt.
Falling Springs,	Perry,	Pa.
Clifford,	Lapeer,	Mich.
Border City,	Muskingum,	Ohio
North Leeds,	Columbia,	Wis.
Big Creek,	Fort Bend,	Tex.
Crystal Lake,	Hennepin,	Minn.
Ferry Point,	Del Norte,	Cal.
Pleasant Green,	Cooper,	Mo.
Okonoko,	Hampshire,	W. Va.
North Bend Mills,	Tyler,	"
Petra,	Bracken,	Ky.
Sparta,	Livingston,	N.Y.
Convis,	Calhoun,	Mich.
Wanhoo,	Vigo,	Ind.
Burnsville,	McDonough,	Ill.
Kendall,	Kendall,	"
King,	Chattahoochee,	Ga.
Mobley Pond,	Scriven,	"
Clear Creek,	Marion,	Kan.
St. Auberts	Calloway,	Mo.
Mount Pelia,	Weakley,	Tenn.
Olin,	Iredell,	N.C.
Prentess,	Monongalia,	W.Va.
Wesley,	Madison,	Ark.
Neabsco Mills,	Prince William,	Va.
White Post	Clarke,	"
Hills Grove,	McDonough,	Ill.
Clyde,	Whitesides,	"
Etowah,	Bartow,	Ga.
Williams Landing,	New Madrid,	Mo.
New Hope,	Union,	Iowa
Mount Washington,	Adams,	"
Curia,	Independence,	Ark.
Middlebourne,	Tyler,	W.Va.
Number Eleven,	Aroostook,	Me.
Litchfield,	Hillsboro'	N.H.
Wardsboro'	Warren,	N.Y.
Lower Lawrence,	Washington,	Ohio
Greenbush,	Grant,	Ind.
Buena Vista,	Shelby,	Tex.
Camden,	Storey,	Iowa.
Marcey,	Boone,	"
James River,	Yankton,	Dakota
Brick Church,	Giles,	Tenn.
Pifers Mills,	Upshur,	W.Va.
Rowan Mills,	Rowan,	N.C.

Re-opened Offices.

Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Locustville,	Accomack,	Va.
German Settlement,	Preston,	W.Va.
Gladesville,	"	"
Walker,	Wood,	"
Murphy's Mills,	"	"
Lubeck,	"	"
Briscoe Run,	"	"
Bellville,	"	"
Porter's Falls,		"
Knob Fork,	Wetzel,	"
Lorentz Store,	Upshur,	"
Ripleys,	Tyler,	"
Lone Tree,	"	"
Hebron,	Pleasants,	"
Pennsborough,	Ritchie,	"
Goose Creek,	"	"
Mooresville,	Monongalia,	"
Jobe,	"	"
Clinton Furnace		"
Palatine,	Marion,	"
Nuzum,	"	"
Mannington,	"	"
Arbuckle,	Mason,	"
Sherrard,	Marshall,	"
Rock Lick,	"	"
Le Roy,	Jackson,	"
Sardis	Harrison,	"
Hessville,	"	"
Cherry Camp,	"	"
Smithton,	Doddridge,	"
Greenwood,	"	"
Mill Creek,	Berkeley,	"
Little Georgetown,	"	"
Darkesville,	"	"

Presidential Appointments.

Brattleboro', Windham, Vt., Daniel Kellogg, Jr.
Warren, Bristol, R. I., Mrs. Helen Surgens.
Tecumseh, Lenawee, Mich., Lemuel Saviers.
Marietta, Washington, Ohio, Sala Bosworth.
Litchfield, Montgomery, Ill., Louis D. Palmer.
Paris, Edgar, Ill., Wm. B. Sheriff.
Champaign, Champaign, Ill., Eli N. McAllister.
Port Royal, Beaufort, S. C., John Franz.
Wilmington, New Hanover, N. C., Edwin R. Brink.
Jerseyville, Jersey, Ill., George H. Jackson.
Pana, Christian, Ill., James D. White.
Newburgh, Orange, N. Y., Joseph Lemas.
Bucyrus, Crawford, O., James P. Rader.
New Castle, Lawrence, Pa., David Tidball.
Junction City, Davis, Kan., Frank P. Moses.
Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Kan., Michael L. Dunn.
Gonzales, Gonzales, Tex., Edmund Bellinger
West Meriden, New Haven, Conn., Samuel B. Morgan.
Gwasso, Shiawassee, Mich., Alpheus M. Beebe.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Names Changed.

Glendale, Camden, N. J., to Gibbsborough.
Garrett's Store, Louisa, Va., to Harris.
Bilgal's Ferry, Pulaski, Ky., to Gardas Cottage.
Tribes Hill Station, Montgomery, N. Y. to Tribes Hill.
Meadow Creek, Idaho, Idaho, to Florence City, (C. H.)
Harle Academy, Jefferson, Tenn., to Leadvale
Crane Creek, Fleming, Ky., to Plummer's Mills.
Richtmyres Station, Schoharie, N. Y., to Barnerville.
Fort Fletcher, ——, Kan., to Big Run Station.
Gibbsborough, Camden, N. J., to White Horse.
Continental, Northumberland, Pa., to Paxton, Dauphin Co
Scarborough, West Chester, N. Y., to Weskora.
Hawkeye, Licking, O., to Summit Station.
Sumner, Trempealeau, Wis., to Osseo.
Camp Henderson, Johnson, Tex., to Cleburne.
Rock Creek, Pottawattomie, Kan., to Louisville.
Gap Creek, Carter, Tenn., to Gap Run,
Fielerville, Gloucester, N. J., to Clayton.
McDowell, Crawford, Pa., to Dicksonburg
Wegefarth City, Venango, Pa., to Champion.

Ladies Appointed.

Cotuit Port, Barnstable, Mass., Mrs. Charlotte P. Kelly.
Dunham, Washington, Ohio, Miss Justine Hollister.
Hickory Grove, Crawford, Ga., Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.
Suwanee, Gwinnett, Ga., Mary E. Brown.
Tamarora, Perry, Ills., Amanda E. Hammack.
Greenwood, De Kalb, Ala., Miss Prudie S. Walker.
Cushing, Tuskaloosa, Ala., Miss Fannie Phillips.
Fort Browder, Barbour, Ala., Henrietta Smith.
Chandler's Springs, Talladega, Ala., Miss F. V. Chandler.
Collettsville, Caldwell, N. C., Miss Jane Collett.
Clear Creek, Mecklenburg, N. C., Miss Mary P. Flow.
Mint Hill, Mecklenburg, N. C., Miss Cinthia E. Hood.
Wayne C. H., Wayne, W. Va., Miss Mary F. Glasgow.
Sink's Grove, Monroe, W. Va., Miss V. A. Ray.
Clarksville, Davie, N. C., Mary H. Critz.
Dry Ponds, Lincoln, N. C., Mary A. Houston.
Northumberland, Coos, N. H., Mrs. Adeline Rogers.
Martoax, Amelia, Va., Mrs. S Turner.
Greensburg, St. Helena, La., Mrs. M. Purley.
Sextonville, Richmond, Wis., Mrs. Sarah Lamberson.
Fillmore, Putnam, Ind., Mrs. Elizabeth Welch.
Lone Tree, Collin Tex., Miss Martha Seabourn.
Moundsville, Marshall, W. Va., Mrs. Lizzie Booth.
Brighton, Beaufort, S C., Miss Rachel Keebler.
King Creek, Barnwell, S. C., Miss Virginia A. Laffitte.
Longmires Store, Edgefield, S. C., Miss S. S. White.
New Providence, Pike, Ala., Mrs. Hannah P. Stinson.
Dumbarton, Barnwell, S. C., Miss Sallie Killingsworth.
Warren, Bristol, R. I, Mrs. Helen Surgens.
Rocky Point, Scott, Va., Elizabeth Osborne.
Bunker Hill, Bedford, Va., Miss Mary F. Burch.
Meadville, Halifax, Va., Miss Margaret White.
Stafford, Stafford, Va., Mrs. Mildred C. Lucas.
Brokenburg, Spottsylvania, Va., Miss Fanny Chewning.
Charlestown, Portage, Ohio, Mrs. Axy Wetmore.
Centre, Talbot, Ga., Jenny Pritchard.
Wrightsboro', Columbia, Ga , Miss Annie E. Massengale.
White Oak, Columbia, Ga., Mary R. Wynn.
Sandoval, Marion, Ill., Mrs. L. M. Bush.
Bucatunna, Wayne, Miss., Catherine E. McDonald.
New London, Ralls, Mo., Miss M. E. Dodge.
Hamilton, Shelby, Tex., Miss Mary McGuire.
Chocoville, Sebastain, Ark., Mary S. Riley.
Lenoir, Caldwell, N. C., Mrs. Elizabeth Killgrove.
Cedar Grove, Forsyth, N. C., Miss Mattie E. Allison.
Fountain Inn, Greenville, S. C., Miss Mary F. Jones.
Eastaloe, Pickens, S. C., Miss K. N. McKinney.
Catawba View, Caldwell, N. C., Miss Jane Sowman.
Letohatchie, Lowndes, Ala., Mrs. E. J. Bradley.
Mullins Depot, Marion, S. C., Elizabeth Carmichael.
Harmersville, Davidson, N. C., Mary A. Copple.
Prospect Hill, Caswell, N. C., Miss Henrietta Gordon.
Sydnorsville, Franklin, Va., Mrs. Eliza F. Garwin.
Edenburg, Shenandoah, Va , Mrs. Virginia Baker.
Bertrand Prairie, Winn, La., Miss D. A. Jones.
Lowistown, Fulton, Ills., Mrs. M. Goodwin.
Bladen Creek, Stewart, Ga., Miss Nannie Colley.
Ford's Store, Franklin, Ga., Miss Nellie Mitchell.
Eminence, Shannon, Mo., Miss E. D. Smith.
Warrior Creek, Wilkes, N. C., Miss Mary Sharp.
Ringgold, Cherokee, Ala., Miss V. C. McCullough.
Henderson, Pike, Ala., Miss Adeline Ellison.
Caney, Ouachita, Ark., Miss Mary E. Marsh.
Dysortville, McDowell, N. C., Mrs. Elizabeth Dysort.
Mushville, Greenville, S. C., Susan J. Nurman.

☞ Much confusion and unfounded reports of losses of registered letters will be avoided if postmasters will be careful to send their return bills to the proper offices. Some postmasters after sending a registered letter (as they of course should do) to the first distributing office on the route, send the return bill to the office which the letter is finally intended to reach for delivery. This is wrong. Always send the return bill to the distributing office to which the *letter* was sent. Other postmasters, after receiving a registered letter through a distributing office, send the return bill to the office where the letter was *originally* mailed. This is also wrong. Always return the return bill to the office at which it is *dated;* but send the return *receipt* to the original mailing office.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any questions as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents per half ounce, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is 1 cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) .... 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter, (3 mos.). 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " .. 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " .. 10 "
For Weekly, " " .. 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.		6 cts.
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.		3 "
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.		1 "
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one-quarter* and a third, *one-quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one-quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from publishers) intended to go by mail westward from the western boundary of Kansas, or eastward from the eastern boundary of California, must be prepaid by stamps at *letter postage rates. Sec.* 259, *P. O. Laws, Edition of* 1866.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions,) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky,

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Kansas. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &c., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, [viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,] can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at some rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—See special table of rates on newspapers and periodicals, forwarded to Germany and other places, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.
5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stiched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, comes fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, EXCEPT CUBA, BY BRITISH PACKET, OR PARTLY BY BRITISH AND PARTLY BY UNITED STATES PACKET.—Newspapers four cents each; prepayment required. To BRITISH WEST INDIES AND CUBA.—Newspapers and other printed matter, two cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment required.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe,) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

MARKING STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and not less than $50, with circular marking stamps of class No. 3, and rating stamps of wood, on application to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $50 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Portland* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore, Chicago and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

DISTRIBUTING POST OFFICES.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Napoleon, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every Postmaster will be be careful never to send a registered letter "direct," when there is a Distributing Post Office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must enclose it in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the Postmaster at the first Distributing Post Office on the route, and also send the Registered Letter Bill and Return Bill in a common envelope to the same Postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the Distributing Post Office.

Postmasters at first-class offices will, of course, note the exception to this rule in their case. Fourth paragraph of General Instructions in regard to registering letters.

Postage via Bremen or Hamburg Mails

ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS TO THE COUNTRIES NAMED BELOW.

	Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.
Bremen, by Bremen mail	3 cents each	1 cent per ounce.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail	3 " "	1 " "
Prussia, Austria and German States, by Bremen or Hamburg	3 " "	1½c. "
Lauenburg by Bremen mail	3 " "	1½c. "
Lauenburg by Hamburg mail	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Schleswig, Holstein and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Sweden, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 2c. per 1½ oz.
Norway	3c. ea. & 3½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 4c. per 1½ oz.
Holland	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Russia	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Switzerland	4 cents each	1½ c. per oz. & 1c. per ½ oz.
Italy	5 " "	1½ c. per oz. & 2c. per ½ oz.
Turkey	3c. ea. & 2c. per ½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 2c. per ½ oz.
Greece	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 9½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 9½c. per 1½ oz.
Australia, India and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles	3c. ea. & 3c. per ½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 3c. per ½ oz.
Australia, India and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste	3c. ea. & 2c. per ½ oz.	3½ c. per oz. & 2c. per ½ oz.

The above charges are, in each case, in full to destination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen or Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg to points of destination. PREPAYMENT REQUIRED.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London of each month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London of each month.
Australia	via Marseilles	26th	57	13th
do.	Southampton	20th	61	19th
Brazil	do	9th	26	6th
Ceylon	Marseilles	10th and 26th	24	13th and 27th
do	Southampton	4th and 20th	30	2d and 19th
China	Marseilles	10th and 26th	40	13th and 27th
do	Southampton	4th and 20th	47	2d and 19th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	10th and 26th	40	13th and 27th
do	Southampton	4th and 20th	45	2d and 19th
India	Marseilles & Bombay	3d and 18th	24	6th and 21st
do.	do & Calcutta	10th and 26th	33	18th and 27th
do.	Southampton & Bombay	12th and 27th	29	12th and 27th
do.	do & Calcutta	4th and 20th	38	2d and 19th
Singapore	Marseilles	10th and 26th	42	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	46	2d and 19th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week, and from Boston once every other week.

Rates of Postage

ON PRINTED MATTER TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, URUGUAY, AND PARAGUAY, BY THE DIRECT LINES OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH MAIL PACKETS VIA RIO DE JANEIRO (BRAZIL).

Newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under .... 4c.

"	"	over 1 oz., and not exceeding			2 oz.,	5c.
"	"	" 2 oz.,	"	"	3 oz.,	7c.
"	"	" 3 oz.,	"	"	4 oz.,	8c.
"	"	" 4 oz.,	"	"	5 oz.,	11c.
"	"	" 5 oz.,	"	"	6 oz.,	13c.
"	"	" 6 oz.,	"	"	7 oz.,	14c.
"	"	" 7 oz.,	"	"	8 oz.,	16c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail .... 5.00 A. M.. 4.00 P. M.
" " [Way .... 5.00 A. M.. 2.00 P. M.
East Mail .... 5.00 A. M.
" .... 1.30 P. M., 6.00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4.00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5.0 A. M. 2.30 P. M.
South .... 7.00 A. M.
" [Way .... 4.30 P. M.
" .... 6.00 P. M.
" [to Baltimore] .... 10.30 P. M.
West, [via Allentown] ..... 7.00 A. M... 5.30 P. M.
Calif'a [by steamer] 1st, 11th, 21st, ea. month, 10.30 A. M
" [overland via Allentown] 7 A. M. 6.30 P. M.
New York Central R. R. .... 8.00 P. M.
Erie Mail .... 5.00 A. M.. 4.00 P. M.
" [Way] .... 5.00 A. M.. 3.30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport .... 2.00 P. M.
Long Island .... 5.00 A. M.
" .... 2.30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 6.15, 8.00 A. M.; 4.00, 11.30 P. M. [Way] 11.00 A. M.; 7.45 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, 11.30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10.30 A. M.; 1.30, 6.00 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5.30 A. M.; [by Boat] 7.00 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 5.45 A. M.; 6.00, 10.30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 8.30, 12.30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 5.30 A. M.; 4.30 P. M. [via Erie Railway] 7.30 A. M.; 1.00, 4.00, 10.30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st, each month; [Overland, via Allentown] 5.30 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The Post Office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 6.30 P. M. to 12.00 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY & SON,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continue to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

Useful Map for Postmasters.

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA,

Compiled and Published by G. W. & C. B. COLTON & Co.,

No. 172 William Street, New York.
1867.

This map will be found very useful to the Postmasters of the larger cities, as giving a general view of the Railroad System of the country, as well as the positions of all the Principal Towns and Railroad Stations, with the intermediate distances.

Copies mounted on rollers can be furnished for their use, colored to show distinctly the *distributing* post-offices and the great through-mail routes from information furnished by the Post-office Department.

Price $18.00.

Address, G. W. & C. B. COLTON & CO.,
172 William Street, New York.

Aug. '67—2t.

MAILS TO ST. THOMAS, THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS & BRAZILS.

By the Regular Mail Steamers of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, sailing from New York, on the 23d of every month. All mail matter should be prepaid. Letters ten cents half ounce. Newspapers at two cents four ounces.

Arrive at St. Thomas, 29th; Para, Brazil, 8th; Pernambuco, 15th; Bahia, 17th; Rio de Janeiro, 20th.

Mails for Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Buenos Ayres forwarded from Rio de Janeiro.

Mails for Antigua, Barbadoes Demarara Jamaica, Porto Rico Tampico, Trinidad, and all other West India Islands forwarded from St. Thomas. Aug. '67, t. f.

TO POSTMASTERS.
COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor, and also readily to make returns of these postages in your Quarterly Account Current.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of Post Office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class, and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, post-paid, as follows.

For ten sheets $1 50
For fifteen sheets 2 00

The blank form for Postage Receipts an inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1,000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

COMMENDATIONS FROM POSTMASTERS.

P. O. Olean, N. Y.—"I consider it indispensable to the correct keeping of the Paper and Box Rent Accounts according to Postal Law; its simplicity and the facility with which these accounts are kept by your system, renders it a benefaction to Postmasters."

P. O. Orono, Me.—"For *cheapness, certainty*, and *simplicity*, I think it unsurpassed by any work which I have seen, and is fully adapted to a ready compliance with the requirements of Postal Law and Regulations. I would earnestly recommend it to all Country Postmasters who wish to avoid the perplexity of keeping Newspaper and Box Rent Accounts, and I think if once used, no Postmaster would be without it."

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Box 5532, New York P. O., N. Y. (Aug. 67

THE NATIONAL POST-OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK,
FOR THE
QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS
Newspaper & Letter Postages,
By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
No. 111 & 113 William-street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple, and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly 4 thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1,	containing 64 pages	....	price $3.00
No. 2,	" 108 "	....	" 5.00
No. 3,	" 204 "	....	" 6.00
No. 4,	" 276 "	....	" 8.50
No. 5,	" 376 "	....	" 12.00

Nos. 1 and 2 sent by mail, post paid. Larger sizes by express. No. 1 designed for the smallest offices. No. 2 for offices supplying two to five thousand inhabitants. Larger sizes for larger offices. Books of any size will be made to order at prices proportionate with the above schedule.

It has given infinite satisfaction; and elicited unqualified recommendations, from which we copy only the following:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined 'Stone's Post-office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post-offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenue of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

P. O., BOSTON, MASS., May 4, 1867.—"I am using in this office your system for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, &c., and I cheerfully recommend it to *all* offices as a convenient *labor-saving* and systematic plan of keeping these important accounts.

JAMES Q. YOUNG.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

Important to Postmasters.
IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail; if sent by Mail, Letter Postage to be added.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
March '67, tf. 45 Maiden Lane, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—SEPTEMBER, 1867.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspapers.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Acapulco	....	10	2	‡
Aden British Mail, via Southampton	....	33	4	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Adrianople, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Africa, (West Coast,) British mail	....	33	4	....
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt	....	21	2	....
do do do by by Brit pkt.	....	5	2	....
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail	....	*35	11	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*30	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.	....	21	4	....
do do do by Brit. pkt.	....	5	4	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)	....	*30	6	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54	....	....
Antivari, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
Argentine Republic, via England	....	45	4	....
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
Ascension, via England	....	45	4	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do do via Panama	....	22	6	§
do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.)	*30	*60	....	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez	....	37	¶	¶
do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste	....	55	¶	¶
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42	....	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)	....	*30	6	....
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, British Mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do do do via Marseilles	51	57	8	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	4	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do closed mail, via England	....	*27	5	5
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*18	....	....
do open mail, via London, by American pkt	....	21	2	....
do do do by British packet.	....	5	2	....
Belgrade do do by American pkt.	....	21	7	....
do do do by British packet.	....	5	7	....
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Beyrout, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada	....	18	6	§
Bolivia	....	34	6	§
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	8	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	10	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	45	4	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do Bremen mail	....	*10	¶	¶
do Hamburg mail	....	*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Buenaventura	....	18	6	4
Buenos Ayres, via England	....	45	4	....
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey.)				
Canada, any distance	....	*10	2	‡
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	8	....
Candia, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.	....	21	4	....
do do do by British packet.	....	5	4	....
Canea, British mail, by American packet	....	21	2	....
do do by British packet	....	5	2	....
do Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southampton	....	45	8	....
do do do Marseilles	....	53	8	....
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	....
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....
Carthagena	....	18	6	§
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt.	....	21	8	....
do do do by British packet.	....	5	6	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
Chili	....	34	6	§
China, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail via Trieste	....	55	¶	¶
do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez	....	37	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60	....	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	‡
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*32	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.	....	21	2	....
do do do by Brit. pkt.	....	5	2	....
Corsica, British mail, by American packet	....	21	2	....
do do by British packet	....	5	2	....
do French mail	*15	*30	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	‡
Cuba	....	10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England	....	45	4	....
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)	....	*33	9	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54	....	....
Durazzo, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	....	....
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.	....	21	6	....
do do by British packet	....	5	6	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez	....	37	¶	¶
do by Bremen or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste	....	55	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60	....	....
do (Brit. Farther Ind.) by Prus. clos. ml.	....	35	15	....
do (All other places in and beyond East Indies,) by Prussian closed mail	....	59	13	....
Ecuador	....	34	6	§
Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	8	....
do (except Alexandria,) Prus. closed mail	....	35	11	....
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	30	....	....
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[To places excepted above, 21c. by U.S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.]				
England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales	....	*24	2	‡
Falkland Islands, via England	....	33	4	....
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
Galatz, Prussian closed mail	....	*33	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.	....	21	2	....
do do do by Brit. pkt.	....	5	2	....
Gallipoli, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspapers.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Gambia, via England	....	33	4	....
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)	....	*30	6	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
Gibraltar French mail	21	42	....	....
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt	....	21	4	1
do do by British packet	....	5	4	1
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*25	¶	¶
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*24	2	‡
Greece, French mail	*30	*60	....	....
do Prussian closed mail	....	*38	14	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*35	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.	....	21	4	....
do do do by British pkt.	....	5	4	....
Guadaloupe	....	18	4	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	‡
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail	....	10	¶	¶
do Bremen mail	....	*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Hanover, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Havana—see Cuba				
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt	....	21	2	....
do do do in British pkt	....	5	2	....
do do via England, by private ship.	....	33	4	....
Holland, French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do via England	....	*27	....	....
do by American packet, via Belgium	....	*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*18	¶	¶
Honduras	....	34	6	....
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do do via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do by French mail	30	60	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	30	....	....
do Prussian closed mail	....	35	10	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	‡
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
Ineboli, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....
do Prussian closed mail	....	*38	....	....
do British mail, via England	35	49	4	....
Italy—See Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina, (See Turkey) by French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Jaffa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	....	....
do open British mail, by American packet	....	21	2	....
do do do by British packet	....	5	2	....
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do Prussian closed mail	....	59	....	....
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	‡
Jerusalem, (See Turkey) British mail	....	33	4	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do French mail	....	53	....	....
Larnica, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)	....	*33	6	....
do by Bremen mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail	....	*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54	....	....
Latakia, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail	....	33	4	....
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	....	*42	11	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Lubec, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Lucca, French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Luxemburg, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Majorca, British mail	....	33	6	....
do French mail	21	42	....	....
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., Am. pkt.	....	21	4	....
do do do British packet	....	5	4	....
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Martinique, via England	....	29	4	....
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Mexico	....	10	2	‡
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Pr. cl'd ml.	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Messina, Prussian closed mail	....	38	11	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Minorca, by British mail	....	33	6	....
do French mail	21	42	....	....
Mitylene, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)	....	*42	11	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail	....	28	6	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*32	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	8	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	10	....
do French mail	....	60	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	45	4	....
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail	....	28	11	....
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	....	*24	¶	¶
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	5	2	‡
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	8	....
do do Marseilles	....	53	8	....
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do via England	....	*27	....	....
do by American packet, via Belg.	....	*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*18	¶	¶
New Brunswick, (*15c. if over 3000 miles)	....	*10	2	‡
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3000 miles)	....	10	2	‡
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.)	....	18	6	....
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	....
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do via Panama	....	22	8	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of	....	34	6	....
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)	....	*42	13	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*25	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66	....	....
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs				
Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)	....	*30	6	....
do by Bremen mail	....	*13	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Panama	....	10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England	....	45	4	....
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	....	*42	11	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
Panang, British mail, via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Peru	....	22	6	§
Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspapers.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Placentia, Prussian closed mail	....	28	6	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
do French mail	27	54	....	....
Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)	....	*37	8	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana	....	18	4	....
Port Said (Egypt), by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	8	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	25	¶	¶
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. A. Prov				
Prussia, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Rhodes, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail	....	44	12	....
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	24	¶	¶
Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	....	*42	....	....
Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)	....	*37	8	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Rustchuck, (See Turkey) by French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco	....	10	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	....	*42	11	....
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do do do Fr. mail	*21	*42	....	....
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do do do when prepaid	....	28	....	....
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
Schleswig Holstein, by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54	....	....
do Prussian closed mail [if prepaid 28c.]	....	*30	6	....
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail	....	35	....	....
do do French mail	30	60	....	....
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.	....	21	2	....
do do do do by Brit. pkt.	....	5	2	....
Seres, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Servia, by Prussian closed mail	....	35	....	....
do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria	21	42	2	‡
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do do via Southampton	....	45	6	....
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail	....	47	11	....
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.	....	21	2	....
do do do do by Brit. pkt.	....	5	2	....
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American packet	....	21	....	....
do do do by British packet	....	5	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Sophia, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Spain, British mail, by American packet	....	21	2	....
do do by British packet	....	5	2	....
do French mail	21	42	....	¶
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail	....	*25	¶	....
St. Helena, via England	....	45	4	....
St. Thomas via Havana	....	18	4	....
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	‡
Sulina, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	6	....
do do via Marseilles	....	53	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.)	....	*38	10	¶
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*21	¶	....
do French mail	*33	*66	....	....
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.)	....	*35	9	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*19	¶	¶
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. packet	33	45	6	....
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt.	....	21	4	....
do do do by Brit. pkt.	....	5	4	....
Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt.	....	21	....	....
do do do by British pkt.	....	5	....	....
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.	....	21	....	....
do do do by British pkt.	....	5	....	....
do Prus. closed mail, (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	....
TURKEY [Europ. & Asiatic,] *by Prus. closed mail*				
a. Alexandretta, Latakia, Merseni & Tripoli (Syria)	....	35	....	....
b. Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavalia, Constantinople, Czernawoda, Candia, Canea, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendgi, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopoli, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo	....	*35	....	....
c. All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic) by Prussian closed mail	....	35	....	....
(Newspapers to Turkey by Prussian closed mail via Jerusalem 14c. ea.; via Trieste, 11c. ea.)				
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
By Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*32	¶	¶
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt	....	21	2	....
do do by British pkt	....	5	2	....
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	....
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)	....	*42	11	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
do British mail, via England	....	45	4	....
Velona, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	....
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	33	6	‡
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....
Varna, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	....
do open mail, via Lond., by American packet	....	21	4	‡
do do do by British packet	....	5	4	....
Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)	....	*30	11	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	....
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*24	¶	¶
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton	....	45	4	‡
do by American Ven. packet	....	10	3	....
Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n	....	33	6	....
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	....
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....
Volo, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	....
West Indies, British & Danish, Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y	....	10	2	‡
do not Brit., (exc. Cuba,) Brit. m'l v. Hav.	....	18	4	....
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail	....	28	6	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	30	¶	¶
Wurtemberg, Prussian closed mail	....	*30	6	....
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.	....	21	....	....
do do do in Brit. pkt.	....	5	....	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	....	*15	¶	¶
Yanson, French mail	*30	*60	....	....

† Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.
¶ For postage on Newspapers and Periodicals by this route, see Table on inside page. § Pamphlets and Periodicals, 10 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof. ‖ See Table on inside page.
☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.
Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland pre-payment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. } *10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. *15 cents when distance exceeds 3000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be pre-paid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

RULES FOR RATING LETTERS, &C.

1. IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Letters exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or addressed to British Colonies and foreign countries, for transmission in the open mail via England, are charged with United States and British postage, at a single rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof, the same as domestic letters.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England "via Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at 8 cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

2. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRENCH MAILS.—Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce, or fractional part of a quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of payment to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria," the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

3. IN THE MAILS TO PRUSSIA, OR TO BELGIUM.—Letters in the United States and Prussian closed mails, and in the mails exchanged with Belgium, are charged with single rate of postage if not exceeding half an ounce in weight; double rate if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, for greater weights, *charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce.* As this scale of progression differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is required to prevent mistakes.

4. IN THE MAILS TO BREMEN, OR TO HAMBURG, &C;—Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg; and letters addressed to the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS:—Postmasters, should be careful where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian Closed Mail*," for a German Stats, are frequently takan upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those murked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, &c.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular rautes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction, "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in the French Mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed, "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly murked to be sent "via France;" otherwise they may be mis-sent in the open mail to Liverpool, by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of Sept. 1867.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	4	Europe via Liverpool
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	5	Europe via South'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	5	Havana and West Indies.
Hamburg	U. S.	7	Europe v. South. & Hamb.
Dales	U. S.	7	Ireland via Queenstown.
French	France	7	French mail, v. Brest.
W. India	U. S.	7	St. Thos., Vanezuela, & Porto Rico.
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	7	Nassau, N. P.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	10	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11	S. Pac., Cen. Am., Kingston, Ja., Aus., & New Zealand.
Havana	U. S.	12	Havana.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	12	Eur. v. South'n & Brem.
Hamburg	U. S.	14	Eur. v. South'n & Hamburg.
Dales	U. S.	14	Ireland via. Queenstown.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	18	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	19	Havana.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	19	Eur. via. South'n & Brem.
Nicaragua	U. S.	19	Nicaragua, C. A.
Brazilian	U. S.	21	Brazil, St. Thomas, and Argentine Republic.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	China, Ja., S. Pac., etc.
French	France	21	French mail via Brest.
Dales	U. S.	21	Ireland via Queenstown.
Hamburg	U. S.	21	Eur. v. South'n & Hamburg.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	24	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	26	Havana.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	26	Eur. v. South'n & Brem.
Havre	U. S.	28	Eur. via Falmouth & Havre.
Hamburg	U. S.	28	Ger. States via Hamburgh.
Dales	U. S.	28	Ireland via Queenstown.

EXTRA MAIL DAY.—The N. German Lloyd (Bremen) Line of Steamers will depart every Thursday, on and after the 21st of March, with the Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office tri-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this Steamer.
† Leave Boston on the day following.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VIII., NO. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1867. WHOLE NO. 85

The Postal Convention with Great Britain.

As several alterations and additions have been made in the instructions on this subject published by us last month, we give them below entire, as issued by the Postmaster General:

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE U. S. OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Rates of Postage, &c., upon International Newspapers, Book Packets, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise, on and after October 1, 1867, and the Regulations to be observed respecting the same.

Rates of Postage on Letters, &c., to British and Foreign West Indies, Bermuda, Countries on West Coast of South America, United States of Colombia, British Colonies in Australia and New Zealand, on and after October 1, 1867.

Registration of Letters, &c., Addressed to the United Kingdom, or to Countries Beyond, via England.

Rate of International Letter Postage on and after January 1, 1868; also, Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries and British Colonies, via England, from 1st October next to Close of Ye r (1867,) and on and after January 1, 1868, Respectively.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *Sept.* 9, 1867.

On and after October 1, 1867, the rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States on international newspapers, book packets, (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, (including seeds and grain) posted in the United States and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will be as follows:

(1.) Newspapers, 2 cents each.

(2.) Book packets, (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

(3.) Patterns and samples of merchandise, (including seeds and grain,) 8 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to international printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets hereinbefore enumerated, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.

Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books, or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other enclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar and indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character addressed to the United Kingdom or other foreign country.

2. BOOK PACKETS.

No book packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book packet must exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth.

Any book packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter or communication in the nature of a letter written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.

Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mail all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars which are allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be inclosed in bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples, or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

4. REGISTRATION OF LETTERS OR OTHER POSTAL PACKETS ADDRESSED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Letters or other postal packets posted in the United States and addressed to the United Kingdom, may be registered at the office of mailing upon payment of a registration fee of eight cents in addition to the ordinary postage charges, both of which must be prepaid. But the reduced registration fee of eight cents on letters will not take effect until the 1st of January, 1868.

The registry fee for letters will continue at 20 cents until January 1, 1868.

5. INTERNATIONAL PRINTED MATTER, &C., RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, TO BE DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States

6. SPECIFIC REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN EACH COUNTRY.

Article 5 of the new convention also prescribes the following specific regulations to observed and enforced in each country, viz:

"Neither office shall be bound to deliver printed papers the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country to which they are transmitted.

"So long as any customs duty is chargeable in the United States on the importation from the United Kingdom of any of the articles enumerated above, such customs duty shall be leviable in the United States, and the proceeds shall accrue to the United States treasury.

"Except as above, no charges whatever shall be levied in the country in which international newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise are delivered.

7. PREPAYMENT OF PRINTED MATTER, &C., COMPULSORY.

Postmasters are instructed to levy and collect in advance on and after the first of October, 1867, the rates of postage chargeable on the different kinds of printed matter and other postal packets hereinbefore enumerated, observing strictly the regulations herein established with respect to each classification of the same.

8. REGISTRATION OF LETTERS AND OTHER POSTAL PACKETS ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND COLONIES *via* ENGLAND.

Letters posted in the United States and addressed to either of the undermentioned countries or Colonies, *may be registered* at the office of mailing and forwarded to destination, in the British mail, via England, *on prepayment of a Registration fee of 28 cents,* (20 cents U. S. and 8 cents British,) *from October 1 to December* 31, 1867; and *of a registration fee of 16 cents* (8 cents U. S. and 8 cents British,) *on and after January* 1, 1868, in addition to the rates of ordinary postage chargeable thereon, viz:

Cape of Good Hope.	Labuan,
Ceylon,	Liberia,
Constantinople,	Malta,
East Indies,	Mauritius,
Egypt, viz: Alexandria, Suez, and Cairo,	Natal,
	New South Wales,
Falkland Islands,	Queensland,
Gambia,	St. Helena,
Gibraltar,	Sierra Leone,
Gold Coast,	South Australia,
Hong-Kong,	Tasmania,
Java,	Victoria,
Lagos,	Western Australia.

And, *on and after January* 1, 1868, *other postal packets* addressed to either of the above-named countries, *may also be registered on the prepayment of a registration fee of 16 cents* (8 cents U. S. and 8 cents British) in addition to the established rates of ordinary postage chargeable thereon.

RATES OF POSTAGE BY BRITISH MAIL, ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1867, TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN WEST-INDIES, PORTO RICO, UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA, BERMUDA, COUNTRIES ON WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

(1.) *To British and Foreign West Indies, from New York via. St. Thomas; to Porto Rico, from New York via San Juan; and to the United States of Colombia, from New York via Colon, (Aspinwall):*

18 cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, on letters; and 4 cents each, on newspapers. *Prepayment required.*

(2.) *To Bermuda, from New York or Boston via Halifax, N. S.:*

10 cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, on letters; and 2 cents each, on newspapers; *being the United States postage only;* to be prepaid on letters, &c., sent *and collected on letters, &c., received.*

(3.) *To Countries on West Coast of South America by mail from New York or San Francisco via Panama:*

34 cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, on letters; 6 cents each, on newspapers; and 10 cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof, on book packets. *Prepayment required.*

(4.) *To British Colonies in Australia, or to New Zealand, from New York or San Francisco via Panama:*

22 cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, on letters; 6 cents each, on newspapers; 10 cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof, on book packets. *Prepayment required.*

POSTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL LETTERS.

So much of the new postal convention as relates to international letters exchanged with the United Kingdom will not take effect until the 1st of January, 1868; and in the meantime the postage charge on letters will continue, as at present, at 24 cents for a single rate of half an ounce or under. But on and after the 1st of January, 1868, the single rate of postage on international letters will be reduced to 12 cents; prepayment of which will be optional, as at present. But unpaid or insufficiently paid international letters will, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine on delivery. *The fine to be levied and collected in the United States upon unpaid or insufficiently paid international letters received from the United Kingdom on and after January* 1, 1868, *will be* 5 *cents each.*

POSTAGE ON LETTERS, &C., FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES, SENT IN ORDINARY MAIL VIA ENGLAND.

The present rates of postage, as stated in the "Table of Postages to Foreign Countries," upon letters, &c., addressed to countries and colonies by British mail, via England, will continue to be levied in the United States until the first of January, 1868.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS, &C., ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1868, TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND COLONIES, PER BRITISH MAIL, VIA ENGLAND.

The annexed Table shows the rates of postage required to be levied and collected in the United States, on and after the 1st of January, 18 8, on letters, newspapers, book packets, and paterns or samples of merchandise forwarded *per British mail,* via England, to the undermentioned countries and colonies:

COUNTRIES & COLONIES	LETTERS. Rate per single letter on and after 1st of Jan'y 1868.	NEWSPAPERS. Rate for each newspaper on and after 1st Jan'y, 1868.	BOOK PACKETS. Rate for a book packet, on and after 1st Jan'y, 1868.	PACKETS OF PATTERNS. Rate on packets of patterns, &c., on and after the 1st January 1868.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Africa (foreign possessions on the west coast)	22	4	12	14
Australia, via Southampton	22	6	14	16
Australia, via Marseilles	30	8	18	20
Brazil	31	4	*	*
Buenos Ayres	34	b 4	12	14
Cape of Good Hope	34	4	12	14
Ceylon, via Southampton	22	6	14	16
Ceylon, via Marseilles	30	8	18	20
China, (except Hong Kong,) via Southampton	34	6	14	14
China, (except Hong Kong) via Marseilles	42	8	18	20
Constantinople	a 22	b 6	14	16
East Indies, via Southampton	22	b 6	14	16
East Indies, via Marseilles	30	b 8	18	20
Egypt, via Southampton	22	4	12	14
Do. via Marseilles	a 22	b 6	14	16
Falkland Islands	22	4	12	14
Gambia, Gold Coast, Gibraltar	22	4	12	14
Hong-Kong, via Southampton	34	6	14	16
Hong-Kong, via Marseilles	42	8	18	20
Japan, via Southampton	34	6	*	*
Do. via Marseilles	42	8	*	*
Java, via Southampton	34	b 6	14	16
Do. via Marseilles	42	b 8	16	20
Labuan, via Southampton	34	6	14	16
Labuan, via Marseilles	42	6	18	20
Lagos	22	4	12	14
Liberia	22	4	12	14
Malta, via Southampton	22	4	12	14
Do. via Marseilles	a 22	b 6	14	16
Mauritius, via Southampton	22	6	14	16
Mauritius, via Marseilles	30	6	18	20
Montevideo	34	b 4	12	14
Natal	34	4	12	14
Penang and Singapore, via Southampton	34	b 6	14	16
Penang and Singapore, via Marseilles	42	b 8	18	20
Philippine Islands, via Southampton	34	6	*	*
Philippine Islands, via Marseilles	42	6	*	*
St. Helena	34	4	12	14
Sierra Leone	22	4	12	14

NOTE 1. When the letter "a" is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case, is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7 1-2 grammes (1-4 oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which, in each case, on and after 1st January, 1868, is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (1-2 oz.) or fraction thereof. Upon letters for all other places, an additional rate is reckoned for every 15 grammes (1-2 oz.) or fraction thereof.

NOTE 2. Where the letter "b" is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight.

NOTE 3. The rates set down for book packets and packets of patterns, &c., respectively, are to be charged for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

NOTE 4. The book and pattern post to Egypt extneds only to Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez,

* Cannot be sent.

UNITED STATES OFFICES OF EXCHANGE FOR BRITISH MAILS.

The Offices of Exchange on the side of the United States are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Registered Letters—a Suggestion.

BLANKVILLE, Sept., 1867.

Editor U. S. Mail:—When a genuine citizen of the universal Yankee nation finds himself involved in difficulty or perplexity of any description, he wastes no time in bemoaning the hard fate which has brought him into the scrape, but at once calls a meeting of all his faculties, and appoints from among them a committee on the ways and means of extricating himself from the surrounding unfavorable circumstances. And if he *is* a genuine Yankee, this committee is very soon prepared to report some practicable plan of operations to meet the emergency.

Now, although there isn't a rocking chair or any other article of furniture about my premises which "came over in the Mayflower"—and though none of my ancestors, that I am aware of, had anything to do with the trial of King Charles the First—I still claim to be a Yankee. I am also a P.M.; and having lately found myself in a position of some difficulty in regard to an official matter, I have, after the manner of my tribe, endeavored to dig my way out—with what success I will, with your permission, relate for the benefit of such of your readers as may have been troubled in a similar way.

The post-office which has been entrusted to my charge is situated on the line of a railroad, and is the starting-point of a route over which the mail is conveyed by stage to four other offices—which I will call Oneville, Twoville, Threeville and Fourville. At the time the present registration system was put into operation, I found that the route-agent on the railroad placed in the pouch for my office, in addition to the registered package envelopes directed to me, all those directed to the other postmasters named above—for each of which I was obliged to give him a receipt: my duty was then, (after entering the numbers, postmarks and destinations of these envelopes on my Record of Registered Matter in Transit, with the dates at which I had received them) to forward them in the pouch in charge of the stage-driver. This I did for some time; and though I took no receipts for them from the driver, and did not expect any from the postmasters to whom they were directed, I had no fears for their safety. The driver I knew to be "A 1;" the postmaster at Oneville is my wife's half-brother; the one at Twoville is an old schoolfellow of my own; he at Threeville is as honest as daylight, though perhaps a little careless; while the Fourville official is entitled to write "Rev." before his name as well "P. M." after it. So, although it once or twice occurred to me that it might be a little awkward if one of those package envelopes for which I had *given* a receipt, and *taken* none were to disappear, the contingency seemed so remote that the thought of it troubled me but little.

About six weeks ago, however, I received from the route-agent a registered package envelope, (No. 250) directed to the postmaster at Twoville, for which I duly receipted, entered it on my Record, and placed it in the proper pouch, which was delivered to the driver, and gave myself no further anxiety about the matter until, about ten days afterward, I received a "Circular of Inquiry," signed by a Special Agent, which stated that the Twoville P. M. had reported that registered package envelope No. 250 had not been received by him. Though I was somewhat startled by this intelligence, I had but little uneasiness on my own account—for my Record was all right, and I certainly remembered placing the envelope in the pouch, which was securely locked when I handed it to the driver. So, stating the facts on the back of the Letter of Inquiry, I forwarded it, as instructed, to the P. M. at Oneville, assuring myself that there was "only a mistake somewhere," and that the missing package had probably arrived by that time.

That same afternoon, however, my wife's half-brother (the Oneville P. M.) drove up to my door, and after a friendly salutation, inquired,

"What's the matter with that Twoville registered letter?"

"Just what I was going to ask *you*," I replied. "I sent it in the pouch that goes through your office."

"Guess not."

"I'll swear to it."

"I never saw it—I'll swear to that."

We stood and looked at each other in the face for a moment or two. I suppose the thoughts of both could be expressed in about this way:

"Joe } Couldn't have stolen it!'
"Charley }

Then, both speaking at once, we said, "It's mighty strange;" and though we talked for some time longer, we were obliged to separate without further progress towards clearing up the mystery—Charley, for some reason, declining my invitation to stay for supper.

A week passed by—and a more uncomfortable week I do not remember. I am very much afraid that I allowed just a shade of suspicion to enter my mind concerning Charley. I am also very much afraid that he returned the compliment. To suspect, or be suspected by, one of your own family—even though he be only half a brother-in-law—is not pleasant, and my nervous system and nights' rest were considerably disturbed by my unpleasant reflections.

At the end of the week Mr. Special Agent made his appearance in person. He examined my Record, and cross-examined me rigidly but politely—then took his departure in the direction of Oneville. The same evening he passed my office on his return to the cars, but did not stop. It may have been "only my fancy," but I did think his expression, as he coldly returned my bow, was not one which indicated entire confidence in me.

Two days afterward, I drove over to see Charley, to "have it out" with him. We did not offer to shake hands as we met, but both said "How are you?" and neither replied. After sitting in silence a few moments, I suddenly asked:

"Look here, Charley; do you think I stole that registered package?"

"I never said so, did I—do you think *I* stole it?"

"I can't believe it—but it left *my* office all right?"

"So you say."

"What do you mean?"

"What do *you* mean? I think it's a cowardly business to insinuate what you don't dare to speak out."

We both stood up. "If you call me a coward, I'll——;" and in another minute there would have been at least *one* P. M. (I don't say which one) damaged, if the entrance of a third member of the postal fraternity, in the person of the P. M. of Twoville, had not interrupted the proceedings. I suspect he had overheard some of our conversation, but he had the good taste to pretend that he hadn't.

"Isn't it 'most too hot to talk politics?" said he, as he entered; "besides, it's a bad practice. I was busy talking politics when I let that registered envelope go by the other day."

"Have you found it?" exclaimed Charley and I, simultaneously.

"To be sure I have. You see I was busy arguing with Dr. Higgins when the mail came in, and I suppose I didn't shake the pouch out thoroughly, so the registered package went on to Threeville, where the postmaster found it and put it very carefully aside, intending to send it to me by the down mail next day; but he got a telegram that night and went off to Chicago to see about some law business, leaving his clerk in charge of the post-office, and forgetting all about the registered envelope. When he got back yesterday, he found it locked in the drawer where he had put it, and sent it to me to-day. As it reached him through mistake, he didn't put it on the Record, and so of course the trace was lost. It'll be a warning to me to be more careful about talking politics and attending to business at the same time. But it must have got wedged crosswise in the pouch—for it seems Charley overlooked it too."

My half-brother-in-law and I looked at each other sheepishly, each thoroughly ashamed of his unworthy suspicions—and after the departure of the Twoville P. M., we mutually apologized, and now remain the best of friends. But as I drove home I thought I ought, for the credit of my Yankee blood, to devise some means to avoid getting into such a fix a second time—and the following plan is the result of my further cogitations. I can only say that it works well so far, and I would recommend it to all my official brethren who have been, or are afraid they may be, brought into the same difficulty I have described above:

When I have a registered envelope directed to any of the four offices on the route I have mentioned, (to Fourville, for instance,) I take a half-sheet of paper and write across the head of it:

"*Registered Package Envelope No.—— post-marked ——, directed to P. M. at Fourville, left Blankville on ——,* 1867."

I then affix my postmark and sign my name as P. M. When the driver calls for the mail, he comes into the office, and I put the registered envelope into the pouch in his presence, first letting him compare the number, &c., with the memorandum I have made on the half-sheet, which (after he has affixed his signature or initials) I then give to him in an envelope. When he hands the pouch to the Oneville P. M., he also gives him the memorandum. The Oneville P. M. examines it, and, finding it correct, affixes his postmark and signature and returns it, with the pouch, to the driver. The same thing is done at Twoville, Threeville and Fourville; and on the down trip the driver returns it to me, and I keep it on file.

The Regulations require that postmasters and others shall take receipts for registered package envelopes from the person to whom they deliver them, "whenever practicable." My experience has convinced me that the above plan *is* practicable. When I now give a route-agent a receipt for a registered envelope, I feel sure that after it leaves my hands I shall have "something to show for it." And moreover, when one of the P. M.'s on the route don't at once find the envelope called for by the mail-driver's memorandum, he *shakes the pouch* till he *does* find it. There are many other advantages which will readily occur to all postmasters, and which I need not now allude to. I should have mentioned, however, that the same plan is followed at all the offices on the route, with registered envelopes passing up or down. To each it is of course a little extra trouble; but to each it is also an equal protection. I would earnestly recommend every postmaster to *try it.*

Yours truly,
J. S. D.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO,
August, 1867.

"Shem, Ham and Japhet went forth from the Ark, and from them the whole earth was peopled."

It matters little what became of the Ark after it had accomplished its purpose: it may have been sold at auction, broken up for firewood, or gone to decay. We merely advert to the fact, and in no spirit of levity repeat that these three individuals went forth, and standing on the threshold of an empty world, and casting their eyes abroad in different directions, determined it should be peopled—and they peopled it; and from them have descended every variety of the human species which are now to be found upon this planet. It is reasonable to suppose that the descend-

ants of each of these first settlers inherited the prominent traits of character of their respective progenitors, more or less modified, mellowed and harmonized by time and intellectual culture. Away down to our day we have, no doubt, mnch to thank them for; but the geneological trees have been prūned and grafted so often throngh a long line of generations, that their healthy growth has been mnch impaired, and their vigor is unlike tbat of the age when giants were. It would take more room than you can spare, and more time and ability than I possess, to enlarge learnedly on this subject; suffice it to say, that the virtues and vices of these three forefathers have come down to ns, strengthened or weakened according to their nature, and increased or decreased hy accretion or attrition, according to the channels through which they have passed to reach ns; but I don't believe any have been lost or forgotten, particularly the vices. Yet I cannot help thinking that if laziness and selfishness had fallen by the way, the world would have been hetter off, and these twin-suggestors and fabricators of everything that is bad would not have the opportunity of demoralizing so many of the promising yonng men of our day. Singly, neither of these reprehensible qualities amount to much, hut when they combine and dwell together. their possessor becomes a miserable stick, whose presence shonld be shunned, and whose influence should be avoided as pestiferous.

This contemptible admixture, in these days, shows itself nowhere so palpably in all its phases as on a railway train, or in a government office. Indeed, every salient point of character developes more qnickly, freqnently and powerfully there, but in a railway coach better opportunity is afforded to observe the bent of sudden, natural impulses than elsewhere, because the congregation of intelligent samples is confined within limits, which the critical eye can everywhere reach. Enter a car, upon every seat of which there is but a single individnal, how qnickly yon can detect lazy, selfish people. This man feigns sleep, that, illness—this lady informs yon that the seat is engaged, that fills it up with bundles and bandboxes—here some crusty old "cuss" and his veteran (no) betterhalf monopolize a section by turning over a seat—he sitting on one of them with his feet on the other, and she opposite to him doing the same thing, and both pretending to be very mnch impressed with the receding landscape, as seen from the car window; and all this, perhaps, while a lady not so wealthy or so well dressed is foreed to stand np with a child in her arms, and possibly one or two others clinging to her skirts, as she stands in the aisle to prevent them from falling; and to finish the picture, some overgrown, nasty fellows have the floor under their feet all afloat with tobacco juice, the sight of which is almost enough to overpower a genteel chewer, and too mnch for any one seeking a seat, however tired and anxious they may be. These things all betoken selfishness, laziness, ill-breeding, and unfamiliarity with with the amenities of good society. You can set the offender down as any other bnt number one.

I have travelled during the month over a good deal of territory, sometimes under such heavy rains as almost to make one believe a second deluge was abont to hnrst on our wicked heads—and thinking thus of the flood, Noah and his family naturally rose before the imagination; hence the introdnction of Japhet and the other boys. The discomforts of crowded cars in other localities where hot weather and dust made travelling almost unendnrable, and the disconrtesy of their inmates, furnishes a good excuse for anathematizing meanness—the first offspring of selfishness and laziness.

I think I hear some one ask, why I travel at all under snch circumstances? To him I would say that my well-known desire to go abont doing good hrought me under the notice of "The Universal Cold-water Beverage and Bathing Company," and they tendered me the position of Recording Secretary, which I accepted, and at once assumed the duties of a position, the initiatory of which was to travel over various representative portions of the coantry, to gather and classify statistics as to the probable proportion of young men employed in important civil and OFFICIAL positions, who pay tribute to the master of vices—Alcohol—in some shape, and who believe there is no immorality in shouting at the top of their lungs, when the moral world is abed, this hacchanalian refrain:—

> "We'll all drink strong wine:
> Johnny, fill np the bowl,"

and report thereon, with a view to their reformation, hy the forced introdnction of our new system of interoal and external joint-stock applications. I mnst confess, however, that my success was very limited—this I am sure was owing to the unfavorable weather. The continned rain in some quarter decreased dissipation, and jnvenile hacchanals were scarce. At first I felt disappointed, and was disposed to rail at *Jupiter Pluvius;* hnt when I thonght how selfish it was to scold the rain, which the hills and the valleys, the hig streams and the little rills, the cattle and the hirds, sometimes and in some places now need so much, and show their gratitude therefor so plainly hy brighter tints, larger yields, and sweeter music, I felt ashamed, and mentally apologized. Selfishness avaunt! And yet yon see it everywhere. Some of your readers may charge that my Paul Pry propensities to peep into post-offices are prompted hy a selfish desire to right a wrong long ago inflicted on me. Not so. Selfishness has no other incentive than personal interest and personal gratification. My amhition in that respect is to advantage every one interested in the postal service.

Although the rain interfered materially with my calculations, yet I was able by close watching and perseverance to secure some hereafter-to-be-used important facts, and from the little data in my possession I could now give a pretty correct idea of the young men and hoys on the road to ruin in certain localities which I have visited. In my unassnming way I have visited hase-ball clubs, lounged into hilliard rooms, squatted myself in saloons where lager, ice-cream, and other rougher and more injurions refreshments are served up; have mingled with the crowds which swarm about the depots of populous villages every night upon the arrival of trains, and have visited many other roral resorts where fast young men are to be found, and—I found 'em, and noted it. At all these places every industrial pursuit is represented—and at some of them I noticed that *postal clerks* were the leading spirits. Experts at billiards, dabsters at base-ball, and sturdy drinkers are some of them—and the late hours they keep show o' mornings in numerous yawns and hleared and blood-shot eyes, which many credulous postmasters attribute to fatigue and ill-health, superinduced by hard labor and close confinement to bnsiness. Poor souls! many of them retire to the bosoms of their families at dark, and suppose, of course, their clerks do the same—and many do; but I know that others are not very particular, and only go home when they can go nowhere else.

It would not be right to reveal to yon, my dear MAIL, what I have seen, and where I have seen it; hut in the hope that some of the young officials who are "running to the bad" will read and inwardly digest what I am going to write, and stop just where they are, I will yield to a sense of duty, and proffer some advice. A word in season, if taken properly, may prevent much mental anguish and remorse—sermons, domestic lectures, and tears can do no more. Young man, it is no small responsihility yon take upon yourself when you assume the duties of a postal clerk, and solemnly swear to properly perform them; that ohligation canuot be left behind yon in the office, like the other hat or the other coat, or the other boots, when you go ont. Whatever society yon mix in, whatever place yon visit, that obligation follows yon and stays with you, no matter how much yon may attempt to smother it, hide it, or prostitute it. Yon cannot shake it off, and its violation, gradual at first, will certainly bring you to grief, if yon remain an official and persist in gratifying perverted tastes. Don't yon know that you, more than any one else in the community in which yon live, are the subject of conversation and observation? Don't yon know that accordingly as your moral character is rated, people shudder, or feel thankful, when they think of their letters, containing the most sacred confidences, passing throngh your hands? When yon commence and continne to wander from the plain path which yon should follow, and, as you suppose, shielded hy the obscurity of night, or a lack of vigilance by day, your gradual progress to ruin and despair is unobserved, you are laboring ander a fatal mistake; lay not this unction to your soul: yon are watched. All you say and all you do is recorded, and sooner or later the Nemesis on your track will drag into the bright sunlight your hidden sins; and then, poor, bewildered, stricken soul, yon will ponder and wonder why you, for a little evanescent gratification, could so compromise yourself, and vainly regret that yon did not listen to the moral monitor of your own heart, or to the kindly promptings of somebody's else.

I don't expect to make saints of sinners, hut I am impressed with the belief that if some of your readers will glance over these lines, thanks some day or other will be mentally tendered to

MONSIEUR TONSON.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1867.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked 85 or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster-General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL," [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866,] and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AND LAUENBURG, BY HAMBURG, OR PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAILS.

We are requested to state, that correspondence addressed to *Schleswig-Holstein*, or to *Lauenburg*, either by Hamburg, or Prussian Closed Mails, will hereafter be subject to the same rates of postage as are charged upon correspondence addressed to Prussia or the German Postal Union, viz:

By Hamburg Mail, 15 cents per single rate of letters, prepayment optional; and 3 cents each for newspapers, prepayment required.

By Prussian Closed Mail. For letters, 28 cents per single rate (if prepaid) and 30 cents if unpaid, and 6 cents each for newspapers, prepayment required.

VOLUME VIII OF THE MAIL.

The Eighth Volume of THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT commences with the present number, and we think this an appropriate occasion to say a few words to our friends the subscribers to the paper. By every mail we receive letters from some of them, which allude to the henefit they derive from the perusal of THE MAIL in most flattering terms. "I *must* have it;" "Couldn't pretend to run my office withont it;" "Worth to me five times the price of subscription," &c., &c., are common expressions of satisfaction from our subscribers. We are of course pleased to know that our efforts to deserve the name of a "Post-Office Assistant" are appreciated by our readers, and assure them that we shall endeavor to render THE MAIL as worthy of their good opinion in the future as it has been in the past.

There can he bnt few of our subscribers who do not know of one or more postmasters in their neighborhood who for some reason are not subscribers to THE MAIL. Some are too careless; others think that their compensation is too small to warrant even the expenditure of an annual dollar in acquiring the information furnished in our paper; others, who leave the management of their offices altogether to "the deputy," are willing to allow him to subscribe at his own expense if he desires to do so—which he often does not. Now those of our subscribers who are acqnainted with those still outside the fold of MAIL-readers can benefit them, the service, and us, by using their influence in inducing them to send in their names as subscribers to our paper. We ask every one who finds THE MAIL useful to himself, to take some pains to recommend it to another, to whom it would be eqnally useful. Many have already done so, to whom we desire to express our thanks—and we hope the rest will follow the example.

Registration of Letters.

The following are answers to inquiries we have received on this subject during the past month:

U. S. W., S——, Mass.—The registration fee must *always* be prepaid hy stamps.

U. R. R., A——, Mo.—Registered letters can be forwarded from one office to another on the written request of the person addressed. The P. M. who forwards it must *re-register* it, bnt no additional postage or registry fee should be charged.

G. W., C——, Ill.—Postmasters are not required to receipt to each other for registered letters passing *through* their offices, but there is nothing in the laws or regulations to prevent their doing so if they desire to. See J. S. D's. communication on first page

G. P. M., S——, Pa.—If the postmark on a registered package envelope passing throngh your office is illegible, enter it so in your record of Registered matter in transit.

☞ We have received several communications on the subject of the prepayment of *all* mail matter (including newspapers, &c., to regular subscribers) by stamps. We shall not be able to print all of them, for lack of room—nor any of them in the present number, for the same reason; hut we hope to find space for one or more of them next month.

☞ The communication on our first page, referring to a plan to guard against errors and losses in the conveyance of registered packages over stage-routes, will be found to repay perusal.

Sundry Post-Office Matters.

Several correspondents have propounded to us questions respecting compensation, in the various forms of insufficiency, non-receipt, &c. We can only reply that we are familiar with the laws and regulations fixing compensation; hut it is impossible for us to know their bearing upon individual cases. Why the Postmaster-General adjusts the salary of any particular office at a certain figure, or why postmasters or route-agents do not receive drafts, we have no means of ascertaining. . . . . . To a complainant, who, hy the way, does not seem to relish the inevitable "cursing", regarding printed matter having writing on it, we would say, that the law is explicit in subjecting such matter to letter postage, and making it the duty of postmasters to collect such postage on delivery; also subjecting the sender to a fine of five dollars. Sec 316, Laws 1866. . . . We are requested to furnish "the hest plan to keep stamps, in the sheet, from sticking together." We know of no plan hut keeping them perfectly dry, free even from damp. . . . . . A correspondent complains of the rowdyism in his office. This is quite a common complaint. Many postmasters seem to think that they have no authority to keep order in their offices, unless specially conferred by postal law. This is a mistake; the fact of a man being postmaster, or of a room or rooms being used for a post-office, does not in the least alter the rights of the man as a citizen, or his authority to preserve order in any place under his control; nor have rowdies, or any others, any more right to create disturbance in a post-office than they have in a store or a private house. Considering that post-offices are visited hy both sexes, of all ages and stations, and that these visitors have no choice, in their respective towns, hut the one post-office, we cannot too forcibly impress on postmasters the duty of preserving the strictest order in and about their offices, using for this purpose both their official and private rights. . . . . . . A matter of courtesy hetween a postmaster and a hoxholder has been submitted to us, involving the knotty question whether "a P. M. is required to look in lock-boxes for every one of a family that comes along?" That depends upon good nature and good temper. At the same time, we must acknowledge that among the petty, yet vexatious, annoyances to a postmaster is the repeated and useless calls for letters for the same family. We have known a half-dozen applications by different parties in less than half an hour. We were present once when the usual profane complaint was showered on a clerk for not heing able to produce a newspaper, which it turned out had been delivered to the applicant's wife not ten minntes before hy another clerk, who had soon after gone to dinner. And yet we say that the question involved can only he answered hy good nature and good temper.

RETURNING ENVELOPE CASES TO STAMP AGENTS.—Postmasters who return the wooden envelope cases to the Stamp and Envelope Agent at New York, as instructed by the Department, should be careful to securely attach to each one a Registered Package Envelope, *plainly postmarked*, and directed to "*Postmaster, New York.*" Always send them "direct."

Answers to Correspondents.

Obtaining Credit for Charges on Unpaid Letters when forwarded to another Office.—*N. D. A——, Ill.*—When you forward a letter on which postage is due, the charge against your office becomes of the nature of an overcharge, and should be entered in your account of overcharges. Sec. 312, Reg. 1866.

Distributing Packages of Transient Papers directed to more than one address.—*C. O. E., C——, N. H.*—If a package addressed to a P. M., or to a post-office, containing other packages of transient printed matter directed to different individuals, reaches a post-office, postage at transient rates must be collected from each person addressed before delivery. Sec. 250, P. O. Laws 1866.

Closing a Post-office.—*L. M., H——, Pa.*—The time for closing post-offices is stated in Sec. 27, Regulations of 1866. The usual business hours of the place is the general rule.

Disposing of Mutilated Currency.—*L. C. B., W——, Kan.*—See the circular of Third Assistant P. M. General in the MAIL for last month.

Route Agents receiving Letters to Mail, &c. *H. H., P——, Vt.*—It is one of the duties of route agents "to receive letters written after the mail has closed . . . . and to direct them to the proper office for delivery or distribution." Such is the regulation, (Sec. 470, Reg. 1866); we cannot undertake to decide in special cases unless on a full knowledge of the circumstances.

Postage on Sunday-school Papers.—*C. P., H——, Mich.*—There is no law or regulation hy which Sunday-school papers published weekly can be sent for less than the quarterly rate of five cents. Secs. 201 and 202, Reg, 1866.

Detaining Newspapers for Back-postage.—*H. S., G——, N. Y.*—There should be no such thing in post-offices as hack-postage; hut if one or more numbers of a regular paper should have been delivered before the quarterly or transient postage has been paid, you would have a right to detain for postage the subsequent numbers, provided it were done in the quarter in which the postage accrued. See the oath required hy Sec. 300, Reg. 1866.

Notifying Publishers.—*W. K., N—A——, Pa.*—Enclose the notice to the postmaster, to be hy him communicated to the publisher. The First Assistant P. M. General at Washington furnishes blank notices for this purpose. Sec. 392, Reg. 1866.

Newsdealers' Privileges.—*A. M. B., O——, Mich.*—The privileges accorded to newsdealers are the same as those to publishers, except that newsdealers are required to make a statement, as set forth in the section to which you refer. Sec. 225, Reg. 1865.

Salary of an Office of the Fourth Class.—*J. L., V——, Iowa.*—The salaries of offices of the fourth class vary from $100 to $990. Sec. 28, Laws 1866.

Exemption from Military Service.—*S. L. C., C——, N. Y.*, and *S. R., A——, N. Y.*—Sections 39 and 40, Laws of 1866, exempt postmasters and others from militia duties and serving on juries.

Postage on Manuscript for Publication.—*J. W., A——, Pa.*—Manuscript for publication in newspapers or magazines must he charged at letter rates. Sec. 37, Reg. 1866, designates *book* manuscripts, only, among miscellaneous matter.

Franking Privilege.—*J. G. P., R——, Mass.*, and *E. W. B., No. H——, N. Y.*—We must refer you to the Laws of 1866, Sec. 265 A, to the Regulations, chapter XV., and to various former Answers to Correspondents in the MAIL.

Distributing Packages that come in the Mail from Newsdealers.—*A. W. T., W——, Pa.*—The regulation requiring postmasters to distribute packages that come in the mail makes no distinction between those mailed by newsdealers or hy publishers. Sec. 211, Reg. 1866.

Post-office Directory.—*R. F. N., C——, N. Y.*—The last Department Edition of the Post-office Directory issued in 1862, was furnished free to post-offices. A revised edition was published a few months ago by J. W. Disturnell, Cooper Institute, New York.—Price $2.

Forwarding Drop-Letters.—*M. A. C., C——, N. Y.*—Drop-letters when forwarded must be charged at the regular rate of three cents a half-ounce.

Forwarding Letters Free.—*W. A. I., J——, Ind.*—"Prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded at the request of the party addressed from one post-office to another without additional postage charge." Act of June 12, 1866.

Insufficiently Prepaid Postage.—*C. A. H., F——, Ga.*—On letters or other matter insufficiently prepaid, the unpaid postage should he collected on delivery, whether charged against your office or not. Sec. 151, Reg. 1866.

Franking to the Editor of Mail.—*A. W. M., B——, Neb.*—You cannot frank to the Editor of the MAIL.

Postage on Miscellaneous Matter.—*G. H. K., L——, Ky.*—The specimen you send is not a circular, but a handbill, and can he sent at the rate of two cents for four ounces.

French Mail.—*J. S. S., A——, Mass.*—A French mail is sent hy every Cunard steamer.

☞ A lady who read of the extensive manufacture of odometers, to tell how far a carriage had been run, said she wished some Connecticut genius would invent an instrument to tell how far husbands had been in the evening when they just step down to the post-office.

"Mr. late maJ and Bvtltcolaag
usa iowa"

Was the address on a letter lately received at Washington, intended for a gentleman whose title is:

"Late Maj.r and Bvt. Lt.-Col., A.A.G.,
U.S.A., Iowa."

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system during the month of August, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters. Deliv.	Drop Letters. Deliver.	Papers. Deliver.	Letters Coll'ed.
New York	182	1,021,603	370,886	165,667	1'611,979
Philadelphia	136	491,478	162,765	162,661	574,822
Chicago	56	404,060	44,647	88,687	360,163
St. Louis	39	316,869	28,906	106,686	191,565
Boston	51	280,278	54,863	41,957	818,479
Baltimore	32	199,929	18,966	40,938	111,469
Cincinnati	40	162,632	23,902	25,970	110,156
Brooklyn	36	155,743	16,507	34,348	55,909
Cleveland	23	133,239	9,896	46,652	94,778
Albany	21	113,468	7,889	21,101	42,189
Louisville	16	101,778	8,377	32,369	65,287
Washington	25	101,097	9,639	33,365	54,525
Detroit	18	99,745	11 423	31,051	88,552
Memphis	12	75,957	4,494	16,923	63,928
Milwaukee	18	78,671	4,279	21,550	59,791
Syracuse	10	73,178	9,826	29,707	57,700
Newark	21	73,119	8,120	30,054	48,324
Pittsburgh	13	70,843	7,182	24,191	37,701
Utica	12	61,830	8,942	24,987	48,595
Williamsb'g	9	57,883	4,235	10,970	7,120
Buffalo	20	65,972	7,200	20,544	68,011
Rochester	13	54,786	4,757	21,018	22,225
Troy	11	53,343	3,526	13,483	30,966
Providence	11	46,502	4,154	8,989	16,310
Toledo	9	37,102	1,877	25,069	13,9[illegible]8
Jersey City	5	32,856	1,371	5,471	13,355
Charlestown	5	31,678	6,236	3,275	19,084
Nashville	7	30,706	1,592	10,308	20,735
Wilmington De	5	28,537	1,901	9,044	10,127
New Haven	7	26,027	1,926	10,808	15,734
Worcester	8	27,672	1,779	7,560	10,989
Hartford	7	25,866	1,300	8,875	17,418
Portland	8	25,038	1,213	5,340	44,625
Lynn	8	23,610	787	8,918	15,942
Lowell	8	28,125	1,092	5,605	12,469
Roxbury	6	21,908	2,8[illegible]4	7,423	9,627
Cambridge	4	20,240	1,471	15,228	9,943
Manchester	4	19,812	419	9,031	9,950
New Bedford	8	18,386	686	5,404	15,422
Cambridgeport	8	16,085	265	5,471	3,578
Salem	4	16,078	601	5,862	4,417

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of August, 1867.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Stone Mountain,	Carroll,	Va.
Speedwell,	Wythe,	"
Mount Laurel,	Halifax,	"
Petra,	Bracken,	Ky.
Johnson's Fork,	Magoffin,	"
Suitsville,	Prince Georges,	Md.
State Line Mills,	McKean,	Pa.
Snedekerville,	Bradford,	"
Mineral Point,	Cambria,	"
Slocum's Grove,	Muskegon,	Mich.
Caskaid,	Putnam,	O.
Hempe Creek,	Catahoula,	La.
Hawkinsville,	Orange,	Fla.
Bellville,	Hamilton,	"
High Town,	Forsyth,	Ga.
Spurgeon,	Pike,	Ind.
Duxton,	Clinton,	Ill.
Kendall,	Kendall,	"
Erata,	Jones,	Miss.
Early Grove,	Marshall,	"
Cornersville,	Marshall,	"
Claiborne,	Jasper,	"
Centre,	Attala,	"
Caderata,	Choctaw,	"
Russell,	Lucas,	Iowa.
Long Branch,	Monroe,	Mo.
Boydsville,	Galloway,	"
Peoria,	Bates,	"
Herine Station,	Jefferson,	"
Grape Creek,	Gillespie,	Tex.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Moscow,	Polk,	"
Decatur,	Wise,	"
Sulphur Bluff,	Hopkins,	"
Bethel,	Mercer,	W. Va.
Peru,	Hardy,	"
Greggsville,	Ohio,	"
New Geneva,	Jackson,	"
Snow Hill,	Nicholas,	"
Heathville,	Halifax,	N.C.
White Rock,	Madison,	"
Elk Shoals,	Alexander,	"
Chalk Level,	Cumberland,	"
Purley,	Caswell,	"
Vienna,	Forsyth,	"
Buchanon,	Granville	"
Olin,	Iredell,	"
Mooshannee,	Moore,	"
Graysburgh,	Northampton.	"
Troublesome,	Rockingham,	"
Mount Vernon,	Rowan,	"
Pilot Mountain,	Stokes,	"
Louisville,	Barbour,	Ala.
Scottsville,	Bibb,	"
Cove Creek,	Calhoun,	"
Suggsville,	Clark,	"
Gainestown,	"	"
Centre Hill,	Limestone,	"
Five Miles,	Perry,	"
Antioch,	Pickens,	"
Flat Rock,	Talladega,	"
Palmetto,	Pickens,	"
Millville,	Spartanburgh,	S.C.
Grassy Pond,	"	"
Jacksonborough Depot,	Colleton,	"
Lynchwood,	Kershaw,	"
Whitmires,	Newberry,	"
Jeffrey's Creek,	Marion,	"
Reedy Creek,	"	"
Big Bottom,	Independence,	Ark.
Mill Creek,	Izard,	"
Green Forest,	Carroll,	"
Moro,	Monroe,	"
Mount Moriah,	Gwachita,	"
Amity,	Clark,	"
Fountain Hill,	Ashley,	"
Owl Hill,	Cumberland,	Tenn.
Henderson's Springs,	Sevier,	"
Walker Hill,	Rutherford,	"
Petersburgh,	Lincoln,	"
Highgate Centre,	Franklin,	Vt.
Central Falls,	Providence,	R.I.
Doe Hill,	Highland,	Va.
Locust Dale,	Madison,	"
Lantz Mills,	Shenandoah,	"
Foxville,	Fauquier,	"
Saratoga,	Lyon,	Ky.
Locust Grove,	Callaway,	"
Mountain House,	Baltimore,	Md.
North Hannibal,	Oswego,	N.Y.
Oswego Centre,	"	"
Gaskills Corners,	Tioga,	"
Au Gres,	Bay,	Mich.
Miccosukee,	Leon,	Fla.
Little Falls,	Monroe,	Wis.
St. Joseph,	Vanderburg,	Ind.
Belmont,	Pike,	Ill.
Union Ridge,	Brown,	"
Taylor Hill,	Franklin,	"
Ashkum,	Iroquois,	"
Chulahoma,	Marshall,	Miss.
Bankston,	Choctaw,	"
Blacks Wells,	"	"
New London,	Monongalia,	Minn.
Staffords Point,	Fort Bend,	Tex.
Fairview,	St. Louis,	Mo.
Virgil City,	Cedar,	"
Stoney Hill,	Gasconade,	"
Chapel,	Howell,	"
Roscoe,	St. Clair,	"
Pleasant Run,	Vernon,	"
Davenport,	Clarke,	Wash.
Saunders Prairie,	Thurston,	"
St. Marys,	Huerfano,	Col.
Hot Creek,	Nye,	Nev.
Central City,	Burt,	Nebr.
Kearney Station,	Kearney,	"
Neutral City,	Cherokee,	Kan.
Sherman City,	"	"
Navarro Ridge,	Mendocino,	Cal.
Illinois Mills,	Tulare,	"
Los Gatos,	Santa Clara.	"
Hennefer,	Summit,	Utah.
Hager's Grove,	Shelby,	Mo.
Thomas Station,	Bullock,	Ala.
Aurora,	Baine,	"
Mars,	Bibb,	"
Mount Hillard,	Bullock,	"
Alexandria,	Calhoun,	"
Howell's Cross Roads,	Cherokee,	"
Bluff Spring,	Clay,	"
Equality,	Coosa,	"
Marble Valley,	"	"
Rockford,	"	"
Traveller's Rest,	"	"
Richmond,	Dallas,	"
Orville,	"	"
Newburgh,	Franklin,	"
South Florence,	"	"
Shiloh,	Marengo,	"
Burnt Corn,	Monroe,	"
Monroeville,	"	"
McMath,	Tuskaloosa,	"
Sipsy Mills,	Pickens,	"
Round Knob,	Putnam,	W. Va.
Richardsonville,	Calhoun,	"
Ellisville,	Bladen,	N.C.
Brinkleyville,	Halifax,	"
Sycamore Alley,	"	"
Norval,	Harnett,	"
Sandy Grove,	Clarendon,	S.C.
Mount Willing,	Edgefield,	"
Bethlehem,	Sumter.	"
Coffee Landing,	Hardin,	Tenn.
River Hill,	White,	"
Gravel Ridge,	Bradley,	Ark.
Maguire's Store,	Washington,	"
Catalpa Grove,	Marshall,	Tenn.
Wales Station,	Giles,	"
Trammel,	Sumner,	"
Glenalvon,	Chatham,	N.C.
Swanns Station,	Moore,	"
Curriersville,	"	"
Rockport,	Wood,	W. Va.
Forest Hill,	Monroe,	"
Campbell's Bridge,	Marion,	S. C.
Tiller's Ferry,	Kershaw,	"
Marshall Prairie,	Newton.	Ark.
Roseville,	Barren,	Ky.
Mann's Choice,	Bedford,	Pa.
North Clove,	Dutchess,	N. Y.
Ellisville,	Columbia,	Fla.
Fort Jefferson,	Monroe,	"
Leoti,	Pike,	Ind.
Bannor,	Fond du Lac,	Wis.
Wayside,	Manitowoc,	"
Humboldt,	Milwaukee.	"
Bruceville,	La Salle,	Ill.
Erin,	Calhoun,	Miss.
Wesley,	Austin,	Tex.
Iron Clad,	Limestone,	"
Grand Bluff,	Panda,	"
Newton, (C. H.)	Newton,	"
Tyrone,	Monroe,	Iowa.
Sylvan Retreat,	Humboldt,	"
Lime Creek,	Cerro Gordo,	"
Yellow Medicine,	Redwood,	Minn.
Summit,	Jackson,	"
Sacred Heart,	Renville,	"
Birch Cooley,	"	"
Bend Stone,	Vernon,	Mo.
Rural Forest,	Scott,	"
Pleasant Grove Creek,	Sutter,	Cal.
Magnolia Vale,	Morgan,	W. Va.
Roatland,	Fentress,	Tenn.
Lewiston,	Dickson,	"
Winchester,	Union,	N. C.
Rusk,	Surry,	"
Ayersville,	Stokes,	"
Crooked Creek,	"	"
Coxville,	Pitt,	"
Ridge Spring,	"	"
Johnson's Mills,	"	"
Goshen Hill,	Union,	S. C.
Blairsville,	York,	"
Millry,	Washington,	Ala.
Perryville,	Perry,	"
Honorville,	Butler,	"
Monticello,	Pike,	"
Finley Station,	Cumberland,	N. J.
Whiting,	Ocean,	"
White Gate,	Giles,	Va.
Seven Pines,	Henrico,	"
Farmwell,	Loudoun,	"
Poplar Mount,	Greenville,	"
Hampden,	Cumberland,	Pa.
Hurricane,	Crittenden,	Ky.
Appling,	Columbia	Ga.
Duck Creek,	Walker,	"
Subligna,	Chattooga,	"
Leo,	White,	"
Wood River,	Burnet	Wis.
Union Mills,	Iowa,	"
Greenview,	Menard,	Ill.
High Hill,	Leake,	Miss.
Oak Vale,	Lawrence,	"
Watopa,	Wabashaw,	Minn.
Antrim,	Watonwen,	"
Kendiyohi,	Kandiyohi,	"
Pleasant Prairie,	Martin,	"
Green Prairie,	Morrison,	"
Waltham,	Mower,	"
Coltharp's,	Houston,	Tex.
Earpville,	Upshur,	"
Mountain City,	Hays,	Tex.
Mansfield,	Tarrant,	"
Nashville,	Barton,	Mo.
Claire Springs,	Car,	
Dunlap,	Harrison.	Iowa.
Cheyenne City.	——,	Dak.
Middlebourne,	Tyler,	W. Va.
Johnson's Cross Roads,	Monroe,	"
Pactolus.	Pitt,	N. C.
Rowan Mills,	Rowan,	"
Gum Swamp,	Marion,	S. C.
Harmony,	York,	"
Broomtown,	Cherokee,	Ala
Brush Creek,	Perry,	"
Pine Tucky,	"	"
Paynes Store,	Randolph,	Ark.
Mount Freedom,	Jessamine,	Ky.
Spears,	"	"
Quarryville,	Ulster,	N. Y.
Eagle Grove,	Elbert,	Ga.
Grainland,	Butte,	Cal.
Graniteville,	Nevada,	Cal.
Apishpa.	Los Animos,	Col.
East Argentine,	Clear Creek,	"
Damascus,	Clackamas,	Oregon.
Eagle Creek,	"	"
St. Joseph,	Pah Ute.	Ariz.
Stranger,	Leavenworth,	Kan.
Sheridan,	Greenwood,	"
Rockford,	Bourbon,	"
Bono,	Washington,	Nebr.
Hell Gate,	Missoula,	Mont.
West Chester,	Wabashaw,	Minn.
Mulberry,	Autauga,	Ala.
Blount Springs.	Blount,	"
Jonesborough,	Jefferson,	"
Gilbertsborough,	Limestone,	"
Wittenbergs,	Alexander,	N. C.
Hawley's Store,	Sampson,	"
Fowler's Knob.	Nicholas,	W. Va.
Hammond,	Barnwell,	S. C.

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

DISCONTINUED.

Name.	*County and State.*		*Nearest Office.*
Springs Lending,	Kent,	Md.	Chestertown.
Woodland,	Darke,	Ohio.	Versailles.
Franconia,	Putnam,	"	Dupont,
Petty's,	Lawrence,	Ill.	Lawrenceville.
Prairie Hill,	Williamson,	"	Marion.
Beaucoup,	Washington,	"	Richview,
Bugle,	Fond du Lac,	Wis.	North Lamartine
Coopwood,	Winston,	Miss.	Louisville.
Hamode,	Reynolds,	Mo	Lesterville.
Young's Mills,	Franklin,	"	Moselle.
Rockford,	Bourbon,	Kan.	Turkey Creek.
ShermansHollow	Yates,	N. Y.	Branchport.
East Grafton,	Rensselaer,	"	Grafton.
Grentsburg,	Johnson,	Ill.	Vienna.
Galum,	Perry,	"	Pinckneyville.
Ridgely,	Madison,	"	Prairietown.
Turkey Creek,	Madison,	Mo.	Fredericktown.
Carner Place,	Plumas,	Cal.	Chico, Cal.
Deep Hole,	Roop,	Nev.	"
Granite Creek,	"	"	"
Mud Meadows,	"	"	"
Smoke Creek,	"	"	"
Summit Springs,	"	"	"
Harveyville.	"	"	"
Hot Springs,	"	"	Silver City, Ida.
Pueblo,	Humboldt,	"	" "
White Horse,	Baker,	Oregon.	" "
Cordova,	Gonzales,	Tex.	Gonzalez.
Meadorville,	Macon,	Tenn.	Goose Creek.
Anderson,	Franklin,	"	Winchester.
Plantersville,	Williamsburg,	S. C.	Black Minge.
Blair,	Allegheny,	Pa.	Perryville.
Dona Ana,	Dona Ana,	N. Mex.	Las Cruzces.
Oil Springs,	Gage.	Mo.	Bailey's Creek.
Yarbro's. Lend'g,	Decatur,	Tenn.	Perryville.
Montrose,	Smith,	"	Carthage.
North Newport,	Penobscot,	Me.	Newport.
Bustleton,	Philadelphia,	Pa.	Philadelphia.
Byberry,	"	"	"
Holmesburg.	"	"	"
Milestown,	"	"	"
Olney,	"	"	"
Somerton,	"	"	"
Oxford Church,	"	"	"
Fox Chase,	"	"	"
Tacony,	"	"	"
Torresdale,	"	"	"
Perrytown,	Westmoreland,	"	Saltsburgh, Ind.
Paradise Furnace	Huntingdon,	"	Coffee Run.
Crow's Mills,	Greene,	"	Ryerson's Stat'n.
Catfish Furnace,	Clarion,	"	Cunningham.
Crownovers Mills	Huntingdon,	"	Cunisville.
Waterloo,	Fauquier,	Va.	Warrenton.
Madison Mills.	Warren,	Ky.	Bowling Green
Hawley's Bridge	Niagara,	N. Y.	Lockport.
Orangeburgh,	Rockland,	"	Blauveltville.
Morlan's Grove,	Wayne,	Ill.	Fairfield.
Fulton,	Arapahoe,	Col.	Denver.
Wyandotte,	Butte,	Cal.	Groville.
Grant,	Ohio,	W. Va.	Elm Grove.
Cross Bridge,	Maury,	Tenn.	Columbia.
Barrallville,	Allegheny,	Md.	Cumberland.
Eagle,	Ohio	Ky.	Cromwell.
Oak Ridge,	Graves,	"	Viola Station.
Huntsville,	Douglas,	Col.	Denver.
Boar Canon,	"	"	"
Cheap Valley,	Henry,	Tenn.	Paris.

Presidential Appointments.

La Fayette, Tippecanoe, Ind., William C. Wilson.
Shreveport, Caddo, La., Charles H. Thompson.
Fort Randall, Todd, Dak., Joseph S. Collins.
Chicago, Cook, Ill., F. L. Sherman.

Names Changed.

Greenwood, Oceana, Mich., to Hesperia.
Frankfort Mills, Waldo, Me., to Frankfort.
Rising Sun, Macoupin, Ill., to Mount Olive.
Collinsville, Solano, Cal., to Newport.
Elizabethtown, Hamilton, O., to Riverdale.
New Creek Station, Hampshire, W. Va., to New Creek, Mineral Co.
Mitchner's Store, Johnson, N. C., to Selma.

Ladies Appointed.

Petra, Bracken, Ky., Mrs. Rowena Marshall.
Winterpock Chesterfield, Va., Miss J. A. Robertson.
Columbian Grove, Lunenburg, Va., Miss Sarah Russell.
Lantz Mills, Shenandoah, Va., —— Catharine Bennett.
Occoquan, Prince William, Va., —— Julia Hammill.
Foxville, Fauquier, Va., —— Josephine Hadley.
Meadows of Dan, Patrick, Va., Miss Nancy Webb.
Montreal, Nelson, Va., Mrs. Martha J. M. Fort.
Talcott, Charlotte, Va., Miss Margaret Duffer.
Russellville, Brown, O., Mrs. Isabella Shreve.
Hemp's Creek, Catahoula, La., Miss Lucy J. Baker.
Hawkinsville, Grange, Fla., Mrs. Serena Turner.
Chattahoochee, Gadsden, Fla., Miss Ann Arnold.
Paradise, Coles, Ill., Mrs. B. Alexander.
Cornersville, Marshall, Miss., Miss Amanda Johnson.
Columbia, Marion, Miss., Miss Helen M. Brakefield.
Louisville, Pottawattomie, Kan., Mrs. Harriet A. Smith.
Heathville, Halifax, N. C., Miss Dorotty K. Marshall.
Troublesome, Rockingham, N.C., Miss Rachel A. Pearson.
Oxford, Granville, N. C., Miss Bettie G. Jones.
Brinkleyville, Halifax, N. C., Miss Francis M. Bennett.
Norval, Harnett, N. C., Mrs. Margaret A. Oliver.
Edinborough, Montgomery, N. C., Mrs. Martha J. Watkins.
Glenalvon, Chatham, N. C., Miss Ellen Kelly.
Curriersville, Moore, N. C., —— Barbara A. Currie.
Clayton, Johnson, N. C., —— Caroline Hood.
Cottage Home, Lincoln, N. C., —— Jane S. Norwood.
Rusk, Surry, N. C., Miss Elizabeth Roberts.
Ayersville, Stokes, N. C., —— Nancy J. Martin.
Crooked Creek, Stokes, N. C., —— Martha J. Kingston.
Ridge Spring, Pitt, N. C., —— Catharine Hart.
Clarksville, Davie, N. C., Miss Sarah A. Anderson.
Hawley's Store, Sampson, N. C., Miss Alpha Hawley.
Scottsville, Bibb, Ala., Miss Minna C. Whiting.
Troy, Pike, Ala., Mrs. M. T. Cade.
Milry, Washington, Ala., Miss Mildred L. Simpson.
Sterling, Cherokee, Ala., Miss Georgia A. Medlock.
Aurora, Baine, Ala., Mrs. Olona Chamners.
Bluff Spring, Clay, Ala., Miss Arabella Barkeley.
Orville, Dallas, Ala., Mrs. Esther Boxley.
Shiloh, Marengo, Ala., Mrs. Pauline T. Beverly.
McMath, Tuskaloosa, Ala., Mrs. Fanny McMath.
Jeffrey's Creek, Marion, S. C., Mrs. Francis Sweet.
Whitmire's, Newberry, S. C., Angeline Phillips.
Hamburgh, Edgefield, S. C., Miss Amelia Jacobs.
Goshen Hill, Union, S. C., Mrs. E. D. Gross.
Blairsville, York, S. C., —— Margaret P. White.
Gum Swamp, Marion, S. C., Miss Lucinda M. Mace.
Pickens C. H., Pickens, S. C., Miss O. K. Lawrence.
Fountain Hill, Ashley, Ark., Miss Fannie Murray.
Southboro', Worcester, Mass., Miss Sally W. Este.
Moline, Oswego, N. Y., —— Julia Bennett.
Elliott, Erie, N. Y., Mrs. A. M. Baker.
Lincolntown, Lincoln, Ga. Miss Della Glaze.
Claypool, Kosciusko, Ind., Mrs. Rebecca M. Caldwell.
Saunders Prairie, Thurston, Wash., Miss Mary McFadden.
Linton, Des Moines, Iowa, Mrs. Olive Tull.
Union, Union, N. J., Miss Olivia W. Townley.

☞ Postmasters who have ordered their blanks, wrapping paper and twine, from the Agency at Buffalo, will notice that that Agency has been discontinued. They will find, in another column, the proper Agency to which to apply for future supplies.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any questions as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to roting all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rote of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

Canadian Correspondence.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents per half ounce, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is 1 cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Dagnerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rote as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)	35	cents.
Six times per week, per quarter, (3 mos.)	30	"
For Tri-Weekly, " "	15	"
For Semi-Weekly, " "	10	"
For Weekly, " "	5	"

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one-quarter* and a third, *one-quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one-quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotah, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Post master General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

DISTRIBUTING POST-OFFICES.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Napoleon, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every Postmaster will he be careful never to send a registered letter "direct," when there is a Distributing Post Office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must enclose it in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the Postmaster at the first Distributing Post Office on the route, and also send the Return Registered Letter Bill in a common envelope to the same Postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the Distributing Post Office.

Postmasters at first-class offices will, of course, note the exception to this rule in their case. Fourth paragraph of General Instructions in regard to registering letters.

Postage via Bremen or Hamburg Mails

On Newspapers and Periodicals to the Countries named below.

	Newspapers.	*Periodicals, &c.*
Bremen, by Bremen mail	3 cents each	1 cent per ounce.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail	3 "	1 "
Prussia, Austria and German States, by Bremen or Hamburg	3 "	1½ c. "
Lauenburg by Bremen mail	3 "	1½ c. "
" by Hamburg mail	3 "	1½ c. "
Schleswig-Holstein, by Bremen mail	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½ c. per 1½ oz.
" by Hamburg mail	3c. each	1½ c. per oz. & 1½ c. per 1½ oz.
Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1c. per 1½ oz.
Sweden	3c. ea. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 2c. per 1½ oz.
Norway	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1c. per 1½ oz.
Holland	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Russia	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 1c. per 1½ oz.
Switzerland	4 cents each	1½ c. per oz. & 1c. per 1½ oz.
Italy	3c. ea. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 2c. per 1½ oz.
Turkey	3c. ea. & 2c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Greece	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 9½c. per 1½ oz.
Australia, India and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles	3c. ea. & 9c. per 1½ oz.	1½ c. per oz. & 9c. per 1½ oz.
" via Trieste	3c. ea. & 9c. per ½ oz.	6½ c. per oz. & 9c. per ½ oz.

The above charges are, in each case, in full to destination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen or Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg to points of destination. Prepayment required.

Rates of Postage

On printed matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets via Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

Newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under	4c.
" " over 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 oz.,	5c.
" " " 2 oz., " " 3 oz.,	7c.
" " " 3 oz., " " 4 oz.,	8c.
" " " 4 oz., " " 5 oz.,	11c.
" " " 5 oz., " " 6 oz.,	13c.
" " " 6 oz., " " 7 oz.,	14c.
" " " 7 oz., " " 8 oz.,	16c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rotes cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other Mails.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London of each month.	Number of days in transmission.	Date of about when due in London of each month.
Australia	via Marseilles	26th	67	13th
do.	Southampton	20th	61	19th
Brazil	do	9th	26	6th
Ceylon	Marseilles	10th and 26th	24	19th and 27th
do	Southampton	4th and 20th	30	2d and 19th
China	Marseilles	10th and 26th	40	13th and 27th
do	Southampton	4th and 20th	47	2d and 19th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	10th and 26th	40	18th and 27th
do	Southampton	4th and 20th	45	2d and 19th
India	Marseilles & Bombay	3d and 18th	24	6th and 21st
do.	do & Calcutta	4th and 20th	38	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton & Bombay	10th and 26th	38	12th and 27th
do.	do & Calcutta	12th and 27th	29	2d and 19th
Singapore	Marseilles	10th and 26th	42	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	46	2d and 19th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week, and from Boston once every other week.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail .... 5.00 A. M. 4.00 P. M.
" " [Way .... 5.00 A. M. 2.00 P. M.
East Mail .... 5.00 A. M.
" .... 1.30 P. M., 6.00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4.00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5.0 A. M. 2.30 P. M.
South .... 7.00 A. M.
" [Way .... 4.30 P. M.
" .... 6.00 P. M.
" [to Baltimore] .... 10.30 P. M.
West, [via Allentown] .... 7,00 A. M. 6.30 P. M.
Calif'a [by steamer] 1st, 11th, 21st, ea. month, 10.30 A. M.
" [overland via Allentown] 7 A. M. 3.30 P. M.
New York Central R. R .... 3.00 P. M.
Erie Mail .... 5.00 A. M. 4.00 P. M.
" [Way] .... 5.00 A. M. 3.30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport .... 2.00 P. M.
Long Island .... 5.00 A. M.
" .... 2.30 P. M.

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at New York Post Office.

North—[Through] 6.15, 8.00 A. M.; 4.00, 11.30 P. M. [Way] 11.00 A. M.; 7.45 P. M.
East—[Boston Express] 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, 11.30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10.30 A. M.; 1.30, 6.00 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5.30 A. M.; [by Boat] 7.00 A. M.
South—[Through] 5.45 A. M.; 6.00, 10.30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 8.30, 12.30 P. M.
West—[via Allentown] 5.30 A. M.; 4.30 P. M. [via Erie Railway] 7.30 A. M.; 1.00, 4.00, 10.30 P. M.
California—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st, each month; [Overland, via Allentown] 5.30 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The Post Office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 6.30 P. M. to 12.00 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY & SON, CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continue to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rotes. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

Useful Map for Postmasters.

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA,

Compiled and Published by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co., No. 172 William Street, New York. 1867.

This map will be found very useful to the Postmasters of the larger cities, as giving a general view of the Railroad System of the country, as well as the positions of all the Principal Towns and Railroad Stations, with the intermediate distances.

Copies mounted on rollers can be furnished for their use, colored to show distinctly the *distributing* post-offices and the great through-mail routes from information furnished by the Post-office Department.

Price $18.00.

Address, G. W. & C. B. COLTON & CO., 172 William Street, New York.

Aug. '67—2t.

MAILS TO ST. THOMAS, THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS & BRAZILS.

By the Regular Mail Steamers of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, sailing from New York, on the 22d of every month. All mail matter should be prepaid. Letters ten cents half ounce. Newspapers at two cents four ounces.

Arrive at St. Thomas. 29th; Para, Brazil, 8th; Pernambuco, 15th; Bahia, 17th; Rio de Janeiro, 20th.

Mails for Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Buenos Ayres forwarded from Rio de Janeiro.

Mails for Antigua, Barbadoes Demarara, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Tampico, Trinidad, and all other West India Islands forwarded from St. Thomas. Aug. '67, t f.

TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor, and also readily to make returns of these postages in your Quarterly Account Current.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of Post Office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class, and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, post-paid, as follows.

For ten sheets $1 50
For fifteen sheets 2 00

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1,000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

Commendations from Postmasters.

P. O. Olean, N. Y.—"I consider it indispensable to the correct keeping of the Paper and Box Rent Accounts according to Postal Law; its simplicity and the facility with which these accounts are kept by your system, renders it a benefaction to Postmasters."

P. O. Orono, Me.—"For *cheapness, certainty*, and *simplicity*, I think it unsurpassed by any work which I have seen, and is fully adapted to a ready compliance with the requirements of Postal Law and Regulations. I would earnestly recommend it to all Country Postmasters who wish to avoid the perplexity of keeping Newspaper and Box Rent Accounts, and I think if once used, no Postmaster would be without it."

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Vineland P. O., N. J. Aug. '67.

THE NATIONAL POST-OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK, FOR THE QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS, Newspaper & Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 111 & 113 William-street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple, and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1, containing	64 pages	price	$3.00
No. 2, "	108 "	"	5.00
No. 3, "	204 "	"	6.00
No. 4, "	276 "	"	8.50
No. 5, "	376 "	"	12.00

Nos. 1 and 2 sent by mail, post paid. Larger sizes by express. No. 1 designed for the smallest offices. No. 2 for offices supplying two to five thousand inhabitants. Larger sizes for larger offices. Books of any size will be made to order at prices proportionate with the above schedule.

It has given infinite satisfaction; and elicited unqualified recommendations, from which we copy only the following:

Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined 'Stone's Post-office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post-offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

St. John B. L. Skinner, First Ass't P. M. General.

P. O., Boston, Mass., May 4, 1867.—"I am using in this office your system for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, &c., and I cheerfully recommend it to *all* offices as a convenient *labor-saving* and systematic plan of keeping these important accounts.

James Q. Young.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers, New York.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail; if sent by Mail, Letter Postage to be added.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden Lane, New York.

March '67, tf.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—OCTOBER, 1867.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce.	Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspapers.	Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Acapulco		10	2	‡
Aden British Mail, via Southampton		33	4	
do da via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Adrianople, (See Turkey.) French mail	*30	*60		
Africa, (West Coast,) British mail		33	4	
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
de open mail, via England, by Am. pkt		21	2	
dn do do by by Brit pkt.		5	2	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail		*35	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*30		
de French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.		21	4	
de dn do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Antivari, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do de via Marseilles	39	45	6	
Argentine Republic, via England		45	4	
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
Ascension, via England		45	4	
Aspinwall		10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do via Panama		22	6	§
do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.)	*30	*60		‡
do by Breman or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55	¶	¶
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do do when prepaid.		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.		*15	¶	¶
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42		
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, British Mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do do via Marseilles	51	57	6	
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
do dn via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42		
do closed mail, via England		*27	5	5
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18		
do open mail, via London, by American pkt		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Belgrade do do by American pkt		21	7	
do do do by British packet		5	7	
do by French mail	*21	*42		
Bermuda, British mail via Halifax		10	2	
Beyrout, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada		18	6	‡
Bolivia		34	6	
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail	30	60		
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Brazils, via England		45	4	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66		
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.		10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen mail		*10	¶	¶
do Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Buenaventura		18	6	4
Buenos Ayres, via England		45	4	
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey.)				
Canada, any distance		*10	2	‡
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	
Candia, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Canea, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do Marseilles		53	8	
Cape do Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60		
Carthagena		16	6	§
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	6	
do do do by British packet		5	6	
do French mail	30	60		
do British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Chili, British mail via Panama		34	6	§
China, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez		37	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
do via San Francisco		10	2	‡
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Corsica, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*15	*30		
Costa Rica		10	2	‡
Cuba		10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England		45	4	
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	9	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Durazzo, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60		
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	6	
do do by British packet		5	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
do (Brit. Farther Ind.) by Prus. clos. ml.		35	15	
do (All other places in and beyond East Indies,) by Prussian closed mail		59	13	
Ecuador, British mail via Panama		34	6	§
Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	8	
do (except Alexandria,) Prus. closed mail		35	11	
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[To places excepted above, 21c. by U.S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.]				
England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales		*24	2	‡
Falkland Islands, via England		33	4	
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42		
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Galatz, Prussian closed mail		*33		
de French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt		5	2	
Gallipoli, (See Turkey.) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Gambia, via England		33	4	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)		*30	6	
do French mail	*21	*42		
dn Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Gibraltar French mail	21	42		
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt		21	4	1
do do by British packet		5	4	1
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
Great Britain and Ireland		*24	2	‡
Greece, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38	14	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*35	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British pkt		5	4	
Guadaloupe		16	4	
Guatemala		10	2	‡
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail		10	¶	¶
do Bremen mail		*15	6	1
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do French mail	*21	*42		
Hanover, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Havana—see Cuba				
Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do in British pkt		5	2	
do do via England, by private ship.		33	4	
Holland, French mail	*21	*42		
do via England		*27		
do by American packet, via Belgium		*17	4	6
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
Honduras		34	6	
Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles		53	6	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
do by French mail	30	60		
dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do Prussian closed mail		35	10	
do via San Francisco		10	2	‡
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	
do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Ineboli, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38		
do British mail, via England	35	49	4	
Italy—See Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina, (See Turkey) by French mail	*30	*80		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
dn do via Marseilles		53	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Jaffa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
do open British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	6	
do Prussian closed mail		59		
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60		
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do via San Francisco		10	2	‡
Jerusalem, (See Turkey) British mail		33	4	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60		
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail		58		
Larnica, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen mail		*15	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Latakia, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail		33	4	
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Lubec, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
dn do do when prepaid		26		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Lucca, French mail	*21	*42		
Luxemburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60		
Majorca, British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., Am. pkt.		21	4	
do do do British packet		5	4	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Martinique, via England		29	4	
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
dn do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Mexico		10	2	‡
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Pr. cl'd ml.		*30	[illegible]	
do do when prepaid		28		
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail	*21	*42		
Messina, Prussian closed mail		38	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Minorca, by British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Mitylene, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail		60		
Montevideo, via England		45	4	
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		28	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail		*24	¶	¶
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.		5	2	‡
Natal, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do Marseilles		53	6	
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42		
do via England		*27		
do by American packet, via Belg.		*17	4	6
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
New Brunswick		*10	2	‡
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3000 miles)		10	2	‡
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.)		18	6	
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marsellies	39	45	8	
do via Panama		22	6	
do French mail	*30	*80		
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of		34	6	
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.)		*42	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		
Nova Scotia—(*15c. if over 3000 miles)		*10	2	‡
Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen mail		*13	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Panama		10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England		45	4	
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Penang, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Peru, British mail via Panama		34	6	§
Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do do French mail	30	60		
Placentia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	27	54		
Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60		
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60		
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana or San Juan		18	4	
Port Said (Egypt), by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		25	¶	¶
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60		
Prince Edward's Island—(under 3000 miles)		*10	2	
Prussia, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Rhodes, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail		44	12	
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
dn do Bremen or Hamburg mail		24	¶	¶
Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42		
Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60		
Rustchuck, (See Turkey) by French mail	*30	*60		
Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco		10	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
de do do Fr. mail	*21	*42		
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do French mail	*21	*42		
Schleswig Holstein, by Bremen mail		*18	¶	¶
do. by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
do Prussian closed mail [if prepaid 28c.]		*30	6	
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60		
Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail		35		
do do French mail	30	60		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Seres, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Servia, by Prussian closed mail		35		
do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria	21	42	2	‡
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail		47	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American packet		21		
do do do by British packet		5		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Sophia, (See Turkey,) by French mail	*30	*60		
Spain, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	21	42		
do by Bremen or Hamburgh mail		*25	¶	¶
St. Helena, via England		45	4	
St. Thomas via Havana		16	4	
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.		10	2	‡
Sulina, (See Turkey,) French mail	*30	60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		56	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.)		*38	10	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*21	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.)		*35	9	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*19	¶	¶
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. packet	33	45	6	
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60		
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (See Turkey.)				
do open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*80		
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prus. closed mail, (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	
TURKEY [Europ. & Asiatic,] *by Prus. closed mail*				
a. Alexandretta, Latakia, Merseni & Tripoli (Syria)		35		
b. Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavalia, Constantinople, Czernawoda, Candia, Canea, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Inaboli, Kustendgi, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopoli, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsouo, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo		*35		
c. All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic) by Prussian closed mail		35		
(Newspapers to Turkey by Prussian closed mail via Jerusalem 14c. ea.; via Trieste, 11c. ea.)				
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
By Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt		21	2	
do do by British pkt		5	2	
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42		
Turk's Island		10	2	
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	‖	‖
do British mail, via England		45	4	
Velona, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60		
Vancouver's Island		10	2	
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	‡
do do via Marseilles	39	45	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Varna, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	
do open mail, via Lond., by American packet		21	4	‡
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	11	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Venezuela, British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	
do by American Ven. packet		10	6	
Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Volo, (See Turkey) French mail	*30	*60	2	
West Indies, British & Danish, Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y		10	2	‡
do British and other Br. Mail via St. Thomas		18	4	
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30	¶	¶
Wurtemberg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.		21	2	
de do do in Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60		

† Book packets, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; patterns and samples of merchandise, 8 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof
¶ For postage on Newspapers and Periodicals by this route, see Table on inside page. § Pamphlets and Periodicals, 10 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof. ‖ See Table on inside page

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland pre-payment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. } *10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. *15 cents when distance exceeds 3000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be pre-paid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

RULES FOR RATING LETTERS, &C.

1. IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Letters exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or addressed to British Colonies and foreign countries, for transmission in the open mail via England, are charged with United States and British postage, at a single rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof, the same as domestic letters.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England "via Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at 8 cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

2. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRENCH MAILS.—Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce, or fractional part of a quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France, others than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of payment to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria," the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

6. IN THE MAILS TO PRUSSIA, OR TO BELGIUM.—Letters in the United States and Prussian closed mails, and in the mails exchanged with Belgium, are charged with single rate of postage if not exceeding half an ounce in weight; double rate if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, for greater weights, *charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce.* As this scale of progression differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is required to prevent mistakes.

4. IN THE MAILS TO BREMEN, OR TO HAMBURG, &C;—Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg; and letters addressed to the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS:—Postmasters, should be careful where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England,*" or "*via Prussian Closed Mail,*" for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen,*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, &c.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction, "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in the French Mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed, "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent "via France;" otherwise they may be mis-sent in the open mail to Liverpool, by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of Oct. 1867.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Aspinwall.	U. S.	1	South Pa'fic. & Cen'l. Am'a.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	2	Europe via Liverpool.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	6	Europe via South'n & Brem.
*Havana	U. S.	3	Havana and West Indies.
Hamburg	U. S.	5	Europe v. South. & Hamb.
Dales	U. S.	5	Ireland via Queenstown.
French	France	5	French mail. v. Brest.
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	5	Nassau, and Havana.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	6	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	10	Havana and West Indies.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	10	Europe via South'n & Brem.
Aspinwall.	U. S.	11	Aus'lia, N. Zealand, Kingstn, Ja., S. Pac. & Cen'l. Am.
Dales	U. S.	12	Europe via Queens'n & Liv'l.
Hamburg	Hamburg.	12	German States via Hambu'g.
Cunard	Gr. Brit.	16	Europe via Liverpool.
*Havana	U. S.	17	Havana.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	17	Eur. v. South'n & Brem.
Hamburg	U. S.	19	Eur. v. South'n & Hamburg.
Dales	U. S.	19	Ireland via. Queenstown.
French	France	19	French Mail via Brest.
Aspinwall.	U. S.	21	South Pac. & Cen'l America.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	22	Europe via Liverpool.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Brazil, West Indies & Argentine Republic.
Havana	U. S.	24	Havana.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	24	Eur. via. South'n & Brem.
Havre	U. S.	26	Eur. via Falmouth & Havre.
Hamburg	Hamburg.	26	Ger. States via Hamburgh.
Dales	U. S.	26	Ireland via Queenstown.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	30	Europe via Liverpool.
*Havana	U. S.	31	Havana & West Indies.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	31	Eur. v. South'n & Brem.
West India	U. S.	—	St. Thomas, Venezuela and Porto Rico.
Mexican	U. S.	3 & 5	Mexico.
Nicaragua	U. S.	10	Nicaragua, C. A.

EXTRA MAIL DAY.—The N. German Lloyd (Bremen) Line of Steamers will depart every Thursday, on and after the 21st of March, with the Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office tri-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this Steamer.
† Leave Boston on the day following.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VIII., NO. 2. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1867. WHOLE NO. 86.

The Post Office in "Colony Times."

Mr. FRANK H. NORTON, the Librarian of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, has lately published a limited edition of the "Journal of Hugh Finlay, Surveyor of the Post Roads on the Continent of North America, during his Survey of the Post Offices between Falmouth and Casco Bay in the Province of Massachusetts and Savannah in Georgia; begun the 13th September, 1773, and ended 25th June, 1774." The manuscript of the Journal, in Mr. Finlay's handwriting, was obtained by Mr. Norton at the sale of the effects of a Mr. John Hawkins, an Englishman, who brought it with him from England in 1854, and Mr. Norton, in printing it, has adhered strictly to the original. It is a valuable and interesting addition to the history of the Post Office in this country, as is also the Introduction, by Mr. Norton, which contains copies of many curious laws and documents relating to Colonial postal matters. Mr. Finlay was, on the 25th of February, 1774, appointed "Deputy Postmaster General in North America, in the room of Dr. Franklin, removed;" and Mr. Norton, by certain internal evidence in the "Journal," and other facts, is "forced to the conclusion that the sending of Finley to America was the preliminary step in the determined and afterwards successful effort to deprive Franklin of his position, which the emissary afterwards received as the reward for his services." We shall hereafter make some extracts from the Introduction, and give below some portions of the "Journal:"

MR. FINLAY'S APPOINTMENT.

"In December, 1772, the Right Honorable Francis Baron Le Despencer, and the Right Honorable Henry Frederick Thyne, His Majesty's Postmaster General, appointed me to be, Surveyor of Post Roads on the Continent of North America; in the month of March following, I was commanded to embark for New York, to be instructed in my duty as Surveyor by the resident Deputy General there.

"I arrived at New York in April; Mr. Foxcroft* was then in Virginia: without waiting his return I proceeded to Canada in consequence of leave obtained in England, and arrived at Quebec on the last of the month.

"During my stay there I received orders from Mr. Foxcroft to hold myself in readiness to enter on service in September, by beginning the survey in exploring the uninhabited country between the most southerly settlements on the River Chaudiere, in Canada, and the most northerly habitations on the River of Kennebeck, in the Government of Massachusetts Bay."

In pursuance of these instructions, Mr. Finlay left Quebec on the 13th of September. At a point about 53 miles southeast of Quebec he was met by the Indian guides he had engaged for the journey—also by two army officers—and

"On the 15th our little party, eleven in number, embarked in three birch canoes, with twenty days allowance of pork, flower and bisket, depending on our fusils and fish hooks for delicacys."

On the 30th September, after a toilsome journey through the "uninhabited country" be had been instructed to survey, Mr. Finlay arrived at "Falmonth, in Casco Bay," concerning the post office at which place he reports as follows:

"*At the Post Office at Falmouth, in Casco Bay, 2d October*, 1773.

"Mr. Child the deputy there represents, that no allowance has been made to him in lieu of the liberty of franking which was taken from him, and he got the promise of an equivalent,—he says that he advis'd the late Controller that he valued his postage at 40s. Str. per ann.

"He further represents that the employment is very troublesome to him, and of no manner of advantage, nay that it is a loss to him, for he cannot withstand the earnest solicitations of indigent people who have letters by the post, he delivers them, and never receives payment.

"Every person who looks for a letter or newspaper freely enters his house, be it post day or not; he cannot afford to set apart a room in his house as an office; he is continually disturb'd in his family, he therefor begs that some other person may be appointed in his stead, unless an office is allowed him.

"As naval officer, he gives dayly attendance at the Custom house, under that roof there is a small room to lett, which wou'd be a commodious office for him and convenient for the Publick.

"The people of Falmouth know Mr. Child, they wish he may continue to be Postmaster, as he is a careful man, and they are sensible of the advantage of a regular communication with the other parts on the continent."

The next office visited was

"*At Portsmouth in New Hampshire, 5th October, Eleazer Russell, Dep.*

"His office is small and looks mean, his books are in good form and up to this day; he is a careful regular officer, he understands his business and seems to have the interest of the office at heart.

"The Post from the Westward, that is the mails from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Jersey, New York and Boston arrive at his office at 11 o'clock in good weather—in winter after a fall of snow, or heavy rain, he seldom arrives before ten o'clock at night, when the wind blows hard from certain points, he is detained at the ferry at Newbury Port, for there's no passing there in a high wind.

"One Stavers some years ago began to drive a stage coach between Portsmouth and Boston; his driver hurt the office very much by carrying letters, and they were so artful that the post master cou'd not detect them; it was therefore judged proper to take this man into the pay of the office, and to give two mails weekly between Boston and Portsmouth. This was of no disadvantage to the Post office because the mails brought to the stage coach did rather more then pay £10 str. Staver's yearly salary.

"At this day there's many stages between this place and Boston, and they hurt the office much.

"Mr. Russell says that the drivers cannot be detected, they have small sham bundles with each letter or they are given to the Passengers in the coach, who will without hesitation say that they are letters of recommendation which they carry.

"Mr. Russell advises to keep Stavers in pay because the people have been so long accustomed to have two mails weekly, the Publick would raise a clamour were one taken away, and as Staver's salary is paid from the amount of the letters he brings to the office, it is best to let things remain as they are for the present."

On Sunday, Oct. 10, Mr. Finlay arrived at

"*Newbury (22 miles) Bulkeley Emerson, Depy.*

"Monday 11th.—Examined the books, they were in form and up to the day: he has no office, but receives and delivers letters in his shop, he is a bookseller. He seems to be a stayed, sober man. * * * *

"Mr. Emerson thinks that the want of Post-horns is a loss to the office, for by warning given by the horn many letters wou'd go by Post which are now sent by other opportunity's—the Post shou'd blow before the hour of shutting, and in passing on his way many letters wou'd be deliver'd to him."

On the same day Mr. Finlay visited "Ipswitch, James Foster Depy," who had "gone to the country," and the Surveyor proceeded to

"*Salem, Edward Norice, Depy.*

"October 11th.—His books were not in good order, he follows the form, but they are dirty and not brought up regularly; he understands the business of a deputy. The office is kept in a small mean looking place. He ~~teaches~~ writing. He has no commission to act, he took charge of the office at the death of his father; he reports that every other day the stage coach goes for Boston, the driver take many letters, so that but few are forwarded by Post to or from his office. If an information were lodged (but an informer wou'd get tar'd and feather'd) no jury wou'd find the fact; it is deemed necessary to hinder all acts of Parliament from taking effect in America. They are they say to be governed by laws of their own framing and no other.

"While Mr. Norrice was making up his accounts I went down the 12th, four miles, to

"*Marblehead, Woodward Abrahams, Deputy*

"He was from home. * * * * In passing thro' the street on my way back to Salem, I met Mr. Abrahams on his return from the country. * * * He appears to be an intelligent man; he has an employment in the Customs, and keeps the Post Office where he does Custom House business.

"Noble the driver cannot go down to Marblehead at present. The small-pox is in Salem, and was he to go dawn with the mail he won'd be oblig'd to undergo the ceremony of smoaking, that is, to be fumigated with brimstone; as he is of a weakly constitution he cannot submit to it, therefore he leaves the Marblehead bag to take its chance of a conveyance; opportunitys happen once or twice a day, yet it sometimes lies for days at Salem—the people in Marblehead complain of this.

"Left Salem and proceeded 21 miles to

"*Boston, (where I arrived the* 13*th) Tuthill Hubbard, Post Master.*

"During the stay I made in Boston, I was introduc'd to some of the principal people in town. I got information respecting the office, I learnt their complaints and heard their proposals for obviating all cause of discontent. * * *

"Mr. Hubbard receives the mails from the Westward, in the summer about 6 o'clock in the evening of Saturday, in winter the arrival of the Post is very uncertain, it is sometimes late on Sunday when snow, and high winds, with floating ice detains him at the different ferrys. He says, that the arrival of the post sooner than six o'clock on Saturday evening cannot benefit the trading body in Boston, as they have until Monday at two o'clock to answer their letters.

"The merchants nevertheless wish to have the arrival of the mails fix'd to 12 o'clock on Saturdays because if the fix'd and customary time is twelve, he may surely get in by the evening in bad weather and of course our letters will be deliver'd to us on Saturday night, at present six is the hour, but it is sometimes so late 'ere the Post arrives that we cannot get our letters out of the office until Sunday evening—for Mr. Hubbard's rule is to keep the office shut until sunset on Sunday. * * *

"Complaints are made of the stupidity of the man who attends the office at Boston. Mr. Hubbard is not blam'd in anything except for not employing a sharp lively fellow where expedition is always look'd for. There's no runner employed at this office; one wou'd be useful. The riders have no Post horns."

"Left Boston the 25th and rode 45 miles to "*Providence.*

"The road is good tho' a little rocky in some places. John Carter is Deputy here, he is a printer, seemingly an active sensible man: he has had charge of the office two years.

"26th.—At the Post-office—or rather the printing office; for there's no apartment appropriated for the rece't and delivery of letters, tho' they are kept lock'd up." * * *

"Left Providence the 27th and the 28th arriv'd at

New Port, Thomas Vernon, Depy.

* * * * * "He says that theres two Post offices in New Port, the King's and Mumfords, [one of the stage drivers between Boston and New Port] and that the revenne of the last is the greatest. * * * It is common for people who expect letters by Post finding none at the Post office to say '*well there must be letters we'll find them at Mumfords.*' It is next to impossible to put a stop to this practice in the present universal opposition to everything connected with Great Britain. Were any Deputy Post Master to do his duty, and make a stir in such matter, he would draw on himself the odium of his neighbours and be mark'd as the friend of Slavery and oppression and a declar'd enemy to America." * * * * *

"7th November.—Got to the ferry at 9 o'clock in the morning and passed the River Thames a mile wide to

"*New London.*

"The ferry is very well attended, it is not difficult—they grumble at being oblig'd to carry the Post over when it is dark, or when it rains or blows, they seem much inclined to refuse the service but they fear the consequence.

"8th.—Visited John S. Miller, the Deputy, he keeps his office in a room hir'd on purpose in the very centre of the town. He is a young man who talks sensibly of Post Office matters, and who seems to be a Post Master in his heart. His office is neat, his books fair and up, his papers are in order and everything is in due form. One bad custom has crept in at New London, the people in Mr. Chews time (the former Post Master) had free access at all times to the office; Mr. Miller has attempted to break this custom, but he finds he cannot without quarreling with his friends." [Although the last sentence was written ninety-four years ago, there seems something about it very suggestive of modern times!—ED. U. S. MAIL.]

On the way to New Haven, Mr. Finlay makes this note: "Many people ask'd me if I had not met the Post *driving some oxen;* it seems he had agreed to bring some along with him." On the 12th he arrived at

New Haven, Christopher Kilby, Deputy,"

who complained bitterly of the Post riders, who, he says,

* * * "come loaded with bundles, packages, boxes, canisters, &c.—every package has a letter affixed to it, which the rider claims as his own property and perquisite; nay sometimes a small bundle of chips, straw or old paper accompanys a sealed packet or large letter, and the riders insist that such letters are exempted from postage.

"The riders have told Mr. Kilby that the Devil might ride for them if there way letters and packets were to be taken from them. * * * The portmanteaus seldom come locked; the consequence is that the riders stuff them with bundles of shoes, stockings, canisters, money or any thing they got to carry, which tears the Portmanteaus and rubs the letters to pieces—this should be prevented by locking the mails."

At *Norwalk*, where "Mr. Belding" was Post Master, the same complaint was made in regard to the post-riders, who seem to have kept a sharp lookout for "perquisites" of all sorts. Mr. Finlay sums up on this point as follows:

"In short, I find that it is the constant practice of all the riders between New York and Boston to defraud the Revenue as much as they can in pocketing the postage of all way letters. Every Deputy Post Master complains against them for this practice, and for their shameful tardiness; likewise for the barefaced custom of making pack beasts of the horses which carry His Majesty's Mails.

"Every Post Master making complaint, or giving official information, begs that his name may never be mention'd as having made any of those representations."

On the 18th November, the Surveyor reached

"*New York,*

"Where the General Post Office is kept under the care of John Antill, acting for Alexander Colden Esq., the Deputy Post Master." * * *

"The books in this office are regularly kept, and the quarterly accounts regularly delivered to the comptroller.

"Great dispatch is given to the different riders, who are punctually sent off at the stated hours.

"Soon after the arrival of a mail the letters are quickly deliver'd by a runner always in time for answers to be return'd in course; this regulation gives much satisfaction to the publick.

"There's some matters respecting the management of this office, and attendance given, which Mr. Foxcroft finds great fault with. As he is on the spot, he will check the acting Post Master and his clerk, and put everything on a proper footing." * * * * *

"POST DAYS AT NEW YORK.

"*Monday.*—A mail from Philad'e arrives at 8 and goes out at 10 in the morning, very regularly.

"At 12 the Boston Post by way of New Haven, New London, Rhode Island and Providence is dispatched. This is called the lower road.

"*Tuesday.*—The Quebec Post by way of Albany arrives at 4 o'clock P. M., he is very regular.

"*Wednesday.*—The Boston Mail by way of Hartford called the upper road, is irregular in his arrivals for reasons assigned in this Journal under the Boston head, but in common he arrives between 5 in the evening and 10 at night.

"The Albany Post which carrys the Canadian Mails is sent of at 11 A. M. A mail arrives from Philadelphia at 10 and the Post returns at 12. The Packet Mail [for Europe] is made up and dispatched from this office the first Wednesday of every month at 12 o'clock at night.

"*Thursday.*—The Post for Boston by New Haven, Hartford and Springfield, called the upper road is sent off at noon.

"*Friday.*—The Post from Philadelphia arrives at 11 o'clock A. M. and returns at one o'clock.

"*Saturday.*—A Post from Boston by the lower road arrives between 5 and 10 at night, sometimes it is Sunday, for reasons assign'd under the Boston head."

From New York Mr. Finlay went by sea to "*Charles Town in So. Carolina,*" where he found the post office kept "in a room in the most frequented coffee house in the most publick part of the town;" and from thence he proceeded on a tour through some of the southern colonies—whither we should be glad to accompany him, did not lack of space forbid.

The "Journal," as published by Mr. Norton, is handsomely printed in quarto on tinted paper, and is embellished with two maps from Mr. Finlay's original drawings. As no doubt many of our readers would be glad to obtain copies of this interesting work, we would inform them that a few can yet be obtained by addressing Mr. FRANK H. NORTON, Librarian, Mercantile Library, Brooklyn, N.Y. The price is $10 per copy.

* Then, as well as Franklin, "Deputy Postmaster General."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Marking and Rating Stamps.

Editor U. S. Mail:—As the history of those unobtrusive but useful tools, hand stamps for marking and rating letters in post offices, has, I believe, not yet been written, I propose herein to give a few items, which may perhaps be of interest.

In days lang syne—that is to say, perhaps forty years ago, prior to the burning of the old post office and patent office building in Washington, December 15, 1836—the Post Office Department was in the habit of furnishing certain offices with stamps made of brass. These were made by Wm. J. Stone; price, $15 for an office stamp.

About thirty years ago, Benjamin Chambers, an ingenious engraver of Washington city, began to make stamps of steel, and furnished them to the Department for some years. He invented ingenious machinery to aid him, made good stamps and received good prices. He made two qualities of office stamps at $10 and $15; rating stamps, 50 to 60 cents, and had the entire work ~~for fourteen years at these~~ prices, when other parties began to look after the stamp business, and he then made some little improvements and obtained a contract for four years, at $12. The first contract for stamps made by the Department was during Mr. Wickliffe's term of office as Postmaster General.

About the year 1850, or eighteen years ago, necessity, which is ever the parent of invention, was the means of introducing a much cheaper stamp to the notice of the Department and the public; and had it not been for this the Department would probably even now be paying much higher prices for stamps than it is paying. In that year, E. S. Zevely, then Postmaster at Pleasant Grove, Allegany county, Maryland, and engaged in teaching school, who had previously been a printer, editor and amateur engraver, after supplying his own office with stamps, conceived the idea of supplying others also. He was the first person who ever exhibited specimens of *wooden* post office stamps in the Post Office Department—which were approved, and an order obtained—at prices, however, which experience has since shown, were too low—only $1 for an office stamp, with dates, &c. These stamps have since been improved and largely manufactured; and wherever used with any sort of care and judgment, have given satisfaction, even in large offices.

At his solicitation the Department regulations as to furnishing stamps have been repeatedly modified, so that *now* all offices collecting, gross, even $50 or more a year, can procure stamps from the Department without cost to themselves—thus conferring a favor upon thousands of postmasters, amounting in the aggregate to thousands of dollars. And the Department itself has been benefitted to the amount of thousands of dollars, while the manufacturer (who has been a sort of post office benefactor), like many other pioneers, has not been adequately repaid for his years of toil and care. His idea has ever been—and in this he has been sustained by various officers of the Department—that ALL offices should be supplied with stamps, as with blanks and other matters, so soon as established. Not many years ago an office had to be worth $300 a year before being entitled to receive stamps free from the Department.

The late Major S. R. Hobbie, of the Post Office Department, was a warm friend of wooden stamps, and in an official report of his visit to Europe, on Department business, made special mention of the wooden stamps used in England, and recommended their introduction for various reasons—among the rest, not only on account of their cheapness, but from the fact that stamping with wooden stamps can be more rapidly and effectually done than with a metal stamp, since two or three impressions can be made with one inking, &c.

Hand stamps continue to be exclusively used in post offices, notwithstanding that various ingenious self-inking patent stamps and stamping machines have been from time to time brought to the notice of the Department, and tested in various ways. Practically these improvements do not seem to be available in post offices.

In the London post office wooden stamps have been used, an engraver being employed in the establishment, and this might be adopted with advantage in our largest cities.

The Department now lets the contract for stamps for four years to the lowest bidder, but the time will doubtless come when a stamp maker will be a salaried officer in the Department, located in the Department building, &c.

Within the last twelve years contracts have been twice awarded to parties in New York, to Messrs. Edmund Hoole and Fairbanks & Co.; at present the contractors are Messrs. Chambers, Jr, of Washington city, and Zevely, of Cumberland, Maryland

Prepayment by Stamps.

Editor U. S. Mail:—In the September number of your paper I was pleased to see an article under the above caption, by H. W., recommending that all newspapers, &c., passing through the mails, shall be prepaid by stamps.

He says, "Let the rule be predominant, that all and everything, passing through the mails, must be prepaid by stamps. Let the rate of newspaper postage be established by weight, and not by numbers; reduce it to as low a standard as may be thought proper and just; have newspaper stamps, and stamped newspaper wrappers, of such denominations that all different demands may be supplied."

He thinks that publishers of newspapers would at first oppose such a change, but I do not think so; I have been a newspaper publisher fifteen years, and have always desired that publishers of newspapers, &c., should be compelled to prepay postage on their prints, as it would be many a dollar saved in the pockets of publishers, for a publisher sometimes receives a letter begging him to send his paper to a certain address, and promising that the pay will be forwarded in a very short time. Some of these letters he listens to and sends the paper, and often never gets the promised dimes; but if he had to prepay postage on his paper he would be very careful not to send any paper until he was paid for it.

I have also been assistant postmaster and postmaster for two years, and I agree with H. W. that no matter how careful a posmaster may be he will certainly lose some money that should have been collected for newspaper postage, which, if he charges to himself, as he has sworn to do, is gone from him and his heirs forever; and if he does not charge the same to himself, he defrauds the Department, and should be kicked out of office. I, for one, am in favor of having all mail matter prepaid by stamps.

I now change the subject, Mr. Editor, by asking, Is there no law to compel postmasters to wrap *all* letters mailed at their offices? Hundreds of letters pass through my office every mail without any wrapper, and by thus being loose in the bags get badly worn, and consumes much valuable time at every separating office through which they pass. I have requested such postmasters to wrap their letters, but they reply that the Regulations only compel them to wrap *packages* of letters and contend that *single* letters (or where there is ~~but one letter for a given place~~), they have the right to throw them in the bags without being wrapped.

I hope there will be a law to compel postmasters to wrap all letters mailed by them.

R. S. G.

[Single letters *are* required to be wrapped.—ED. U. S. MAIL.]

Editor U. S. Mail:—The article, "Prepayment by Stamps," in September number of the MAIL, indicates a move in the right direction. The nearer we approach a system of universal prepayment by stamps the better it will be in every respect. For over six years I have made the "Newspaper Postages" an especial part of my business, and I believe have made every reasonable effort, and used due diligence in that branch of the business, and, after my long experience, I can conscientiously recommend the universal prepayment by stamps. I believe all postmasters will agree with me in saying that the entire newspaper postages would not pay for the time and expense appropriated to the collection. In the first place, it would do away with the use of all the blanks and books necessary for keeping the accounts, thereby avoiding a heavy expense to the Government. In the second place, it would save all postage overlooked by careless postmasters; and to postmasters who do charge the postages promptly to themselves, it would save what they lose in various ways too numerous to mention; and, in the third place, it would do away with a large number of extra help now employed in both large and small offices; and another, and that is the reduction of newspaper postage, which could be afforded by effecting these various savings.

M.

Editor U. S. Mail:—The September number of your indispensable "Assistant" contains some thoughts from one H. W., upon the highly important subject of "Prepayment by Stamps," which have very much impressed me, and met my humble but hearty approval.

I am one of the young ones in the Postal Service, and have already noticed the unparalleled improvements made of late years, and am proud of seeing more good work commencing. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when no matter, printed or miscellaneous, can enter a mail pouch *unprepaid.* When such becomes law the revenue will be immensely increased; the temptation to *some* postmasters to be dishonest will be almost entirely removed; the trouble and liability to mistake in making returns will cease; and, indeed, all will be for the better.

My office is surrounded by a newspaper-reading community, and I have had more perplexing labor in collecting quarterly postages, and in keeping the proper account thereof, then in all the other business pertaining to the office. My prayer, is, let us have the prepayment system established *immediately.*

TYRO.

Letter Addresses.

I received your kind favor by due course of mail,
Gift-swindlers or Bankers, or whatever you be,
And return you the tickets inclosed me for sale,
As the point of your beautiful scheme I don't see.
We've been swindled by C****, and K**** & Co.
Our eyes have been opened, we're not in the dark:
To catch us with greenbacks you've not the least show,
We are glad to assure you, Messrs. D*** & C***.

To James Dey St New
York to Washington Co
West Hoburn bedfun
post office toe the care
of robert Dewey for James
Dewey
else Where Please in haste

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLOR, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1867.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" [see Sec. 250 P. O. Regulations of 1866], and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked 86 or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Affixing Stamps.

Many inquiries have from time to time reached us from postmasters, as to their duty in regard to affixing stamps on letters, &c., handed to them at the post office, accompanied by the necessary amount of postage in *money*. The "duty" of a postmaster in regard to this matter is very clear. It is to see that all matter sent from his office, on which prepayment is required, is *prepaid by stamps*. It is *not* his duty to prepay such matter himself; that is the business of the person who deposits the matter in the post office, and *he* should affix the necessary stamps, and not call upon the postmaster or clerks to do so. There are certain circumstances under which it is proper for a postmaster or clerk to affix them, as a matter of common courtesy or charity—as in the case of a woman, a child, a cripple, an aged or very ignorant person; but he is not only not required to do it in ordinary cases, but it is, for various reasons, very desirable that he should not make a practice of doing it. Where it involves a neglect of his regular prescribed duties, it should *never* be done. Without enlarging further on the subject, we will mention that this practice not long since led to the arrest of two clerks in a post office for a very serious violation of a law relating to the post office.

Postmarking and Sealing Registered Package Envelopes.

Will any thing short of a special dispensation of Divine Providence so clear and strengthen the intellects of some postmasters and their subordinates, as to enable them to comprehend the importance of plainly postmarking, numbering, and *sealing* Registered Package Envelopes?

We are receiving complaints from all quarters, and we feel it to be our imperative duty to enjoin upon all officials to look to this thing. Why do they fail to do it? With some slight modifications the new system is sure to prove a success, unless thwarted by the culpable carelessness, ignorance, or neglect of its, perhaps, unintentional official enemies. There is something wrong somewhere, these omissions are inexcusable under any aspect, and when and where they occur, the Department should be apprized of it promptly, as soon as discovered, so that the proper remedy may be applied. Of one thing we feel sure, that at offices where these derelictions of duty are tolerated, other, and perhaps greater, wrongs exist—upon the principle that there must be fire where there is a good deal of smoke.

We would suggest to Special Agents the propriety of keeping a record of these erring individuals and their offices.

☞ Mr. J. Willard Crane, of the Post Office Department of Nova Scotia, died suddenly at his residence in Halifax on the 9th of last month (October). Mr. Crane was universally esteemed, and was a great favorite in the Department.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

We have several inquiries respecting box rents. This subject has been so often mentioned in our paper, that we can only refer our correspondents to Chapter XLII. of the Regulations of 1866. It is there very clearly stated that the Department neither owns, erects, nor repairs boxes, but that if erected (at any time previous or hereafter) the rents must be accounted for in the quarterly returns. . . . . . We are asked to whom a postmaster must tender his resignation. To the Postmaster General, and the resigning postmaster must wait patiently till his resignation is accepted and his sureties released from their obligations. . . . . A far-west correspondent complains of the irregularity of the overland mails. This is a subject of such general complaint that the Department has ordered an investigation, and we feel assured that the evil will be remedied. . . . . A correspondent inquires what disposition should be made of a letter addressed to box 80, there being but 50 boxes in the office. If the letter is simply addressed to the box number, it is undeliverable and should be sent to the Dead Letter Office, after being held the proper time; but if it bears a name as well as a box number, it should be delivered to the person whose name it bears. . . . . A correspondent asks what the quarterly rent on boxes is, and if a postmaster is in duty bound on the Sabbath to go to the office, &c. There is no fixed rate for the rent of boxes, in some places it is three dollars a quarter, in others six cents, the amount being fixed by the postmaster; a postmaster is not required to open his office on Sunday, unless a mail arrives on that day—see Section 27, Regulations of 1866. . . . . . A California subscriber, in renewing his subscription, sends us several notes of fractional currency of the smallest denomination, and seems called upon to apologize, as "they are good for nothing as money in his 'diggings.'" We can assure our California friend, and all others, that any of the issues of the United States Treasury are exchangeable for the U. S. MAIL. . . . . . We would cheerfully reply to all questions and complaints respecting salaries, but, as we have several times before stated, it is only the law applicable generally on which we can give advice; but besides this general law, there are circumstances affecting offices individually, which we can know nothing about, unless by a personal investigation, which it is not proper for us to make, except officially. . . . . . A noticeable feature of our correspondence the last month is the number of complaints and inquiries respecting mailing letters on the cars. This is allowable, in cases of letters written after the mail has closed; but the privilege is in many instances abused, and letters that are written in ample time to be mailed at the post office are often sent to the railroad station, thus lessening the legitimate business of the post office where they should have been mailed. We do not see, however, in what manner the practice can be stopped. The Department really loses nothing, and whether it would interfere to protect the postmaster, is a question which he himself must have settled.

☞ Some of our subscribers and correspondents omit to name the State in which their post offices are situated. This gives us a great deal of trouble, and in some cases has prevented us entering the subscriber's name on our mailing book, until we have received a second letter from him inquiring for his first, in other cases we have been unable to answer inquiries. If the postmark on a letter is illegible, and the postmaster a recent appointment, we have no clue to guide us. Whenever you write to a publisher give the name of your post office, county and State; and write them distinctly.

☞ We have not heard, this month, from our valued and welcome correspondent, MONSIEUR TONSON; but as the late fine weather in the region "between Boston and Buffalo" has been particularly favorable for traveling, we do not doubt that Monsieur has largely availed himself of the opportunity, and that his keen insight has presented to him many facts, and his fertile fancy engendered many ideas, of postal interest. We hope he will present them in his own happy style in our next.

☞ We cannot give a special reply to each of the inquiries we receive concerning the numerous gift enterprise and lottery swindlers who send their circulars through the mails; but we will say, once for all that *every* lottery and gift enterprise in the country is a cheat and a fraud. Should any who have inquired of us in regard to this matter think that we may be mistaken, he can, by investing a few dollars in any of these schemes, find out to a certainty whether we are or not.

DON'T OMIT THE NAME OF THE STATE.—Those Postmasters (and there are too many of them) who omit the name of the *State* from their registered letters' return bills are perhaps not aware of the trouble and loss of time they inflict on the clerks whose duty it is to return them to "the office from whence they came." The attention of Postmasters is most particularly requested to the subject.

☞ To seal a registered package envelope by the mucilage on the *tongue* only, is slovenly; to neglect to seal it at all is to be culpably careless; to moisten both tongue and flap and see that it is securely closed before being deposited in the pouch is the method adopted by all careful, neat and attentive postmasters and clerks.

Why Do You Go to the Post Office?

The Washington *Republican* publishes, under the above heading, the following article in regard to the relative merits of the "carrier" and "box" delivery systems. The superiority of the former, when efficiently conducted, over the latter, will yet be acknowledged and appreciated by the public, as we believe it is now by all Post Office officials who have carefully observed the workings of both systems:

There are employed in this city a large number of letter carriers. These men are selected with great care for their honesty, intelligence, temperate and industrious habits. They are appointed and their salaries fixed by the Postmaster General; and are required, in addition to subscribing to the usual oath of office, to execute a bond for $1,000, with good and approved sureties. They make three deliveries of mail matter from house to house, and four collections from the street letter boxes, daily, throughout the entire city, for which services they are forbidden to charge any fees whatever. These deliveries are made as early after the distributions of the mails as practicable, and as early as the number of persons served by each carrier could call at the office and get their mail.

At eight, after the last street delivery, they are required to be at the office (carriers' window) to serve those who may call, so that the patrons of this delivery have every advantage that box-holders can have, besides the additional one of having their mails delivered at their homes or places of business several times daily, free of any charge therefor.

They likewise collect from the street letter boxes four times daily—take the letters to the office in time for each mail, and in time for the delivery of the city letters on the next round. Our citizens can, therefore, remain at their business—save time, patience and shoe leather—in the confident assurance that their letters will be promptly delivered to them.

But Jones objects that *his* mail is too important to be intrusted to a carrier. He prefers to pay $12 a year for a box, and go or send his "confidential boy" for his mail. Now, "confidential boys" are handy things to have about the house; but Jones has never served an apprenticeship in a post office, and whilst he knows *his* "boy" is trustworthy, he don't know that the cumulative experience of the post office agents is that a very large majority of the losses of letters is traceable to these very reliable "boys."

Besides, Jones does not know that, in the distribution of the mails, carriers' letters are handed directly to them by the distributing clerk, who performs his work in the presence of the office, and hence, if he were disposed, has no opportunity to secrete the letters.

The responsibility is now narrowed down to the carrier for the single district. Knowing this, and the almost certainty of detection should he violate his trust, the consequent loss of place, and fear of punishment, as well as the natural desire to maintain a good name, has he not extraordinary incentives to an honest discharge of duty? "Well, y-e-s," says Jones; "but my father always went to the post office." And so Jones goes; and perhaps all the little Joneses will go, to the third and fourth generations.

"Convince a man against his will,
And he is of the same opinion still."

We suspect there are several Joneses in this city.

POST ROUTE MAPS.—We desire to call attention to the advertisement in this number respecting the Post Route Maps of the New England States, just published by the Department. Every public library and county office in the States therein represented should be supplied with one of these valuable maps, and postmasters should do all in their power to promote their sale.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter delivered and collected under the free delivery system in the cities named below, during the month of September, 1867:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	182	1,019,031	389,968	151,907	1,775,925
Philadelphia	136	472,433	203,592	154,511	588,676
Chicago	56	405,020	46,756	84,257	354,438
St. Louis	39	320,380	29,049	100,721	194,316
Boston	54	266,337	65,735	35,750	291,789
Baltimore	52	181,497	17,435	48,224	112,347
Cincinnati	46	163,734	25,315	26,349	114,491
Brooklyn	35	148,489	15,478	33,064	55,710
Cleveland	26	131,161	8,603	40,629	92,766
Albany	21	[illegible]	7,441	21,496	51,288
Louisville	16	102,525	8,349	27,847	63,200
Detroit	18	96,905	10,286	28,949	62,675
Washington, D. C.	25	95,512	10,850	29,290	55,873
Milwaukee	18	77,459	4,459	20,656	65,587
Memphis	12	78,974	4,756	15,808	73,723
Syracuse	10	72,853	5,218	23,028	59,923
Pittsburg	13	72,290	6,948	25,363	39,249
Newark	21	70,130	7,127	27,219	46,688
Buffalo	20	66,496	8,743	20,753	71,264
Williamsburg	9	58,114	2,356	11,050	10,269
Utica	12	57,783	4,094	23,378	48,252
Troy	11	55,160	3,317	13,178	32,667
Rochester	12	52,435	4,375	17,847	23,090
Providence	11	44,714	4,250	22,011	15,607
Toledo	9	36,407	1,734	25,260	46,602
Charleston	5	31,730	3,637	6,334	16,049
Jersey City	5	31,195	1,225	5,199	11,302
Nashville	7	30,248	1,681	10,251	21,498
Wilmington, Del.	5	28,273	1,651	8,048	10,367
Worcester	8	27,969	1,885	7,812	10,532
New Haven	7	26,896	2,117	9,758	16,935
Hartford	7	25,024	1,100	8,738	17,478
Portland	6	23,784	1,398	5,075	42,066
Lynn	3	22,845	660	8,197	16,066
Lowell	6	22,368	1,301	5,294	14,213
Cambridge	4	20,632	1,451	14,517	8,460
Roxbury	8	20,308	1,626	6,723	9,188
Alleghany	4	20,280	2,179	10,260	6,375
Manchester	4	19,143	545	8,529	9,855
New Bedford	5	18,487	719	5,103	15,923
Salem	4	17,622	743	5,351	6,127
Cambridgeport	3	15,408	424	5,087	3,759
Harrisburg	3	14,686	405	3,957	5,363
Reading	3	14,432	635	4,926	7,623
Erie	7	13,877	1,536	15,764	8,970
Trenton	3	9,733	678	3,418	4,316
Lancaster	[illegible]	9,530	548	2,329	2,188

Registration of Letters.

The following are replies to questions on this subject which we have received from subscribers during the past month:

A. McL., A——, O.—Twenty cents in stamps must be attached to each registered domestic letter, in payment of the registry fee, in addition to the postage. So long as you have the plain instructions of the Department on this or any other postal subject, you need pay no attention to what "some one" tells you he has seen in "some newspaper" in relation to it.

B. C., T——, Mo.—The P. O. clerk at St. Louis is right, and you are wrong. The return bill must be dated at the *mailing* office, and must bear the same date as the registered letter bill.

J. T., Ft. H——, Wis.—There is no necessity for a postmaster "holding over" registered packages passing through his office, in order to enter them on his "Record of Registered Matter in Transit." If the "Record" is kept in readiness to be used as soon as the pouch is emptied (as it should be), only a few seconds need be spent in entering each package. The fact that the "Record" is stowed away and has to be searched for, the pen mislaid and the ink exhausted, is no excuse for delaying a registered package. These things should always be in readiness, as every pouch may contain one or more registered packages.

J. D. R., P——, Pa.—You are not required to send either return bills, registered letter bills or return receipts to the Department. The return *receipts* which arrive at your office with registered letters are to be sent by you (after they have been signed by the parties to whom the letters are delivered) to the postmaster at the office where the letters were *originally* mailed, who will give them to the persons who deposited the letters for registration and mailing.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL SKINNER.—Hon. St. John B. L. Skinner, First Assistant Postmaster General, was attacked early in the past month by a serious and painful illness, which it was feared at one time might terminate fatally. We are glad to be able to say, however, that more favorable symptoms have appeared, and that he is now in a fair way of recovery. We trust he may yet be spared many years to perform the duties of his office as faithfully and efficiently as heretofore.

☞ Postmasters at offices which are entitled to marking stamps are reminded that in order to obtain them it is necessary to *make application* for them to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Answers to Correspondents.

Delivery of Mail Matter.—*E. W. L., K——, Ind.*—On this subject see Chap. VII., Reg. 1866, and MAIL for July last.

Letters Intentionally Underpaid.—*C. R. L., F——, N. Y.*—Such letters should not be forwarded, but "held for postage, and, if not paid by the mailing party, returned to the Dead Letter Office." See letter of First Assistant P. M. General in MAIL for July last.

Postage on Calico not sent as a Sample.—*H. S. W., C——, Mass.*—Such matter comes under the class mentioned in Section 245, Laws of 1866, and should be charged with letter postage.

Requisition for Stamps, &c.—*S. A., E——, S. C.*—Requisition may be made at any time for stamps, but postmasters are expected to order such quantity as, upon a careful estimate, may be deemed a sufficient supply for three months from the date of the order. Sec. 163, Reg. 1866.

Mailing Letters on the Cars.—*A. J. P., L——, O., and others.*—As it is the duty of Route Agents to receive letters written after the mail has closed (Sec. 470, Reg. 1866), citizens have the right to avail themselves of the privilege thus afforded, but they cannot require postmasters to send such letters to the station.

Postage on Semi-Monthly.—*E. E. M., M——, Cal.*—The paper you send is not a "religious, temperance, educational, or agricultural paper of *small* size"—and hence is subject to the regular quarterly rate of six cents. Sec. 202, Reg. 1866.

Postage on Regular Paper for Fraction of a Quarter.—*W. A. M., H——, Miss.*—Such paper must be charged either with transient postage, or with the full quarterly rate to extend into next quarter, or they may be charged with the proportional quarterly rate and the full rate for the whole of the next quarter. In the last case, as *not less* than three months' postage is allowed to be collected at quarterly rates, and as a postmaster cannot well enter in his quarterly returns an item which seems to show the receipt of less than three months' quarterly postage, you should enter the whole amount in one quarter.

Canceling the Stamps on Stamped Envelopes.—*L. P. W., W— C——, O.*—Postage Stamps affixed to letters, &c., and all stamped envelopes, must be immediately and effectually canceled in the office in which they may be deposited for transmission or delivery. If the canceling has been omitted at the mailing office, it must be done at the office of delivery, and the delinquent postmaster reported to the Postmaster General. Secs. 176, 177, Reg. 1866.

Notifying Publishers.—*R. C., W——, Ill.*—"Postmasters shall notify the publisher of any newspaper, &c., when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or shall neglect to call for the same for the period of one month." (Sec. 286, Laws 1866.) This notice may be sent free to the postmaster, to be by him communicated to the publisher. Sec. 392, Reg. 1866.

Postage on "Internal Revenue Record."—*J. P. R., B——, O.*—This paper is subject to the usual postage, unless lawfully franked.

Filling up Advice of Money Order, &c.—*R. K. S., Mt. C——, Ill.*—1. Section 537, Reg. 1866, instructs postmasters how to fill up advices, in case of a firm enter the firm's name. 2. Bills of broken National Banks are not taken on deposit.

Postage to Demarara.—*T. B., P——, Fla.*—Postage to Demarara is charged under Section 270, Reg. 1866, at 10 cents the half oz.

Woolen Goods.—*A. O. M., C——, O.*—Woolen goods, except *bona fide* samples (Sec. 222, Laws 1866) and clothing to soldiers (Sec. 223, Laws 1866), are comprised in Section 245, Laws 1866, and subject to letter postage.

Delivery of Paper within the County of Publication.—*A. L. C., J— C——, Pa.*—A subscriber to a weekly paper may receive the same free if he lives within the county of publication, even though the post office at which he regularly receives his mail matter is without the county. Sec. 228, Reg. 1866.

Postage on Gloves, &c.—*C. H. R., P——, Pa.*—Read attentively Chapters IV. and XVII. Regulations 1866. Also see answer above.

Salaries.—*W. B. B., M——, W.*—See Section 28, Laws of 1866.

Directing Wrappers of Letter Packages.—*T. C. D., W— H——, Mass.*—Wrappers should be plainly directed, with some indelible substance, and not with an ordinary lead pencil. Sec. 94, Reg. 1866.

Crediting Postage Stamps.—*J. P., P——, Mich.*—Postage stamps are not charged in the *General* Account, but in the Quarterly Account Current, under Article 21. Sec. 312, Reg. 1866.

Postage on a Large Package of Back Numbers of a Weekly Paper.—*J. A. A., S— S——, Tenn.*—1st. The limit of weight is four pounds, bound or unbound. (Secs. 213, 220, Laws 1866.) 2d. Such package should have been prepaid. (Sec. 250, Laws 1866.) 3d. Not having been prepaid, you should charge postage at transient rates of 2 cents per four ounces. (Sec. 150, Reg. 1866.)

Box Rents, &c.—*J. S. D., S——, Mo.*—"Boxes are the property of the postmaster who puts them up, but the revenue thereof must be paid over to the Department." Every postmaster, however, receives this revenue in the form of salary. Chap. XLII., Reg. 1866.

Delivery of Newspapers from England, &c.—*W. W. M., P— C——, Utah.*—The regulations for carrying into effect the terms of the new Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provide that newspapers originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, must be delivered free at the office of destination. See these Regulations in the MAIL for October.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of September, 1867.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Beebe Plain,	Orleans,	Vt.
South Seaville,	Cape May,	N. J.
Paul's Cross Roads,	Essex,	Va.
Dover Mines,	Goochland,	"
Fork Willis,	Cumberland,	"
Sugartree,	Guernsey,	Ohio.
Silver Lake,	Grand Traverse,	Mich.
Suwanee Shoals,	Columbia,	Fla.
Atlanta,	Winn,	La.
French Settlement,	Livingston,	"
Crane's Forge,	Assumption,	"
Oakley,	Franklin,	"
Linkinson,	"	N. Y.
Nixon,	De Witt,	Ill.
Crowville,	Warrick,	Ind.
Homestead,	Burt,	Neb.
London,	Nemaha,	"
Pappillion,	Sarpy,	"
Elkhart,	Polk,	Iowa.
Pine Grove,	Henderson,	Texas.
Bonner's Ferry,	Cherokee,	"
Prospect,	Burleson,	"
Liberty Hill,	Williamson,	"
Somerset,	Monroe,	Mo.
Belgrade,	Washington,	"
Old Mills,	"	"
Buffalo,	Wilson,	Kan.
Salt springs,	Seward,	"
Cuttingsville,	Clackamas,	Oregon.
Cameros,	Napa,	Cal.
Warner's Ranch,	San Diego,	"
Matville,	Raleigh,	W. Va.
Pendleton,	Arkansas,	Ark.
Wesley,	Madison,	"
Bloomer,	Sebastian,	"
North Point,	Pulaski,	"
Olive Creek,	Conway,	"
Liberty,	Washita,	"
Hollywood,	Clark,	"
Cherokee,	Lawrence,	Ky.
Red Oak,	Grayson,	"
Lanham,	Daviess,	"
Linwood,	Carroll,	Md.
Ridge,	Noble,	Ohio.
Keith's,	"	"
Hopkinsville,	Grand Traverse,	Mich.
Hallsville,	De Witt,	Ill.
Lakeville,	Randolph,	"
Ayers' Point,	Washington,	"
Loohatan,	Monroe,	Miss.
Harrison Station,	Tallahatchie,	"
Elder's Ferry,	Jackson,	"
Shell Mound,	Sunflower,	"
Cotton Gin Port,	Monroe,	"
Rowe's,	Richland,	Wis.
Pikeville,	Pike,	Ind.
Sansee Agency,	L'Eauqui Court,	Neb.
Post Oak,	Lincoln,	Mo.
Half Rock,	Mercer,	"
Mine La Motte,	Madison,	"
Star,	Marion,	Iowa.
Silver Lake,	Worth,	"
Spring Hill,	Stearns,	Minn.
Fort Buford,	——	Dak.
Ultima Thule,	Sevier,	Ark.
Lamartine,	Ouachita,	"
Benton,	Saline,	"
Long Lane,	Cabell,	W. Va.
Eden's Ridge,	Sullivan,	Tenn.
West Point,	Lawrence,	"
White's Bend,	Davidson,	"
South Lewiston,	Androscoggin,	Me.
National Military Asylum,	Kennebec,	"
Lebanon,	Kent,	Del.
Hall's Gap Station,	Lincoln,	Ky.
Copenhagen,	Caldwell,	La.
National Military Asylum,	Montgomery,	Ohio.
Forest Home,	Van Buren,	Mich.
Ocean Pond,	Baker,	Fla.
Lake Butler,	Bradford,	"
Franklin Iron Works,	Oneida,	N. Y.
National Military Academy,	Milwaukee,	Wis.
Bergen,	McLeod,	Minn.
Perdenales,	Travis,	Texas.
Brownstown,	Sevier,	Ark.
Poplar Spring,	Henderson,	Tenn.
Miler,	Sebastian,	Ark.
East Thompson,	Windham,	Conn.
Houcksville,	Carroll,	Md.
Chuckatuck,	Nansemond,	Va.
Collensville,	Frederick,	"
Waskey's Mills,	Botetourt,	"
Loving Creek,	Bedford,	"
French Hay,	Hanover,	"
Copper Valley,	Floyd,	"
Woodland,	East Feliciana,	La.
Anoilla,	Jefferson,	Fla.
Ponce De Leon,	Holmes,	"
Sparta,	Chickasaw,	Miss.
Mobley Pond,	Scriven,	Ga.
Oak Hill,	Newton,	"
Keyesport,	Clinton,	Ill.
Pine Knob,	Iowa,	Wis.
Riverside,	Boone,	Iowa.
Bellemont Landing,	Mississippi,	Mo.
Eureka,	St. Louis,	"
Reveille,	Nye,	Nev.
Parajo,	Socorro,	N. Mex.
Panaca,	Washington,	Utah.
Lodi,	Miami,	Kan.
Brockway,	Stearns,	Minn.
Blue Canyon,	Placer,	Cal.
Bedias,	Grimes,	Texas.
White Oak,	Hopkins,	"
Oso,	Fayette,	"
La Fayette,	Upshur,	"
Hilocboo,	Washington,	Ark.
Red Hill,	Marshall,	Ala.
Rosserville,	Sumter,	"
Fairview,	Walker,	"
Arkadelphia,	"	"
Willington,	Abbeville,	S. C.
Dorn's Gold Mines,	"	"
Liberty Hill,	Kershaw,	"
Flat Rock,	"	"
Waterloo,	Laurens,	"
Mt. Gallagher,	"	"
Mt. Croghan,	Chesterfield,	"
Wild Cat,	Lancaster,	"
Hobbysville,	Spartanburg	"
White Oak,	Bladen,	N. C.
Ringwood,	Halifax,	"
Young's Cross Roads,	Granville,	"
Leechville,	Beaufort,	"
Oakland,	Morgan,	W. Va.
Wolf Creek,	Monroe,	"
Rollinsburg	"	"
Big Clear Creek,	Greenbrier,	"
Kansas,	Jefferson,	Tenn.
Hickory Hill,	Bedford,	"
Brainard's,	Warren,	N. J.
Rootville,	Antrim,	Mich.
White Sulphur Springs,	Meriwether,	Ga.
Fort Shaw,	——	Mont.
Sugar Loaf,	Boulder,	Col.
Cummins' Creek,	Ellis,	Tex.
Farryville,	Wood,	"
Spring Valley,	Adair,	Mo.
Sylarsville,	Monroe,	Ark.
Fulton,	Hempstead,	"
Delta,	Randolph,	Ala.

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

DISCONTINUED.

Name.	County and State.		Nearest Office.
Wilberforce,	Greene,	Ohio,	Xenia.
Mingo Mills,	Jefferson,	"	Steubenville.
Dalton Summit,	Muskegon,	Mich.	Whitehall.
Berwick,	St. Mary's,	La.	Brashear.
Bluffville,	Carroll,	Ill.	Thomson.
Brushy Valley,	Guthrie,	Iowa,	Guthrie Centre.
Hickory Grove,	Jackson,	"	Bellevue.
Eureka,	St. Louis,	Mo.	Allentown.
Elk Grove,	Fayette,	"	Lexington.
Abraham,	Greene,	"	Springfield.
Walnut Hill,	Panola,	Texas,	Carthage.
London,	Rusk,	"	Henderson.
Brainard's,	Warren,	N. J.	Easton.
Samantha,	Highland,	Ohio,	Hillsborough.
Brigham,	Chautauque,	N. Y.	Fredonia.
Ensley,	Newaygo,	Mich.	Croton.
Namakagon,	Burnett,	Wis.	Falls of St. Croix.
Laramie City,	——	Dak.	——
San Cosme,	Rusk,	Texas,	Henderson.
Armstrong Acad'y,	Choctaw,	Ark.	Boggy Depot.
Ellsworth Falls,	Hancock,	Me.	Ellsworth.
Edinburg,	Penobscot,	"	Penobscot.
Boydstown,	Butler,	Pa.	Butler.
Harbor Bridge,	Lawrence,	"	New Castle.
New Providence,	Calloway,	Ky.	Murray.
Haden's Store,	Madison,	"	Richmond.
Saratoga,	Lyon,	"	Onnville.
Farm,	Jackson,	Mich.	Stockbridge.
Oceana,	Muskegon,	"	Whitehall.
Sharon Plain,	Washtenaw,	"	Manchester.
Bedfordville,	Henderson,	Ill.	Raritan.
Big Prairie,	Logan,	"	Boynton, Tazewell [Co.
Dickenson Station,	Galveston,	Texas,	Galveston.
Paradise Hill,	Davidson,	Tenn.	Nashville.
Tunstall,	New Kent,	Va.	New Kent.
Waterloo Mills,	Chester,	Pa.	Reeseville.
Lloyd's Bridge,	Rapides,	La.	Cheneyville.
Aspalaga,	Gadsden,	Fla.	Quincy.
Pine Plain,	Allegan,	Mich.	Allegan.
Mosfield,	Manitowoc,	Wis.	Manitowoc.
Gallaudet,	Marion,	Ind.	Acton.
Egan Station,	Umatilla,	Or.	Walla Walla.
Lucerne,	Wayne,	Iowa.	Cambria.
Elm Creek,	Bell,	Texas,	Belton.
Cottage Home,	Grimes,	"	Prairie Plains.
Soldiers' Bridge,	Lassen,	Cal.	Susanville.
Wood Valley,	Pueblo,	Col.	El Paso.
El Dorado Canon,	Mohave,	Ariz.	Hardyville.
Hentford,	Perquimans,	N. C.	Edenton.
Democrat,	Buncomb,	"	Byrnsville.
Adkinsville,	Wayne,	W. Va.	Wayne C. H.
Florence Station,	Rutherford,	Tenn.	Murfreesborough.
Brush Creek,	Muskingham,	Ohio,	Roseville.
Fond,	Geauga,	"	Bissell's.
Audubon Centre,	Audubon,	Iowa.	Exira.

Names Changed.

Atlantic, Washington, R. I., to Narragansett Pier.
Camp Charlotte, Pickaway, Ohio, to Leistville.
Cape Ann Rock, Calhoun, Ill., to Rose Dale.
New Middletown, Marion, Ill., to Inka.
Payne's Store, Randolph, Ark., to Jaynes' Store.
Burrowville, Searcey, Ark., to Marshall.
Leaton, Cross, Ark., to Cleveland.
West Eaton, Washington, N. Y., to Crandell's Corners.
Warrinerville, Boise, Idaho, to Horse Shoe Bend.
Ocean Pond, Baker, Fla., to Olustee.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Bethal Centre, Branch, Mich., to Snow Prairie.
Bethany Mills, Genesee, N. Y., to West Bethany.
Kerneysville, Jefferson, W. Va., to ——.
Falls of St. Croix, Polk, Wis., to St. Croix Falls.
Woodville, Waseca, Minn., to Waseca.

Presidential Appointments.

Hazleton, Luzerne, Pa., Jacob R. Babcock.
Corry, Erie, Pa., J. Guy Foreman.
Shreveport, Caddo, La., William Hoffner.

Ladies Appointed.

Bladensburg, Prince Georges, Md., Mrs. Angeline A. Vowles.
Richmond, Madison, La., Mrs. Adina M. Tanner.
Corpus Christi, Nueces, Texas, Mrs. Hannah Taylor.
Berlin, Hardin, Iowa, Mrs. Emily Slocum.
Auburn, Mahaska, Iowa, Mrs. Mary F. Reeves.
Buxton, York, Me., Mrs. Mary A. Woodman.
Lottsville, Warren, Pa., Mrs. Sarah M. Lott.
Woodsfield, Monroe, Ohio, Miss Nancy E. Sinclair.
Martinsburg, Blair, Pa., Miss Lydia A. Gibboney.
Upper Black's Eddy, Bucks, Pa., Miss Emma M. Gwinner.
Frankstown, Blair, Pa., Miss Margaret Lowry.
Lake Butler, Bradford, Fla., Miss Lydia Ann Brown.
Statesville, Wilson, Tenn., Miss Amanda Smith.
Loving Creek, Bedford, Va., Bettie Organ.
Wolfville, Nottoway, Va., Mrs. Martha V. Wilson.
Lafayette, Montgomery, Va., Miss Sallie Hennings.
Woodland, East Feliciana, La., Miss Ann Woodward.
Mobley Pond, Scriven, Ga., Mrs. Martha Godbee.
Fairview, Walker, Ala., —— Mary A. Gurganus.
Wild Cat, Lancaster, S. C., Miss Sarah Carnes.
Stanley's Creek, Gaston, N. C., —— Harriet Cloninger.
Castalia, Nash, N. C., —— Martha O. Bartholm.
Backer's Valley, Webster, W. Va., —— Rebecca Mace.
Slabtown, Anderson, S. C., —— Amanda R. Pilgrim.
Baker's Cross Roads, Franklin, N. C., —— Hellen Chamblee.
Mull Grove, Catawba, N. C., Mrs. Ruth Jonks.
Pikeville, Wayne, N. C., Miss Mary A. Smith.
Young's Cross Roads, Granville, N. C., Miss Martha A. Harrison.
Cedar Grove, Jefferson, Ala., —— Lenora A. Mask.
Amelia C. H., Amelia, Va., —— Elizabeth F. Quinn.
Charlotte C. H., Charlotte, Va., Mrs. Louisa Mills.
White Sulphur Springs, Meriwether, Ga., Miss Nancy G. McKee.
Sylarsville, Monroe, Ark., Mrs. Ann Beard.
Dotha, Randolph, Ala., Miss S. H. Fullerton.
Fayette C. H., Fayette, Ala., Mrs. K. C. Burriss.
Belleville, Conecuh, Ala., Mrs. Ann M. Robbins.
Mangum, Richmond, N. C., Miss Jennie Christian.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any questions as to prepayment by this simple criterion.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed Mails. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland or Prince Edward's Island. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of twenty-eight cents up to December 31, 1867, and of sixteen cents on and after January 1, 1868. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps. The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany," on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is ten cents per half ounce, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made by *United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) .... 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.............. 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.................. 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz..... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.... 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from publishers) intended to go by mail westward from the western boundary of Kansas, or eastward from the eastern boundary of California, must be prepaid by stamps at *letter postage rates. Sec. 259, P. O. Laws, Edition of 1866.*]

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over four oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 4 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 6 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

Marking Stamps.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of Class No. 2; less than $500 and not less than $50, with circular marking stamps of class No. 3, and rating stamps of wood, on application to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $50 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Napoleon, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every postmaster will be careful never to send a registered letter "direct," when there is a distributing post office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must inclose it in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the postmaster at the first distributing post office on the route, and also send the Return Registered Letter Bill in a common envelope to the same postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the latter were for *delivery* at the distributing post office.

Postmasters at first-class offices will, of course, note the exception to this rule in their case. Fourth paragraph of General Instructions in regard to registering letters.

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotah, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.), six cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain), eight cents per four ounces or fraction thereof. Newspapers, book packets, patterns and samples from Great Britain and Ireland come *fully prepaid,* and no further postage must be collected on delivery. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of 6 cents each, *prepayment compulsory,* being in full to destination to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—See special table of rates on newspapers and periodicals, forwarded to Germany and other places, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.
5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of 5 cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, 5 cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner, similar printed matter *received from Belgium* comes fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, EXCEPT CUBA, BY BRITISH PACKET, OR PARTLY BY BRITISH AND PARTLY BY UNITED STATES PACKET.—Newspapers 4 cents each; prepayment required. To BRITISH WEST INDIES AND CUBA.—Newspapers and other printed matter, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment required.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

Postage via Bremen or Hamburg Mails.

ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS TO THE COUNTRIES NAMED BELOW.

		Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.
Bremen, by Bremen mail		2 cents each	1 cent per ounce.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail		2 "	1 "
Prussia, Austria and German States	by Bremen or Hamburg	3 "	1½c.
Louenburg	by Bremen mail	3 "	1½c.
	by Hamburg mail	3 "	[illegible]
Schleswig-Holstein	by Bremen mail	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1¼ oz.	[illegible]
	by Hamburg mail	3 cents each	[illegible]
Denmark	by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1¼ oz.	[illegible]
Sweden	" "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway	" "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holland	" "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia	" "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	" "	4 cents each	[illegible]
Italy	" "	5 "	[illegible]
Turkey	" "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greece	" "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg		[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia, India and China by Bremen or Hamburg mail	via Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]
	via Trieste	[illegible]	[illegible]

The above charges are, in each case, in full to destination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen or Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg to points of destination. PREPAYMENT REQUIRED.

Rates of Postage

ON PRINTED MATTER TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, URUGUAY AND PARAGUAY, BY THE DIRECT LINES OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH MAIL PACKETS, VIA RIO DE JANEIRO (BRAZIL).

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under.................. 4c.
" " over 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 oz., 5c.
" " " 2 oz., " " 3 oz., 7c.
" " " 3 oz., " " 4 oz., 8c.
" " " 4 oz., " " 5 oz., 11c.
" " " 5 oz., " " 6 oz., 13c.
" " " 6 oz., " " 7 oz., 14c.
" " " 7 oz., " " 8 oz., 16c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London of each month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London of each month.
Australia	via Marseilles	26th	57	13th
do.	Southampton	20th	61	19th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	10th and 26th	24	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	30	2d and 19th
China	Marseilles	10th and 26th	40	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	47	2d and 19th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	10th and 26th	40	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	45	2d and 19th
India	Marseilles and Bombay	3d and 18th	24	6th and 21st
do.	do. Calcutta	10th and 26th	33	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton & Bombay	12th and 27th	29	12th and 27th
do.	do. Calcutta	4th and 20th	38	2d and 19th
Singapore	Marseilles	10th and 26th	42	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	46	2d and 19th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week, and from Boston once every other week.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Portland* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore, Chicago and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail........................5:00 A. M..4:00 P. M.
" " [Way]..............5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail.. 5:00 A. M.
" ....1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South.. 7:00 A. M.
" [Way].. 4:30 P. M.
" .... 6:00 P. M.
" [to Baltimore].............................10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 11th, 21st ea. month, 10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.......................... 3:00 P. M.
Erie Mail............................5:00 A. M..4:00 P. M.
" [Way]...................5:00 A. M..3:30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport........................ 2:00 P. M.
Long Island.. 5:00 A. M.
" .... 2:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 6:15, 8 A. M.; 4, 11:30 P. M.
[Way] 11 A. M.; 7:45 P. M.
EAST—[Boston Express] 5:30 A. M.; 6, 11:30 P. M.
[Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
[Fall River, by Rail] 5:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.
SOUTH—[Through] 5:45 A. M.; 6, 10:30 P. M.
[Philadelphia Way] 8:30, 12:30 P. M.
WEST—[via Allentown] 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 7:30 A. M.; 1, 4, 10:30 P. M.
CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The Post Office opens at 7:30 A. M., and closes at 6:30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 6:30 P. M. to 12 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POST ROUTE MAPS.

THE OFFICIAL POST ROUTE MAP
OF THE
NEW ENGLAND STATES

Is now on Sale to the General Public.

PRICES.

Unbacked...$4 00
Backed with muslin, with edges bound...... 5 00
Mounted on rollers and varnished........... 6 00

Maps of other States, separately or in groups, are in preparation.

These Maps may be procured, at the above prices, from

SECOND ASSIST. POSTMASTER GENERAL, P. O. Dept., Washington, D. C.,

Or from the Sale Agents in

NEW YORK, N. Y., D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington Street.

PORTLAND, Me., Bailey & Noyes, Exchange Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth Street. Oct. '67 tf.

MAILS TO ST. THOMAS, THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS AND BRAZILS.

By the regular Mail Steamers of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, sailing from New York, on the 22d of every month. All mail matter should be prepaid. Letters ten cents half ounce. Newspapers at two cents four ounces.

Arrive at St. Thomas, 29th; Para, Brazil, 8th; Pernambuco, 15th; Bahia, 17th; Rio de Janeiro, 20th.

Mails for Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay and Buenos Ayres, forwarded from Rio de Janeiro.

Mails for Antigua, Barbadoes, Demarara, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Tampico, Trinidad, and all other West India Islands, forwarded from St. Thomas. Aug. '67, tf.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUINBY'S
Improved Letter Delivery-Case
FOR
POST OFFICES OF ALL CLASSES.

THESE CASES (intended to facilitate the labor and save the time of the postmasters and delivery clerks) have now been in use for four years. The universal testimony of those using them is that it is *unequalled* by any other in use, *economizing both time and labor.* It is in use in very many offices, of different classes, in all of which it has come to be considered as *almost indispensable.* Its compactness renders the cost of its transportation very trifling. Below will be found a few of the many offices in which it may be seen in operation:

New Rochelle, N. Y.	Jersey City, N. J.
Palmyra, "	Elizabethport, "
Green Point, "	Rahway, "
Poughkeepsie, "	Hoboken, "
Lancaster, Ohio,	Bergen, "
Circleville, "	Hudson City, "
Oil City, Pa.	Elizabeth, "
Pithole City, "	Lincoln, Ill.
Williamsport, "	Pekin, "
Franklin, "	Tarrytown, N. Y.
Shaffer Farm, "	Newburg, "
Alleghany, "	Hudson, "
Allentown, "	Amsterdam, "
Easton, "	Waterloo, "

Valparaiso, Ind.

These cases are made in three different sizes, $24, $30 and $35 each.

Manufactured and for sale by

REUBEN QUINBY,
Postmaster,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

N. B.—Postmasters in the Western States will be supplied by applying to JOHN H. QUINBY, Princeton, Ill. tf

NOW IS THE TIME

For Postmasters to provide themselves with the

National Post Office Account Book,
FOR THE
QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,
Newspaper and Letter Postages,
By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William Street, cor. of John, N. Y.

As the postal accounts begin on January 1st of each year, postmasters wishing to keep their accounts uniform, with little trouble, will find this the most perfect system ever presented for use.

It is accurate, simple, and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of all classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the book accompany each copy.

No. 1, containing 64 pages..... Price $3.00
No. 2, " 108 " ..... " 5.00
No. 3, " 204 " ..... " 6.00
No. 4, " 276 " ..... " 8.50
No. 5, " 376 " ..... " 12.00

Nos. 1 and 2 sent by mail, post paid. Larger sizes by express. No. 1 designed for the smallest offices. No. 2 for offices supplying two to five thousand inhabitants. Larger sizes for larger offices. Books of any size will be made to order at prices proportionate with the above schedule.

It has given infinite satisfaction; and elicited unqualified recommendations, from which we copy only the following:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of post offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use, by postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

P. O., BOSTON, MASS., May 4, 1867.—I am using in this office your system for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, &c., and I cheerfully recommend it to all offices as a convenient labor-saving and systematic plan of keeping these important accounts.

JAMES Q. YOUNG.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

Important to Postmasters.
IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail; if sent by Mail, Letter Postage to be added.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

March '67, tf.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.
B. S. ZEVELY & SON,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continue to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices (besides other matters) at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

TO POSTMASTERS.
COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor, and also readily to make returns of these postages in your Quarterly Account Current.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets.......................$1.50
For fifteen sheets...................... 2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1,000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

COMMENDATIONS FROM POSTMASTERS.

P. O., OLEAN, N. Y.—"I consider it indispensable to the correct keeping of the Paper and Box Rent Accounts according to Postal Law; its simplicity and the facility with which these accounts are kept by your system, renders it a benefaction to postmasters."

P. O., ORONO, ME.—"For cheapness, certainty and simplicity, I think it unsurpassed by any work which I have seen, and is fully adapted to a ready compliance with the requirements of Postal Law and Regulations. I would earnestly recommend it to all Country Postmasters who wish to avoid the perplexity of keeping Newspaper and Box Rent Accounts, and I think if once used, no Postmaster would be without it."

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Vineland P. O., N. J. Aug. '67.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—NOVEMBER, 1867.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

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COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspapers.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets, per ounce.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco		10	2	‡
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton		33	4	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Adrianople (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		
Africa (West Coast), British mail		33	4	
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail		*35	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*30		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Antivari (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	6	
Argentine Republic, via England		45	4	
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	|	|
Ascension, via England		45	4	
Aspinwall		10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do via Panama		22	6	§
do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry)	*30	*60		‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55	¶	¶
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42		
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do via Marseilles	51	57	8	
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42		
do closed mail, via England		*27	5	5
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18		
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	2	
do do do by British packet.		5	2	
Belgrade do do by American pkt.		21	7	
do do do by British packet.		5	7	
do by French mail	*21	*42		
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax		10	2	
Beyrout (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Bogota, New Granada		18	6	§
Bolivia		34	6	§
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail	30	60		
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Brazils, via England		45	4	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66		
~~do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.~~		~~10~~	~~2~~	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen mail		*10	¶	¶
do Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Buenaventura		18	6	4
Buenos Ayres, via England		45	4	
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	|	|
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
Canada, any distance		*10	2	‡
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	
Candia, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British packet.		5	4	
Canea, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do do Marseilles		53	8	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60		
Carthagena		18	6	§
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	6	
do do do by British packet.		5	6	
do French mail	30	60		
do British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Chili, British mail, via Panama		34	6	§
China, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml, via Marseilles & Suez		37	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
do via San Francisco		10	2	‡
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Corsica, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*15	*30		
Costa Rica		10	2	‡
Cuba		10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England		45	4	
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	9	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Durazzo (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	6	
do do by British packet		5	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
do (Brit. Farther Ind.), by Prus. clos. ml.		35	15	
do (All other places in and beyond East Indies), by Prussian closed mail		59	13	
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama		34	6	§
Egypt (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	8	
do (except Alexandria), Prus. closed mail		35	11	
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
[To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.]				
England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales		*34	2	‡
Falkland Islands, via England		33	4	
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42		
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Galatz, Prussian closed mail		*33		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Gallipoli (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Gambia, via England		33	4	

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	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)		*30	6	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Gibraltar French mail	21	42		
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.		21	4	1
do do by British packet		5	4	1
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
Great Britain and Ireland		*24	2	†
Greece, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38	14	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*35	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British pkt.		5	4	
Guadaloupe		18	4	
Guatemala		10	2	‡
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail		10	¶	¶
do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do French mail	*21	*42		
Hanover, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Havana (See Cuba)				
Heligoland, Island of, by Brit. mail, in Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do in Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do do via England, by private ship.		33	4	
Holland, French mail	*21	*42		
do via England		*27		
do by American packet, via Belgium		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
Honduras		34	6	
Hong Kong, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
do by French mail	30	60		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do Prussian closed mail		35	10	
do via San Francisco		10	2	‡
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	
do British mail, via Marseilles.	39	45	8	
Ineboli (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38		
do British mail, via England	35	39	4	
Italy—See Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina (See Turkey), by French mail	*30	*60		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Jaffa (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		
do open British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do Prussian closed mail		59		
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60		
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do via San Francisco		10	2	‡
Jerusalem (See Turkey), British mail		33	4	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60		
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail		53		
Larnica (See Turkey), by French mail	*30	*60		
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Bremen mail		*15	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
~~do French mail~~	~~*27~~	~~*54~~		
Latakia (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail		33	4	
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*43	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Lubec, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Lucca, French mail	*21	*42		
Luxemburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60		
Majorca, British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., Am. pkt.		21	4	
do do do British packet		5	4	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Martinique, via England		39	4	
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Mexico		10	2	‡
Mecklenburg (Strelitz and Schwerin), Pr. cl'd ml.		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French ml.	*21	*42		
Messina, Prussian closed mail		38	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Minorca, by British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Mitylene (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*43	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail		60		
Montevideo, via England		45	4	
do Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	|	|
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		28	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail		*24	¶	¶
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.		5	2	‡
Natal, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do Marseilles		53	8	
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	[illegible]		
do via England		[illegible]		
do by American packet, via Belg.		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
New Brunswick		*10	2	‡
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)		10	2	‡
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama)		18	6	
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do via Panama		22	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama		16	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of		34	6	
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.)		*42	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		
Nova Scotia—(*15c. if over 3,000 miles)		*10	2	‡
Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen mail		*13	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Panama		10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England		45	4	
do by Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	|	|
Parma, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*43	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Penang, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Peru, British mail, via Panama		34	6	§
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Placentia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	

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	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Placentia, by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	27	54		
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60		
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60		
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana or San Juan		18	4	
Port Said (Egypt), by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		25	¶	¶
do by French mail	*37	*54	2	‡
Prevesa (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		‡
Prince Edward's Island—(under 3,000 miles)		*10	2	
Prussia, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Rhodes (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail		44	12	
do do French mail	*27	*54	3	‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg ml.		24	¶	¶
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*43		
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60		
Rustchuck (See Turkey), by French mail	*30	*60		
Salonica, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco		10	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do do Fr. mail	*21	*42		
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do French mail	*21	*42		
Schleswig Holstein, by Bremen mail		*18	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60		
Scutari (Asia), Prussian closed mail		35		
do do French mail	30	60		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Seres (See Turkey), by French mail	*30	*60		
Servia, by Prussian closed mail		35		
do (except Belgrade), Fh. mail, via Austria	21	42	2	‡
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail		47	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do open mail, via Lon. by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.		*24	¶	¶
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt.		21		
do do do by British packet		5		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
~~do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)~~				
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Sophia (See Turkey), by French mail	*30	*60		
Spain, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	21	42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
St. Helena, via England		45	4	
St. Thomas, via Havana		16	4	
do Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.		10	2	‡
Sulina (See Turkey), French mail	*30	60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Sweden, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 34c.)		*38	10	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*21	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 33c.)		*35	9	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*19	¶	¶
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. packet	33	45	6	
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60		
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Tenedos, do do by Amer pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prus. closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Taltcha (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	
TURKEY (Europ. & Asiatic), *by Prus. closed mail*				
a. Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersenl & Tripoli (Syria)		35		
b. Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavalia, Constantinople, Czernawoda, Candia, Canea, Dardanelles, Dorazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kusteudgi, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopoli, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo		*35		
c. All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), by Prussian closed mail		35		
(Newspapers to Turkey by Prussian closed mail, via Jerusalem, 14c. ea.; via Trieste, 11c. ea.)				
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
By Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt.		21	2	
do do by British pkt.		5	2	
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42		
Turk's Island		10	2	
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	|	|
do British mail, via England		45	4	
Velona (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		
Vancouver's Island		10	2	
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	‡
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Varna (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	
do open mail, via Lond., by American packet		21	4	‡
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Venetian States, P. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	11	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Venezuela, British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	
do by American Ven. packet		10	3	
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. m. via Southampton		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	6	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Volo (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	
West Indies, British and Danish, Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.		10	2	‡
do British, British mail, via St. Thomas.		18	4	
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30	¶	¶
Wurtemberg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do in Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60		

† Book packets, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; patterns and samples of merchandise, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines and other printed matter, 2 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.
¶ For postage on Newspapers and Periodicals by this route, see Table on inside page.
§ Pamphlets and Periodicals, 10 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.
| See Table on inside page.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH N. AMERICAN PROVINC[ES]

Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | *10c. when not [exceeding] 3,000 miles f[rom] the line of cross[ing]; *15c. when dista[nce] exceeds 3,000 mile[s]. Prepaym't optiona[l].

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is 2 cts. each.

RULES FOR RATING LETTERS, &c.

1. IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Letters exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or addressed to British Colonies and foreign countries, for transmission in the open mail via England, are charged with United States and British postage, at a single rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof, the same as domestic letters.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England, "via Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 5 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas, Philippine Islands, which are rated at 8 cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single rate is 12 cents per quarter oz.

2. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRENCH MAILS.—Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the rate of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce, or fractional part of a quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent, via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, others than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia (except Belgrade), Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of payment to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, is Benobia; to Servia (except Belgrade), Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria," the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries, via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of designation.

3. IN THE MAILS TO PRUSSIA, OR TO BELGIUM.—Letters in the United States and Prussian closed mails, and in the mails exchanged with Belgium, are charged with single rate of postage if not exceeding half an ounce in weight; double rate if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, for greater weights, *charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce.* As this scale of progression differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is required to prevent mistakes.

4. IN THE MAILS TO BREMEN, OR TO HAMBURG, &c. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg; and letters addressed to the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian Closed Mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, &c.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction, "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in the French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed, "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed, "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent "via France;" otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool, by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of November, 1867.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Nicaragua	U. S.	1	Nicaragua, Central America.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	South Pacific & Central Am.
Hamburg.	U. S.	2	Europe via South. & Hamb.
Dales.	U. S.	2	Ireland via Queenstown.
French	France.	2	French mail via Brest.
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	2	Havana and Nassau.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	5	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	7	Europe via South'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	7	Havana and West Indies.
Dales.	U. S.	9	Europe via Queens'n & Liv'l.
Hamburg.	Hamb'g	9	German States via Hamburg.
Nicaragua	U. S.	9	Nicaragua, Central America.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11	India, China, Kingston, Ja., Honolulu, California, Australia, New Zealand, So. Pacific & Cen. America.
Cunard.	Gr. Brit.	13	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	14	Havana.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	14	Europe via South'n & Brem.
Hamburg.	U. S.	16	Europe via South'n & Hamb.
Dales.	U. S.	18	Ireland via Queenstown.
French	France.	16	French mail via Brest.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	19	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	21	Havana.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	21	Europe via South'n & Brem.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	South Pac. & Cen'l America.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Brazil, St. Thomas, Newrulla and Arg. Confederation.
Havre	U. S.	23	Europe via Falm'th & Havre.
Dales.	U. S.	23	Ireland via Queenstown.
Hamburg.	U. S.	23	Germ. States via Hamburg.
Cunard.	Gt. Brit.	27	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	28	Europe via South'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	28	Havana and West Indies.
Hamburg.	U. S.	30	Europe via South'n & Ham.
Dales.	U. S.	30	Ireland via Queenstown.
French	France.	30	French mail via Brest.
Aspinwall	U. S.	30	South Pacific & Cent. Am'a.
Nicaragua	U. S.	30	Nicaragua, Central America.

EXTRA MAIL DAY.—The N. German Lloyd (Bremen) Line of Steamers will depart every Thursday, on and after the 21st of March, with the mails for Great Britain and the continent of Europe. A closed mail, consisting of letters and newspapers for States and cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office tri-weekly.

† Leave Boston on the day following.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VIII., NO. 3. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1867. WHOLE NO. 87.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

We give below so much of the Annual Report of the Postmaster General as we are able to find room for this month. We shall make further extracts from it in our next.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 26, 1867.

SIR: The revenues of the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1867, were $15,237,026 87, to which should be added amounts drawn from the treasury under the acts making appropriations for carrying "free mail matter," $900,000, and amounts under the *special* appropriations for overland mail and marine service between New York and California, $900,000; steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, $41,666 67; and between the United States and Brazil, $250,000 (including $100,000 on account of service performed during the previous fiscal year); for new mail routes, $150,000; and to supply deficiencies, $1,500,000; making the receipts from all sources $19,978,693 54. The expenditures of all kinds, including the foreign mail transportation, and service for which the above *special* appropriations were made, say $1,191,666 67, during the same period, were $19,235,483 46, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $743,210 08.

The ordinary expenses of the department, not including mail transportation provided for by *special* appropriation, were $18,043,816 79; and the ordinary receipts, including the amount drawn under appropriation for carrying free mail matter, were $16,137,026 87, showing an excess of expenditures of $1,906,789 92, which has been met by the unexpended balances of former appropriations. No appropriation for the past year is therefore needed.

The receipts for postages, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of 6 per cent, and the expenditures an increase of 25 3-10 per cent. The amount of revenue concentrated in the depositories and draft offices was $6,164,728 16; collected by the auditor, $2,197,113 66; retained by postmasters for compensation and office expenses, $6,314,156 55; and remaining in the hands of postmasters, awaiting collection, $561,028 50.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

During the year 371,599,605 postage stamps of the value of $11,578,607; 44,565,150 plain stamped envelopes, representing $1,290,588 50; 16,664,750 stamped envelopes bearing printed cards and requests, representing $491,712 50; and 1,857,750 newspaper wrappers, valued at $37,155, were issued—an aggregate value of $13,401,063.

The issue of postage stamps, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of about 6.5 per cent., whilst the issue of stamped envelopes has increased almost 61 per cent. This increase is attributable to the introduction of printing business cards and requests for return if not delivered, without additional cost. The issue of this class of envelopes during the year was increased 106 per cent. over that of 1866.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

Experiments are in progress with a postage stamp printed on embossed paper, which seems to afford good security against fraud. The fibres of the paper being broken, canceling marks almost necessarily penetrate, so that they cannot easily be removed without destroying the stamp. The adhesive properties are also promoted, and other advantages secured which commend the invention to favorable notice.

The number of packages of postage stamps lost in the mails during the year ended June 30, 1867, was nineteen, representing $3,830. The number of packages of stamped envelopes lost during the same period was seven, valued at $1,191 90.

During the year twenty-eight cases of claims on account of robberies by armed forces have been acted on. Twenty-four of these, amounting to $6,064 05, have been allowed, and four, amounting to $383 27, have been disallowed.

CONTRACTS.

There were in the service of the Department on the 30th of June, 1867, 6,376 contractors for the transportation of the mails.

Of mail routes in operation there were 7,743; aggregate length, 203,245 miles; aggregate annual transportation, 78,982,789 miles; aggregate annual cost, $9,336,286; including the compensation of postal railway clerks, route agents, local agents, mail messengers, mail-route messengers and baggage masters in charge of mails, viz.: $1,020,871. The aggregate annual cost was $10,357,157. This service was divided as follows, viz.:

Railroad routes—Length, 34,015 miles; annual transportation, 32,437,900 miles; annual cost, $3,812,600; about 11.75 cents per mile.

Steamboat routes—Length, 15,094 miles; annual transportation, 3,210,740 miles, annual cost, $472,206; about 14.7 cents per mile.

Celerity, certainty and security routes—Length, 153,136 miles; annual transportation, 43,334,149 miles; annual cost, $5,051,480; about 11.65 cents per mile.

The length of routes was increased over the preceding year 22,324 miles; the annual transportation, 7,144,875 miles, and cost $1,705,812; to which add increased cost for railway postal clerks, route, local and other agents, $241,161, makes an aggregate of $1,946,973.

OVERLAND AND TERRITORIAL MAILS.

No changes have been made in the overland California mail since the last annual report, at which time the department was having daily service from the ends of the railroad, by both the Smoky Hill and Platte routes, as far as Denver, where the lines united and formed the single day route via Salt Lake City and Virginia City to the Central Pacific Railroad connection.

During the spring and summer months the complaints as to the manner in which the service was being performed, and the great delay in the arrival of mail from the east at Denver and Salt Lake, were more numerous and pressing than at any time since the present route has been in operation. It was charged that the Indian troubles, complained of by the contractor and given by his agents as an excuse for non-performance of service, were a pretence, and that there was no reason why the mails should not be conveyed regularly and within schedule time. The official reports, however, of General Sherman and other officers of the army, referred by the Secretary of War to this department, proved conclusively that the most serious troubles did exist on the plains, and that there was no safety for either passengers or mails except under ample military escort, which could not be furnished daily. A special agent of the department, lately sent over the route for the express purpose of reporting as to the manner in which the service had been performed during the summer, and also as to its present condition, has, under date of November 4, 1867, made his report, which is accompanied by the affidavit of the postmasters at the principal offices on the route, and also by the statements of several officers commanding military stations on the line. The burden of this proof is summed up as well, perhaps, in the affidavit of the postmaster at Denver as in any of the other papers submitted. He says: "On that portion of the route from Denver to Omaha City, or terminus of railroad, Indian troubles of a serious nature commenced as early as February 16, and, notwithstanding the contractor, supported by the military, put forth every effort in his power to clear the road and keep it open, no mail was received at this office over that route from February 23 to March 2. During the month of March our registers show eighteen failures. From June 8 to September 1 regular trips were made on alternate days, and from that date to the present we have had daily service. I am reliably informed that the delay was, in many instances, caused by loss of stock driven off by hostile Indians, at points where it was impossible to replace it without prolonged delay. This was more especially the case on the route from Denver to Salt Lake City. Late in the winter the Union Pacific Railroad was blockaded by snow, followed soon by high water, which caused another delay of three weeks and the diversion of the mail from the Platte to the Smoky Hill line. From the best information I can obtain the causes of all of the detentions and irregularities complained of were unavoidable on the part of the contractor, and of such a character as to have precluded the possibility of any man or set of men making regular trips over the route, unless securely guarded by an armed force of considerable magnitude." From papers submitted by the contractor to the inspection division, it would appear that from April 1 to August 15, 1867, the Indians robbed him of three hundred and fifty head of stage stock; burned twelve of his stage stations, with large amounts of grain and hay, destroyed three coaches and express wagons, severely wounded several of his passengers, and killed outright thirteen of his most reliable employes.

The Santa Fe route, although more fortunate than the overland, was also besieged by Indians during the greater part of the summer. Several of the stations were robbed of their stock, which, of course, seriously delayed the transmission of mail matter. At this date, however, the route is working well, and the registers show that the service is being performed even within the lately shortened schedule time, which gives great satisfaction to the residents of the entire Territory.

A daily mail having been ordered on the route from Salt Lake to The Dalles, Washington Territory, letters and papers from the east for Northern Oregon and Washington are distributed so as to be forwarded by that line.

POST ROUTE MAPS.

These maps, the general outline of which was suggested by and inaugurated under the administration of Postmaster General Blair, are intended to embrace a system to exhibit of the postal service of the United States, on a plan adapted to keep up with the periodical changes and gradual improvement of the service.

It is needless to do more than refer to the advantages of this graphic mode of representation, for a general view of mail connections, over the tedious reference to books of entry.

Owing to the vast extent of our national domain, and the great number of post offices and routes to be shown, with the requisite amount of detail, such maps can only be compiled in successive groups of States.

During the past year, a map of the mail service in the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, with parts of New York and Maine, has been completed by the topographer, and distributed to postmasters and other agents of the Department, as also to officers in other branches of the public service, and has already secured numerous testimonials to the usefulness of such an official production.

These first demands having been met, copies of the map are for sale from the Department (Second Assistant Postmaster General's Bureau) and from agents in Boston, Portland, New York and Philadelphia.

The next in the series, the map of the State of New York and its immediate connections, is nearly completed by the engraver, and will be issued this winter; and the third map, embracing the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, being well advanced, will follow soon after.

MAIL BAGS, LOCKS AND KEYS.

A table is annexed showing the number, description and cost of mail bags, locks and keys, purchased during the year; the amount expended for mail bags being $80,440, which, though an excess of $28,812 50 over the expenditure of the previous year, is less by $11,275 86 than that of the year next preceding.

RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

There are now in operation in the United States eighteen railway postal routes, extending in the aggregate over four thousand four hundred and thirty-five miles, upon eight hundred and seventy-nine miles of which twice daily service is performed, making a total equal to five thousand three hundred and fourteen miles of railway postal service daily each way. There are employed in this service one hundred and sixty men, as head clerks and clerks, at a cost of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars per annum. It would require to perform this same service by route agents, in the ordinary way, eighty-six men, at salaries of ten hundred and eighty dollars per annum, the compensation now allowed to route agents on first-class routes, making the cost ninety-two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars per annum. Thus:

160 postal clerks cost	$187,900 00
86 route agents would cost	92,880 00
Increased cost of postal clerks over route agents	$95,020 00

But, in making this statement, it is proper to state that the reduction of clerical force in distributing and other large post offices incident to the introduction of the railway postal service should be taken into consideration. It is impossible to give the exact number of clerks saved to those offices; but it is certain that in the force of the Chicago, Cairo, St. Joseph, Buffalo, Washington, Richmond, Memphis, and Chattanooga offices, an aggregate reduction of thirty men has been made; and it is fair to assume that, without the railway postal service, these same offices, instead of decreasing, would have increased their force by the addition of at least thirty. The saving may therefore be set down at sixty men, at an average compensation of $1,000 per annum each, say $60,000 per annum, thus reducing the balance against the railway postal service, as at present in operation and organized, to about $35,000 per annum.

The reduction of labor in the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore offices must, of course, be as much in proportion as the reduction of labor in the offices first mentioned; but, leaving out New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and assuming that the railway postal service on these 5,000 miles is costing $35,000 per annum, or an average of $7 per mile over the ordinary or old route agent service, the fact that twelve, twenty-four, and often forty-eight hours are saved in the transmission of all the mails passing over these 5,000 miles would seem sufficient to justify the increased expenditure.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

STATISTICS.

The aggregate amount of postage upon the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries was $2,441,242 52, an increase of $152,023 22 over the previous year. Of this amount $1,969,605 55 accrued on the correspondence exchanged in the mails with Great Britain, France, Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg and Belgium; $348,303 88 on correspondence exchanged with the British North American provinces, and $123,333 09 on mails transmitted to and from the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China. The United States portion of the postage on correspondence exchanged with Great Britain and the continent of Europe amounted to $871,223 45; with the British North American provinces, $196,848 13; and with the West Indies, &c., $123,333 09, making the total United States postages on foreign mails $1,191,404 67.

The number of letters exchanged with foreign countries (exclusive of the British North American provinces) was 10,298,234, of which 5,312,401 were sent from, and 4,985,833 received in the United States. Of this number 9,442,111 were exchanged with European countries, an increase of 877,264 as compared with the previous year. The estimated number exchanged with the British provinces was 2,806,000, making a total of over 13,100,000 letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries.

The number of newspapers sent to foreign countries (exclusive of the British North American provinces) was 2,956,599, and the number received 1,871,710, making a total of 4,828,482. Of this number 4,418,482 were exchanged with European countries. As no postage accounts are kept with the British provinces, the number of newspapers exchanged between the United States and these provinces cannot be stated, even approximately, although it is known to have been large.

The trans-Atlantic steamship lines employed in the service of foreign governments conveyed mails the postage on which amounted to $1,091,189 55, and those employed in the same service by this Department conveyed mails the postage on which amounted to $878,416.

MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The mail steamship service between the United States and China, authorized by the act of Congress approved February 17, 1865, was commenced on the 1st of January, 1867, by the departure of the steamship Colorado from San Francisco with the mails for Japan and China, and two additional round trips have been performed between San Francisco, Yokohama and Hong Kong by that steamer, departing from San Francisco on the 3d of April and 4th of July, and delivering return mails at that port on the 15th June and 15th September, respectively. The average duration of the three voyages of the Colorado were as follows, viz:

	Days.	Hours.	Min.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	22	17	41
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, including detention at Yokohama	30	11	10
From Yokohama to Hong Kong	6	2	48
From Hong Kong to Yokohama	7	12	46
From Yokohama to San Francisco	21	9	0
From Hong Kong to San Francisco, including detention at Yokohama	30	22	7

The Great Republic and China, built expressly from this service, have been placed upon the line. The Great Republic has just completed her first round voyage, begun at San Francisco September 3, 1867, and ended November 19, 1867, and the China entered on her first voyage from San Francisco on the 14th October, 1867. The contractors expect to have the Japan, the third steamship building for the line, ready for service about the 1st of July, 1868, and the fourth steamship, not yet named, but now on the stocks in a state of forwardness, will likewise be ready for service in January, 1869. They are unable at present to indicate the time of commencing the full monthly service required by the contract.

APPOINTMENTS.

The number of post offices established during the year	1,885
Number discontinued	6,111
Decrease of offices	4,226
Number of post offices in operation on the 30th June, 1866, including suspended offices in the Southern States	29,389
Total number in operation on the 30th June, 1867	25,163
Number of offices subject to appointment by the President	837
Number by the Postmaster General	24,326
Appointments made to fill vacancies by resignation of postmasters	4,065
By removals	3,444
By change of names and sites	135
By death of postmasters	215
By establishment of new offices	1,885
Total number of appointments	9,744
Number of cases acted upon	15,960

A large majority of offices discontinued are in the Southern States, the service at which was suspended by order of the Postmaster General in May, 1861, and were not in operation thereafter, but not regularly discontinued.

These offices were reported by the auditor to the appointment office as having failed to make returns for five years, and their discontinuance recommended as necessary to enable that officer to close the accounts of the late postmasters on the books of his office, and for that reason it was deemed advisable to formally discontinue them.

The free delivery of letters by carriers has been in operation during the past year in forty-seven of the principal cities. The number of carriers employed was 943, at an aggregate compensation of $699,934 34.

This mode of delivery continues to grow in public favor, as is shown by the increase of postage on local matter, the reduction of the number of post office boxes, and the large decrease of advertised letters in several of the cities where the system has been more efficiently conducted. Experience so far justifies the belief that it will supersede the present system of box delivery, increase correspondence, especially in large cities, and not only pay its expenses, but yield a revenue to the Department.

DEAD LETTERS.

The number of letters consigned to the dead letter office during the past fiscal year was 3,619,062 dead domestic letters, partly estimated; 443,786 unmailable letters, chiefly held for non-payment of postage; 179,466 dead letters mailed in foreign countries, and 64,194 letters mailed in the United States, and returned as "dead" from the foreign countries to which they were originally addressed; making a total from all sources of 4,306,508—a decrease of 892,097 letters from the same total as estimated for the previous year.

The whole number of dead letters, of domestic and foreign origin, and returned from the local offices of the United States, was 3,798,528; a decrease of 789,514 as compared with the returns of the previous year; the percentage decrease of such as were of *domestic* origin being about eighteen, while the decrease of such as were of *foreign* origin was only four and one-half per cent.

The whole number of unmailable letters was 443,756, a decrease since last report of 94,337. Of the number received, 7,961 letters were directed to places having no mail service.

The letters received were disposed of according to the regulations governing the classes to which they belonged, as follows:

The number of money letters containing sums of one dollar and upwards was 21,365, enclosing $138,365, of which 668, containing $8,574 56, were registered. There were restored to owners 18,577 letters, containing $127,135 43. The remaining letters have been filed, or are held for future disposition.

The number of money letters containing sums less than one dollar was 13,770, enclosing $3,869 24; of these 10,372, containing $3,485 09, were restored to owners.

The amount of money taken from unclaimed letters, filed prior to July 1, 1867, was $19,914 67; which, together with $5,159 20 realized from the sale of waste paper, amounting to $25,073 87, was deposited in the treasury.

The number of letters enclosing bills of exchange, checks, deeds and other papers, classed as "minor" letters, was 21,262, with a nominal value of $5,109,554 48. Of this class, 19,991 letters were restored to owners.

The number of letters enclosing photographs, jewelry and other articles classed as "property" letters, was 49,386, of which 34,892 were restored to owners.

The public sale of property belonging to this class realized a net amount of $835 05.

The number of Congressional and official letters returned to the proper departments was 17,304.

The number of letters containing stamps and articles of small value was 97,059; returned to owners, 86,679.

The number of foreign letters returned unopened to the countries where they originated was 186,189, and the number received from foreign countries was 64,194.

The number of ordinary letters remailed to writers was 1,977,875; of these, 1,421,871, or 84 per cent, were delivered—fully sustaining the policy of the free return of dead letters to their writers.

It thus appears that of the 4,306,508 letters consigned to the dead letter office during the year, there have been restored to owners 1,611,686; filed and held for future disposition, 18,553, and returned to foreign countries, 186,189, leaving a balance of 2,490,080 indicative of the number that were properly or unavoidably destroyed. Of these, about 1,500,000 were worthless, being mostly circulars and gift or lottery advertisements; 256,004 were sent out but not delivered, leaving about one million without signatures, or so written as to be unintelligible.

During the year, 5,469 written applications for lost letters were received. The number found and forwarded to applicants was 1,110; or about twenty per cent. The registered letters found reached the proportion of nearly ninety per cent, while the proportion for ordinary letters was but five per cent. These results indicate the value of registration, on the one part, and, on the other, that applications for letters having no enclosures are useless.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The whole number of money order post offices now in operation is 1,224, of which 458 have been established since the date of the last annual report. This increase has occurred mainly in the Western and Southern States, where the facilities of the system for the transmission of money appear at present to be most needed.

The number of orders issued during the year was 474,496, of the aggregate value of		$9,229,327 72
The number paid was 461,876, of the value of	$8,977,874 71	
To which is to be added the amount of orders repaid to purchasers	93 366 02	9,071,240 73
Excess of issue over payments		158,086 99

During the previous fiscal year, ending June 30, 1866, the total amount of orders issued was $3,977,259 23, and of orders paid and repaid $3,903,890 22.

A comparison of these amounts with the corresponding transactions of the last fiscal year, as above exhibited, will show that during the latter period the money order business has been more than doubled.

The average sum for which money orders were issued last year was $19 45, an increase over that of the previous year, which was but $16 32.

The number of duplicate orders was 2,069, of which 1,915 were issued as substitutes for originals lost in the mails or otherwise, 141 were in lieu of orders rendered invalid because not presented for payment until more than one year after date, and 13 to replace orders made invalid in consequence of bearing, contrary to law, more than one endorsement.

The receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year, as adjusted and stated by the auditor, were as follows, viz:

RECEIPTS

Fees on money orders issued		$70,888 57
Premium received on exchange		1 00
		$70,889 57

EXPENDITURES.

Commissions to postmasters	$19,835 03	
Clerk hire	2[illegible],048 28	
Remittance lost in the mails	3,562 00	
Incidental expenses for stationery and fixtures	1,183,65	44,628 96
Excess of receipts over expenditures		$26,261 61

—Being the gross amount of revenue derived from the transaction of the money order business. It is proper to state that the cost of the blanks used by postmasters, which are furnished by the Department of Public Printing, is not included in the foregoing statement of expenditures.

To forge or counterfeit a money order is made a penal offence by the act of May 17, 1864. But one instance of this kind has happened since the establishment of the system. A late postmaster abstracted, in June last, fifty-two blank money orders, specially prepared and numbered, from the book which he delivered to his successor, filled them up in the usual manner, so that they appeared to have been duly issued on several postmasters for small sums, and forged upon each the signature of the postmaster. Payment of twenty-nine of these forged orders, to the aggregate amount of $1,322, was obtained on presentation. The fraud was speedily detected and the guilty person was recently convicted of the crime of forgery at the United States Court at Cleveland, Ohio, and duly sentenced to three years' imprisonment and hard labor, and to pay a fine of $500.

By existing law a postmaster at a money order office is not authorized to issue an order payable by himself. Hence money order offices cannot at present be established at the stations or sub-post offices in the large cities, although in some instances these stations furnish ordinary postal facilities to a larger population in their vicinity than that of many considerable towns. It is evident that the convenience of residents within the delivery of such stations would be sensibly promoted if they were allowed to purchase and receive payment of money orders at these stations, instead of being compelled, as now, to resort for such facilities to the central post office of the city. The latter would moreover be relieved, to some extent, of a great and constantly increasing pressure of applicants for the purchase and payment of orders. It would also prove useful in the sparsely settled States, where the county town usually has a money order office, through which, under the proposed modification, small debts could readily be paid in any part of the county by means of money orders issued and payable at the post office in the county town, which is habitually visited by residents of the county.

I would therefore recommend that the law be so far modified as to permit a postmaster to issue orders payable at his own office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is gratifying to be able to state that notwithstanding the increase of expenses of the Department, growing out of the increase of compensation of clerks, agents, and employes of the Department, and increase in the extent and expense of the mail service throughout the country and on the sea, the disbursements were not only kept within the estimates for 1867, but there remained an unexpended balance of over seven hundred thousand dollars to be applied toward the expenses for the current year. So great is the constant demand for increased mail service by the people of the Territories, and to supply the necessities of the older States, and so important is it to

UNITED STATES MAIL.

put into full operation the service in the States lately involved in the rebellion, that a considerable deficiency is estimated for the year 1869. A more detailed statement of anticipated revenues and expenditures will be found in another part of this report. It cannot be anticipated that the revenues of the Department derived from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes, and from other sources, independent of specific appropriations, can equal the necessary expenditures of the Department while the service is being constantly increased, at great cost, to meet the wants of the people in sparsely settled Territories. The faster the new Territories are peopled and their material resources developed, the greater will be the postal revenues coming back to reimburse the Department for its outlays. Until the whole country is well settled by a stable, producing, thrifty population, it cannot be assumed, with certainty, that the Post Office Department can become self-sustaining. New channels of postal communication are opening everywhere, and necessary expenses grow faster than legitimate revenue increases. When the waste country becomes better settled, and the facilities for mail transportation increased and cheapened, as they will be in a very few years, the increase of revenues and comparative decrease of carrying expenses will entirely change the relation of the taxes and resources of the Department, and, at the present rates of postage, it will not only be self-sustaining, but furnish no inconsiderable revenue to the government. There is no appropriation of public money which brings back, directly or indirectly, so large a return to the government and the people as that made in aid of the postal service. Only one other department of the government gets back a revenue anywhere near its expenses, in return for the outlays of public money.

I repeat, also, my recommendation that authority be given to appoint a superintendent of the opening and distribution of dead letters.

The subject of connecting the telegraphic system of the country with the postal service has attracted public attention, and it received, to some extent, the consideration of my predecessor. It has recently transpired that the telegraphic system of Great Britain has been put in charge of the British Post Office Department. It is a matter of very great importance, and its propriety and practicability ought to be thoroughly investigated by Congress. The most efficient mode of examination of the subject, in my judgment, would be the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the working of the new arrangement in Great Britain, and into its feasibility in the United States, and to report to Congress for such action as may be wisely taken.

I am compelled again to call attention to the gross frauds perpetrated upon the Department by violations of the franking privilege, in almost all parts of the country. The *fac simile* franks of different members of Congress are freely used to circulate obscene books and papers, lottery circulars, business cards, &c., and to cover all kinds of business and domestic correspondence of persons not authorized by law to frank mailable matter. Unless something is done speedily by Congress to check this serious mischief, the annual appropriation to cover the transmission of free matter will have to be increased from seven hundred thousand dollars to at least one million of dollars. To avoid the continuance of this serious abuse in the use of the names of members of Congress without their knowledge or consent, I again urge that the law be so changed as to require the written signature of the person exercising the franking privilege upon the matter franked, and, to relieve the heads of departments and bureaus of great labor, that a franking clerk be authorized by law for each department of the government, with the authority to frank all matter pertaining to the department for which he is so appointed.

The commercial enterprises of the people of the United States are carried on to a very large extent by the use of foreign ships. The ocean mail service also is performed to a very great extent by foreign ships. The commercial and postal interests of the country ought to be made aids to each other. We are too dependent upon the enterprises of other peoples in the transaction of our business. Some encouragement ought to be given in some way to our own shipbuilders, and citizens engaged in ocean commerce, to build ships, and buy ships, and own ships, to be used in our own business. It is to be hoped that Congress will relieve labor and shipbuilding materials of taxes and impositions, so that our own ships may be built in our own waters, to bear our commerce and carry our mails. As long as subsidies are paid by other governments to aid in establishing and maintaining lines of ocean steamers to and from European ports, giving them the command of the carrying trade, with comparatively little competition, it is due to the citizens of the United States that like aid should be furnished to American enterprise. This can, in my judgment, be very properly and profitably done by subsidies to lines of steamers already established, or to be established, as a consideration for carrying the ocean mails.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

To the PRESIDENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 1, 1867.

Agreeably to notice received from the Bremen Post Department, the single rate of letter postage between the United States and Schleswig-Holstein, *by Bremen mail*, will hereafter be 15 cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, *prepayment optional.*

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Chief Clerk, P. O. D.

A NEBRASKA POST OFFICE.—In the Far West, where the settlements are thin, it is not possible to establish regular post offices, and therefore a box is affixed to an upright post in the prairie near the traveled road. The post-boy, as he rides along, drops into this box the mail matter for settlers ten miles or more in every direction.—*Exchange Paper.*

It is not necessary to go as far as Nebraska to see such things; but there, there is some excuse for such looseness. By an arrangement between postmasters and the inhabitants in some venerable localities, these boxes are stuck up at cross-roads and elsewhere, in which letters and papers are placed by mail carriers, and they are thus left to the mercy of any dishonest person who comes that way.

People have the right to order their letters put there, and the Department of course is relieved from all responsibility; but the practice is unsafe, and should be discontinued, whether it is inconvenient or not to call at the post office.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1867.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

☞ Our apology for the tardy appearance of the MAIL for this month is to be found in the fact that we were anxious to publish our annual synopsis of the Postmaster General's Report, which, of course, could not be done until after the transmission of the President's Message to Congress.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866], and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **87** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

The Gettysburg Humbug.

"The Gettysburg Asylum Association" publish an advertisement of a lottery or "gift distribution," professedly in aid of an asylum for disabled soldiers, and insert therein a recommendation, signed by Hon. A. W. RANDALL, Postmaster General, that all postmasters should aid the enterprise.

We are authorized by the Postmaster General to say that at the time he was induced to sign this recommendation he believed the enterprise was a praiseworthy one, and intended to aid a noble charity; but that he has become convinced that the scheme has been perverted to fraudulent purposes, and desires to withdraw the recommendation he then made. We will add the advice to postmasters to let this and all other lotteries—charitable or otherwise—severely alone.

The Postmaster General's Report.

On our first page will be found a considerable portion of the Annual Report of the Postmaster General, which shows the affairs of the Department to be in a most gratifying present condition, and progressing encouragingly toward further improvement and efficiency. We have no space at present for extended comment upon the Report, nor is it necessary; but we commend it to the careful attention of all our readers, who will find in it evidence that the management of the postal interests of the country is in hands competent to the task and capable of appreciating its importance as one of the foremost promoters of our national wealth, intelligence and growth.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of October, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Colle'd.
New York	183	1,555,423	423,943	140,063	2,046,188
Philadelphia	136	532,861	250,103	170,829	760,115
Chicago	59	461,185	35,666	90,230	396,938
St. Louis	40	325,486	30,124	111,507	195,628
Boston	54	301,071	80,221	45,107	345,873
Baltimore	53	201,589	31,151	45,496	125,168
Cincinnati	30	172,459	24,743	28,613	122,978
Brooklyn	38	165,841	20,152	34,225	82,596
Cleveland	23	143,969	9,372	42,023	99,576
Albany	21	115,201	8,489	19,664	48,534
Louisville	18	113,531	19,010	22,442	70,341
Washington, D. C.	22	109,040	12,044	30,478	68,340
Detroit	13	106,721	10,825	21,756	74,401
Buffalo	24	98,742	9,217	20,324	78,434
Milwaukee	16	91,368	5,148	24,330	74,861
Syracuse	13	86,734	9,735	27,440	54,418
Memphis	12	83,281	4,877	17,149	75,049
Pittsburg	15	82,043	10,126	25,801	41,728
Newark	21	74,077	9,730	30,939	46,519
Utica	12	63,940	4,140	24,987	48,116
Troy	11	62,793	8,347	14,543	27,034
Williamsburg	6	41,227	2,401	12,047	12,640
Rochester	14	60,263	7,283	20,945	24,219
Providence	11	50,312	5,178	4,071	801
Toledo	9	39,051	1,678	20,738	48,284
Nashville	7	36,404	2,184	13,191	22,473
Jersey City	6	33,940	1,894	9,141	13,022
Charlestown	9	32,163	3,143	6,929	17,087
New Haven	7	30,677	2,891	11,913	19,431
Hartford	7	26,356	1,300	13,152	12,231

New Post Office at Suspension Bridge.

The Government has recently purchased a large building at the eastern end of Suspension Bridge, which is to be re-arranged and remodelled for the use of the Treasury and Post Office Departments. The edifice stands on the bank of the Niagara River, and affords a grand panoramic view of the Canadian dominion on the other side. A liberal but judicious appropriation has been made to carry into effect the plans and designs of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, and the Post Office will soon be in the occupancy of premises admirably adapted to the wants of the community and commensurate with the importance of the locality.

The gallant Major who will preside over this shrine of letters we trust will not feel too proud of his new office. Let him bear his honors meekly, and not be above shaking hands with his old friends as usual.

☞ Postmasters will remember that on and after the FIRST OF JANUARY next the postage on letters to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales will be reduced to *twelve cents per half ounce*, or fraction thereof.

(COMMUNICATIONS.)

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO,
December, 1867.

Those who have traveled much through the Atlantic States during the months of October and November, and have given any attention to the weather, must have been surprised at its extraordinary and frequent changes. There has been every variety of temperature, almost, within the scope of the thermometer. Within the cycle of a day it was nothing unusual to pass from summer's heat to winter's cold—from snow-clad hills to sunny valleys, in which, were it not for the hushed music of birds, and the faded and fallen leaves, those emblems of human decay and death, it would scarcely be believed that spring did not reign eternal. In some localities the rains descended to such an extent as to almost inundate the country, while in others not a drop trickled from the celestial reservoirs to moisten the parched landscape that with bared bosom seemingly yearned to give succor to man and beast.

Big streams shrunk to rivulets, and hitherto never failing rivulets dried up. Wells were waterless, and mills stopped operating; for there was not dammed water enough in the whole region to turn even an old-fashioned flutter wheel. There were hills upon which a man could stand and point to "water, water, everywhere," and in the opposite direction to where there was "not a drop to drink."

One day the air would whirl and whistle through space freighted with ice-barbed arrows; the next it would be as mild and delicious as the spicy breeze that blows soft o'er Ceylon's Isle. On *terra firma*, the highways and byways (not under the control of corporation rings) were buried under a coating of the muddiest of mud or the dustiest of dust, anywhere from two inches to two feet deep. Had such roads existed in early times, when weary pilgrims wandered, staff in hand, from shrine to shrine to pay penance, or perform vows, there would no doubt have been a postponement on account of the weather or a compromise; but in our day it is so common to see "a stick-in-the-mud," or to have "dust thrown in our eyes," that we have grown wary; and if a fellow undertakes to "pad the hoof" from Portland, Maine, to Portland beyond the Rocky Mountains in a given time, and fails to connect, a "cloud of witnesses" could not convince the balance of the world that it was not a "put up" job, for somebody to make a pile out of, no matter if even every limb of the loser were swollen far beyond the compass of small clothes.

I took advantage of all the bright days, however (and there were a good many of them, although the mornings and evenings were gradually creeping closer together, making them shorter and sweeter), to ply my vocation as a general observationist, and to promote as much as possible the usefulness of the new organization (of which I spoke in my last letter), which had honored me with its confidence, and claimed me for its itinerant representative. I saw much which pained me; but I accomplished nothing to increase the popularity of the B. and B. Company, or to enhance the value of the stock.

In the dry districts water was scarcer and more expensive than fluid rye, fluid corn and other burning fluids, and of course its use was *very* limited; while, in the wet sections, to recommend it was absolutely hazardous (to the subscriber); for the skies wept incessantly, and stimulants were essentially and vitally necessary to strengthen the nerves and stiffen the sinews of the already water-soaked individuals for whose welfare our society was so benevolently inclined to labor. Either the weather, or the election, or both, or something else, entirely upset my calculations, and somewhat ruffled my temper; so, rolling up the records I had made, carefully superscribing the package, and ornamenting it with red ribbon and waxen seals, I stowed it away in my baize carpet-bag, and deeming it discreet to wait for a more suitable season, I smothered my grief and determined to devote the balance of my unoccupied time to watching without warning, and hearing and seeing, without being seen, the various officials who passed before me in form as palpable as age, size and salary could be molded into.

On account of old associations post offices had a right to expect, and they received, the lion's share of my attention—and I would here ask, before I forget it, if there is such a work extant as "Keeping a Post Office Made Easy; or, Post Office-ing Without a Master?" If so I am sure I know some functionaries who have studied it carefully and follow its teachings undeviatingly. Pray don't give me any credit for sagacity or originality in making this discovery. Happily the number is limited, and it would be miraculous to avoid some mistakes where so many selections are made.

In our country appointment to office is not contingent on high birth or reached by royal roads, but every citizen has the right to seek for official elevation, and ability, intelligence and influence most generally secure it. But in exceptional cases (such as those to which I have alluded) the attainment of the much coveted and zealously struggled for distinction is followed by a gradual collapse of energy, and the successful incumbent in a half comatose state preaches convincingly to himself the Utopian doctrine that mental and physical labor is a humbug, and relies upon luck and his subordinates to see him through; or, devoted to other pursuits, he regards this office only as an additional source of revenue, and delegates others to perform all the duties except wearing the honors and drawing the compensation.

I do not wish to be understood as intimating that capacity and executive ability are the personal property of such an official, which he carries about with him, and that his office suffers for the want of him when he is absent. Not at all. The smallest in size and the greenest in years in his employ may be able to teach him everything, from the "simple copulation of units to the hidden mysteries of fluxions;" but I do think the closer the head of any establishment watches the details of its business, whether he knows it all or not, the more satisfactory are the results. In a Post Office I think this is peculiarly so. Feeling his responsibility, and having a realizing sense of what is expected of him by his superior officers on the one hand and the community at large on the other, the efficient Postmaster manages his office himself, controls his own affairs, and exercises a dignified and wholesome restraint over his subordinates. He keeps up with the current laws and regulations, and carefully and comprehendingly carries them out. He does not stop to question new orders which are issued from time to time as exigencies arise requiring their promulgation and operation. He does not set up his opinion in his limited territory in opposition to the frequent improvements introduced into the system by the Postmaster General and his assistants, which, while they increase its usefulness and facilities, keep a little in advance of its requirements. In short, he has an abiding faith in the combined judgment which originates, regulates and manages these matters at headquarters; and his good sense teaches him to respect measures which have been matured at the expense of much research and calculation, and the occupation of much valuable time.

Rules are laid down by him, order exists, discipline is observed and a mutual respect is established between him and his assistants which shows itself on all occasions. There is a marked difference of deportment between the gentlemen employed in such an office and those in one that figuratively speaking, ruins itself. A careless postmaster makes careless clerks, and careless clerks sooner or later get into trouble, and when they get into trouble they generally stay there a while—at least, such is the impression among us unofficials.

Of course in very large cities, the offices are proportionately large, and it is impossible for postmasters to personally superintend the details of the business, and the necessity devolves upon them of selecting competent gentlemen to assist in the administration of their duties; but in the regions where I have been traveling, quietly, as all old persons should travel, no such necessity exists, and the inclination to live up to the instructions of the Department is not embarrassed by a sufficient amount of business to prevent its gratification.

MON. TONSON.

The Romance of the Post Office.

Editor U. S. Mail:

I see many articles in your paper giving reproof—which is justly needed—speaking of the trials with, and ignorance of, the people—which is justly true—and answering questions, some of which were so laughably simple that I should think your editor's chair would fall to pieces under the mirth generated by their simplicity. THE MAIL, from the necessity of criticising and correcting continually, has the tone of sternness and rigid discipline. Will you accept a little sentiment and romance dashed in just for relief?

There are touching episodes witnessed by the observing post office clerk that cheer and break the wearying routine, and might be acceptable if collected. Through a post office clerk's hands pass the weal and woe of all human hearts and lives. By observing the general run of letters, without curiosity for particular correspondence, they can very soon trace the whole life of persons; and as their passions and interests crop out in their correspondence the clerk attains an instant sympathy with their joys and sorrows. There is something beautiful in being thus trusted unquestioningly by the community. No word on either side, but a look, a sigh, a smile, shows the clerk the language of the missive, and it is tenderly and carefully dispatched.

Not long since an old lady with patient, pale face appeared at the window day after day with eager eye and tone.

"Is there ever a letter for Mrs. McT?" I always looked, although I knew there were none.

"Indeed, and sure my son must be sick, and he was a good son to me."

She would turn away and move her fingers as if the Ave-Marias were counting through. Each day that eye and tone grow more eager. At last a letter came from the City Hospital, in the fair, plain handwriting of the Sisters of Charity. I handed down the letter when she called; her eye brightened, but mine did not. She gladly seized it and hurried away. In my heart I bade her good-bye for weeks, sure that the night train would bear her to the city.

She came no more. One day I heard the tramp of a long procession, and on inquiring, found that the "good son" was passing, silent and coffined. Thinks I, she will come once more to send money for the coffin—that will be a sacred debt to her. Then I will see her no more; for her friends now all lie under the grave-sod.

The next Monday she sent me $20 to transmit a money order to the undertaker. Last week I spied the blue eyes and white face through the black veil, and went out to hand her the receipt from the city, and say a kind word. She raised her eyes to heaven and clasped her hands, "Yes, I have seen trouble, thank the Lord." There was submission under chastening beyond any consolation of mine. From sympathy acquired by post office experience I almost wove the fate of that woman for four weeks.

If you like, I will come again; for I have a desk full of incidents that transfigure clerkly duty into a world of beauty for me.

SANFORD, ASST.

Answers to Correspondents.

Affixing Stamps to Unpaid Letters received for Delivery.—*H. W., W— I—, West Va.*—The postage on unpaid letters sent to your office for delivery, is charged against your office, and you have to account for the money collected on this charge (sec. 312, paragraph Reg. 1866), therefore if you should affix the proper stamps to such letters you would lose the value of the stamps.

Request Letters, &c.—*D. M., D— P——, Mass.*—1. A statement of the whole number of request letters sent back to the writers during each quarter, is all that is required. (Sec. 399, Reg. 1866.) 2. The items to be included in a Dead Letter Bill can be found in Section 380, Regulations of 1866.

Postage on Lawyers' Brief in Manuscript.—*F. P. C., D——, Ill.*—Postage on such matter must be charged at letter rates. Book manuscripts are held to include only manuscript for *bona fide* books, and not for magazines or newspapers.

Publishers' Exchanges.—*W. A. T., S——, Pa.*—The privilege of publishers exchanging free is limited to one copy of each issue, and exchanges can only be sent free when sent direct from one publisher to another. (Sec. 214, Reg. 1866.)

Mailing Letters on the Cars.—*J. W. R., A——, N. H.*—1. Section 470, Regulations of 1866, makes it the duty of route agents to "receive letters written after the mail has closed, and all way letters prepaid by stamps." Hence we cannot see that there is any objection to a route agent receiving properly pre-paid letters at a station a mile and a half from a Post Office. 2. You cannot forward letters addressed to your office without an order from the person addressed, or from the writer of the letter. You may, however, write to the Postmaster, and inquire, through him, if the party addressed wishes to have his letters forwarded.

Carrying the Mail between a Station and a Post Office, &c.—*J. W. S., M——, N. J.*—1. Apply to the Contract Office, Washington, D. C., for authority to employ a mail messenger, (Sec. 471, Reg. 1866). 2. A cheap, plain desk is all the furniture allowed in "the contingent expenses, but, before purchasing, application should be made to the Auditor's office for directions," &c. (Sec. 323, Reg. 1866).

Franking to Publishers.—*G. H. J., W— P——, Ga.*—Postmasters cannot frank to publishers. If they wish to notify publishers that a paper is not taken out or refused, they should inclose the notice to the Postmaster, to be by him communicated to the publisher (Sec. 392, Reg. 1866).

Advertising Letters.—*P. M., K——, N. Y.*—By regulations appended, act of June 12, 1866, no allowances were to be made after October 1, 1866, for advertising letters, except at first-class offices.

Postage on a Monthly Religious Paper.—*C. R. H., M— S——, Pa.*—Religious papers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages at one cent for four ounces, payable quarterly or yearly, in advance. If sent to Canada, this postage must be paid at the mailing office. (Secs. 202 and 261, Reg. 1866.)

Date of the Postmark on Letters.—*H. S., A——, O.*—Letters must bear the postmark and the date on which the mail containing them is actually sent off. (Sec. 91, reg. 1866). This does not prevent you effectually canceling the stamps immediately after the letters are deposited in the office. It is not necessary that the operation of postmarking and canceling stamps should be done simultaneously.

Postage on Sunday School Papers.—*A. J. P., L——, Pa.*—Such papers, if of small size and issued less frequently than once a week, can be sent to one address at the rate of one cent per four ounces, payable quarterly or yearly in advance. (Sec. 202, Reg. 1866.)

Resignation of Office.—*M. B., V——, N. Y.*—Send your resignation to the Postmaster General, and you will receive instructions how to act.

Photographs.—*L. S. D., S——, O.*—Photographs are included in class 3, and should be so wrapped that the package can be examined without destroying the wrapper; or it will be subject to letter postage.

Numbering Weekly Statements of Money Order Business.—*L. R. R., W——, Mo.*—"Postmasters must be particular to number their accounts consecutively, beginning with No. 1 at the commencement of each year." (Sec. 585, Reg. 1866.)

Forwarding Letters.—*R. Y. W., M——, O.*—By a strict construction of Laws and Regulations, postmasters should not forward letters on their own responsibility, but should wait for orders from those interested. The Act of June 12, 1866, provides that prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded, at the request of the party addressed, from one post office to another without additional postage charge. (See this Act in the MAIL for July, 1866.)

Postage on Package of Transient Papers Addressed to a Postmaster.—*E. B. C., C——, N. Y.*—If a package of transient papers addressed to a Postmaster or to a Post Office, containing other packages or single papers directed to different individuals, reaches a Post Office, postage at transient rates must be collected before delivery from each person addressed. (Sec. 250, Laws 1866.)

Procuring Marking Stamps.—*A. W. P., J—, Miss.*—Application for marking stamps should be made to the Appointment Office, Washington, D. C. (Sec. 14, Reg. 1866.)

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamboat Letters.—*P. M., U.——, Va.*—The master of a steamboat, if under contract to carry the mail, may receive one cent each, and if not under contract with the Department, two cents each from the postmaster in whose office he deposits prepaid letters received by him on the route, and such letters should be delivered to their address without any charge beyond the amount prepaid. But if not prepaid, they should be treated as ship letters, and are chargeable with a postage of six cents if delivered at the office at which the vessel shall arrive, and two cents in addition to the ordinary rate of postage if destined to be conveyed by post to another place. In the latter case, the master of the vessel is entitled to receive two cents a letter. (Sec. 242, Reg. 1866.)

Franking by Deputy Collector.—*W. A. P., I— F——, Iowa.*—Deputy Collectors cannot frank notices to delinquent taxpayers.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of October, 1867.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Greenville,	Hudson,	N. J.
Mt. Salem,	Sussex,	"
Oak Springs,	St. Mary's,	Md.
Mt. Carmel,	Halifax,	Va.
Kerr's Creek,	Rockbridge,	"
Slatersville,	New Kent,	"
Hambaugh's,	Warren,	"
Knob,	Beaver,	Pa.
Whetham,	Clinton,	"
Greenwood,	Jackson,	Fla.
Simmsport,	Avoyelles,	La.
Seelyville,	Vigo,	Ind.
Weston,	McLean,	Ill.
Allen's Store,	Itawamba,	Miss.
Moss Point,	Jackson,	"
Dallas,	Lafayette,	"
Philomath,	Oglethorpe,	Ga.
Pond Spring,	Walker,	"
Jamestown,	Muscogee,	"
Stairfield,	Clinton,	Mo.
Nearman,	Wyandotte,	Kan.
San Simeon,	San Luis Obispo,	Cal.
Cartersville,	Parker,	Texas.
South Cedar,	Jackson,	Kan.
Cecil's,	Umatilla,	Oregon.
Roney,	Hickory,	Mo.
Fort Boyard,	Dona Ana,	N. Mex.
Pinos Altos,	"	"
Glendale,	Washoe,	Nev.
Butte Creek,	Clackamas,	Oregon.
Irving College,	Warren,	Tenn.
Pelham,	Grundy,	"
Rehoboth,	Edgefield,	S. C.
Smith's Ford,	York,	"
Clark's Fork,	"	"
Bruceville,	Bullock,	Ala.
Chepultepec,	Blount,	"
Lewis Station,	Conecuh,	"
Newtonville,	Fayette,	"
Concord,	Lawrence,	"
Mt. Meigs,	Montgomery,	"
Pleasant Grove,	Pickens,	"
Chunnahatchee,	Tallapoosa,	"
Romulus,	Tuscaloosa,	"
Chambers' Valley,	Carroll,	Va.
Denning's,	Carroll,	Md.
New Baltimore,	Somerset,	Pa.
Lakeview,	Montcalm,	Mich.
Home,	Newaygo,	"
Mill Station,	Lapeer,	"
Pontiac,	Huron,	Ohio.
Pond,	Geauga,	"
Wood Dale,	Pierce,	Wis.
North Leeds,	Columbia,	"
Ophir,	Cherokee,	Ga.
Dark Corner,	Campbell,	"
Laurel Hill,	Carroll,	"
Vernon,	Dodge,	Minn.
Sioux Valley,	Union,	Dak.
Lola,	Cherokee,	Kan.
Fort Roach,	Neosho,	"
Walnut Hill,	Panola,	Tex.
Lamar,	Refugio,	"
Parkersburg,	Yell,	Ark.
Fairview,	Greenville,	S. C.
Pine Hill,	Wilcox,	Ala.
Snow Hill,	"	"
Jena,	Tuscaloosa,	"
Mt. Vernon,	Mobile,	"
Bullock,	Coffee,	"
Morrisville,	Calhoun,	"
Coleta,	Clay,	"
Choctaw Corner,	Clark,	"
Aspen Hill,	Giles,	Tenn.
Roller's Bridge,	Benton,	Ark.
Point Peters,	Searcy,	"
Oil Trough,	Independence,	"
Woodlawn,	Ouachito,	"
Ritchieville,	Dinwiddie,	Va.
Isabella,	Ozark,	Mo.
Boonville,	Yadkin,	N. C.
Independence,	Autauga,	Ala.
Sugar Grove,	Pendleton,	W. Va.
Burlington,	Mineral,	"
Great Neck,	Queen's,	N. Y.
Pine Plain,	Allegan,	Mich.
Brandtwood,	Stark,	Ind.
Cedar Tree,	Hernando,	Fla.
Port Dale,	"	"
Standing Pine,	Lake,	Miss.
Graysport,	Yalabusha,	"
O'Neal's,	Amite,	"
Ball's Mills,	Lycoming,	Pa.
Piney Ford,	Crittenden,	Ky.
La Place,	St. Martin's,	La.
North Clymer,	Chautauqua,	N. Y.
Bishop's Store,	Benton,	Mo.
Garretson's Landing,	Jefferson,	Ark.
Union Centre,	Juneau,	Wis.
Orodell,	Union,	Oregon.
Saviersville,	Wyandotte,	Kan.
Crawfordsville,	Crawford,	"
Honey Creek,	McDonald,	Mo.
Ladera,	Iowa,	Iowa.
Letcher,	Bath,	Va.
Neabsco Mills,	Prince William,	"
Sharpsville,	Washington,	Ky.
Green Brier,	Monroe,	Ohio.
Big Savanna,	Dawson,	Ga.
Warsaw,	Forsyth,	"
Carbon Station,	Peoria,	Ill.
Grantsburg,	Johnson,	"
Bahala,	Copiah,	Miss.
Sterling,	Madison,	Mont.
Garfield,	Gallatin,	"
Pigeon River,	Lake,	Minn.
Oshawa,	Osage,	Mo.
Farmer's Station,	Andrew,	"
Vancil's Landing,	Cape Girardeau,	"
Martinsville,	Nacogdoches,	Texas.
Middleton,	Leon,	"
Rainey's Creek,	Coryell,	Pa.
Clifton,	Mason,	W. Va.
Valley Furnace,	Barbour,	"
Brierfield,	Bibb,	Ala.
Eagle Creek,	Bradley,	Ark.
Chambersville,	Calhoun,	"
Nanafalia,	Marengo,	Ala.
Radfordsville,	Perry,	"
High Fall,	Dale,	"
Rural Hill,	Conecuh,	"
Snow Hill,	Greene,	N. C.
Pantego,	Beaufort,	"
North Santee,	Georgetown,	S. C.
Pocotaligo,	Beaufort,	"
Rocky River,	Warren,	Tenn.
Sweet Gum Plains,	Overton,	"
Eureka,	Cross,	Ark.
Summitville,	Coffee,	Tenn.
Barbortown,	Mercer,	N. J.
Holden,	Penobscot,	Me.
Fancy Gap,	Carroll,	Va.
Onest Station,	Wise,	"
Nineveh,	Warren,	"
Cicero,	Defiance,	Ohio.
Wood Grove,	Morgan,	"
Manatee,	Manatee,	Fla.
Manny,	Sabine,	La.
Clifford,	Lapeer,	Mich.
Star Place,	Panola,	Miss.
Saratoga,	Randolph,	Ind.
Huckleberry,	Echols,	Ga.
Culverton,	Hancock,	"
San Antonio,	Taos,	N. Mex.
Chatfield,	Navarro,	Texas.
Cayuse,	Umatilla,	Oregon.
Oloqua,	Cowlitz,	Wash.
Freeport,	Cowlitz,	"
Clear Creek,	Clackamas,	Oregon.
Badger Hill,	Puma,	Iowa.
Democrat,	Buncomb,	N. C.
Hertford,	Perquimons,	"
Osborn's Mill,	Kanawha,	W. Va.
Oakville,	Lawrence,	Ala.
Woodstock,	Tuscaloosa,	"
Frost,	Pocahontas,	W. Va.

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

DISCONTINUED.

Name.	*County and State.*		*Nearest Office.*
Weaver's Mills,	Lancaster,	Pa.	Blue Ball.
Alamutcha,	Lauderdale,	Miss.	Rawsonville.
Brush Creek,	Wayne,	Ill.,	Johnsonville.
Hopewell,	Macon,	Ill.,	Decatur.
Ordino,	Marquette,	Wis.,	Westfield.
Sand Run,	Webster,	W.Va.	Webster, C. H.
Hopefield,	Crittenden,	Ark.,	Memphis, Tenn.
Donelson,	Davidson,	Tenn.,	Nashville.
Orange Station,	Delaware,	Ohio,	Lewis Centre.
Longstreet,	De Soto,	La.,	Mansfield.
Butternut Ridge,	Seneca,	N. Y.,	Clyde.
East Nichols,	Tioga,	N. Y.,	Windham, Pa.
Little River,	Allen,	Ind.,	Fort Wayne.
Uniontown,	Knox,	Ill.,	Douglas.
Coryville,	Kewaunee,	Wis.,	Kewaunee.
New Galena,	Allamakee,	Iowa,	Waukon.
Columbus,	Doniphan,	Kan.,	Troy.
Dry Fork,	Jasper,	Mo.,	Carthage.
Gold Dirt,	Gilpin,	Col.,	South Boulder.
Williamsburg,	Iredell,	N. C.,	Olin.
Rosedale,	Madison,	Ohio,	Mechanicsburg.
Joppe,	Marathon,	Wis.,	Wausau.
Florence,	Goodhue,	Minn.,	Red Wing.
Blue Grass Grove,	Le Sueur,	Minn.,	Cordova.
Diamond,	Washington,	Utah,	St. George.
Canon City,	Lander,	Nev.,	Austin.
Mammoth Cave,	Edmonson,	Ky.,	Cave City.
Walton,	Madison,	Ohio,	Tradersville.
Hooker,	Trempeleau,	Wis.,	Elk Creek.
Rolling Ground,	Crawford,	Wis.,	Hurlbut's Corner.
Tobacco,	Johnson,	Ill.	
York Centre,	Seepage,	Ill.,	Proviso, Cook Co.
East Northfield,	Cook,	Ill.,	Northfield.
McNutt,	Sunflower,	Miss.,	Greenwood.
Holman,	Dearborne,	Ind.,	Sparta.
Apple Grove,	Polk,	Iowa,	Woodville.
Fox Creek,	St. Louis,	Mo.,	Melrose.
Portage des Sioux,	St. Charles,	Mo.,	St. Charles.
Willow Spring,	Russell,	Va.,	Hansonville.
Oil Works,	Greenup,	Ky.,	Greenup, C. H.
Perdues,	Houston,	Ga.,	Macon.
Big Bend,	Greene,	Ill.,	Carrollton.
Copperas Creek,	Fulton,	Ill.,	Canton.
Paxton's Store,	Pike,	Mo.,	Ashley.
Pegram's Station,	Cheatham,	Tenn.,	Kingston Station.
South Dalton,	Coos,	N. H.,	Dalton.
Mountain House,	Grafton,	N. H.,	Campton Village.
Wht. Mtain House,	Coos,	N. H.,	Crawford House.
Chapinville,	Litchfield,	Conn.,	Ashley Falls.
Kinniconick,	Lewis,	Ky.,	Quincy.
Burt,	Cheboygan,	Mich.,	Duncan.
Alverson,	Ingham,	Mich.,	Lansing.
Vedder,	Wyandotte,	Kan.,	Wyandotte.
Coppervale,	Lassen,	Cal.,	Susanville.
La Villa,	Houston,	Minn.,	Rushford.
Grand Springs,	Lawrence,	Mo.,	Chesapeake.
Duffau,	Erath,	Texas,	Stephensville.
Thorn Hill,	Walker,	Ala.,	Littlesville.

Names Changed.

Ouonwa, Louisa, Iowa, to Lotta.
Bodega, Sonoma, Cal., to Sebastopol.
Coffin's Station, Henry, Ind., to Dunreith.
Willow Ball, Coweta, Ga., to Senoia.
Mount Vernon, Nemaha, Neb., to Peru.
Williams Store, Lawrence, Tenn., to Marcella Falls.
Coal Creek, Campbell, Tenn., to Cherry Bottom.
Eaton Station, Wood, W. Va., to Laurel Junction.
Edesville, Kent, Md., to Rees Corners.
Flewellen's Cross Roads, De Soto, Miss., to Independence.
Murone, Fond du Lac, Wis., to North Taycheeda.
Rock Creek, Jefferson, Neb., to Jenkins' Mills.
North Potsdam, St. Lawrence, N. Y., to Potsdam Junction.
Big Creek Station, Saline, Kan., to Hays City.
Millville, Crenshaw, Ala., to Rutledge.

Presidential Appointments.

Hancock, Houghton, Mich., Thomas N. Lee.

Ladies Appointed.

Bucksport Centre, Hancock, Me., Mrs. Mary A. Jones.
Naff's, Franklin, Va., Mrs. Mary S. Naff.
Mt. Carmel, Halifax, Va., Mrs. Martha Hudson.
Slatersville, New Kent, Va., Miss Jennie F. Martin.
Whetham, Clinton, Pa., Miss Gertrude Wrightmeyer.
Hammond, Livingston, La., Miss Hattie A. Whitman.
Jamestown, Muscogee, Ga., Miss M. V. L. Greene.
Palo Pinto, Palo Pinto, Texas, Miss A. E. J. Taylor.
Yanceyville, Caswell, N. C., Mrs. Mary V. Paylor.
Valleytown, Cherokee, N. C., Mrs. M. J. Walker.
Rehoboth, Edgefield, S. C., Miss M. A. Martin.
Chepultepec, Blount, Ala., Miss Orlena E. Stutan.
Lewis Station, Conecuh, Ala., Nancy Slackshoer.
Pleasant Grove, Pickens, Ala., Mrs. Martha B. King.
Greenfield, Nelson, Va., Mrs. Eliza J. Ferguson.
Pond, Geauga, Ohio, Miss Mary E. Olles.
Dark Corner, Campbell, Ga., Mrs. Laura Watson.
Jacksonville, Telfair, Ga., Mrs. C. M. Wilcox.
Fairview, Greenville, S. C., Miss M. J. Savage.
Pine Hill, Wilcox, Ala., Miss Mariette Hicks.
Snow Hill, Wilcox, Ala., Miss M. A. Griffin.
Jena, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jane H. Huffman.
Coleta, Clay, Ala., Miss A. M. Mills.
Choctaw Corner, Clark, Ala., Mrs. Elizabeth Allen.
Newton, Dale, Ala., Mrs. Mary Carter.
Persons, Macon, Ala., Miss Ann Huff.
Roller's Ridge, Benton, Ark., Miss Minerva A. Rodgers.
Ritchieville, Dinwiddie, Va., Elizabeth Brown.
Sugar Grove, Pendleton, W. Va., Betsey Jane Kiser.
Selma, Alleghany, Va., Mrs. Mary Stewart.
Shawneetown, Gallatin, Ill., Sarah E. Edwards.
O'Neal's, Amite, Miss., Joana Waller.
Onargo, Iroquois, Ill., Eliza Jane Groves.
St. Mary's, Vigo, Ind., Mrs. Sarah C. Zoleszio.
Wilson, Wilson, N. C., Mrs. Mary C. Daniels.
Neabsco Mills, Prince William, Va., Miss Martha R. Nash.
Boone's Mills, Franklin, Va., Miss Kittie S. Greer.
Canaan, Gasconade, Mo., Miss Sarah E. Willard.
Nanafalia, Marengo, Ala., Miss Melissa Breckenridge.
Bradfordsville, Perry, Ala., Mrs. Sarah Crow.
Rural Hill, Conecuh, Ala., Mrs. Martha Platt.
Snow Hill, Greene, N. C., Miss Kiddy A. Potter.
Pantego, Beaufort, N. C., Miss Julia A. Windley.
Spring Creek, Madison, N. C., Miss Susan A. Askew.
Jamestown, Guilford, N. C., Minerva T. Mendenhall.
West Alburg, Grand Isle, Vt., Mrs. Phebe Sowles.
Tolland, Hampden, Mass., Miss Jane E. Harrison.
Fork Willis, Cumberland, Va., Miss Ann P. Pettle.
Harris, Louisa, Va., Miss L. V. Harris.
Deanesville, Darke, Ohio, Mrs. Nancy McLaughlin.
Democrat, Buncomb, N. C., Miss Jane A. Carter.
Millville, Crenshaw, Ala., Miss Mary F. Roe.
Woodstock, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Mrs. J. W. Ray.
New Hope Academy, Randolph, N. C., Miss Eliza Sikes.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any questions as to prepayment by this simple criterion.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed Mails. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland or Prince Edward's Island. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of twenty-eight cents up to December 31, 1867, and of sixteen cents on and after January 1, 1868. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany," on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is ten cents per half ounce, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected."

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from publishers) intended to go by mail westward from the western boundary of Kansas, or eastward from the eastern boundary of California, must be prepaid by stamps at *letter postage rates. Sec. 259, P. O. Laws, Edition of* 1866.]

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over four oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 4 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 6 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Napoleon, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every postmaster will be careful never to send a registered letter "direct" when there is a distributing post office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must inclose it in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the postmaster at the first distributing post office on the route, and also send the Return Registered Letter Bill in a common envelope to the same postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the distributing post office.

Postmasters at first-class offices will, of course, note the exception to this rule in their case. Fourth paragraph of General Instructions in regard to registering letters.

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotah, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT NO. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Postage via Bremen or Hamburg Mails.

ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS TO THE COUNTRIES NAMED BELOW.

	Newspapers.	*Periodicals, &c.*
Bremen, by Bremen mail	2 cents each	1 cent per ounce.
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail	"	"
Prussia, Austria and German States } by Bremen or Hamburg	3 "	1½c. "
Lauenburg } by Bremen mail	3 "	1½c. "
by Hamburg mail	3 "	"
Schleswig-Holstein } by Bremen mail	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
by Hamburg mail	3 cents each	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 2c. per 1½ oz.
Sweden	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 4c. per 1½ oz.
Norway	3c. ea. & 3½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Holland	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1c. per 1½ oz.
Russia	3c. ea. & 1c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 1½c. per 1½ oz.
Switzerland	4 cents each	1½c. per oz. & 1c. per 1½ oz.
Italy	5 "	1½c. per oz. & 2c. per 1½ oz.
Turkey	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Greece	3c. ea. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 5½c. per 1½ oz.
Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg	3c. ea. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 2½c. per 1½ oz.
Australia, India and China } via Marseilles	3c. ea. & 9c. per 1½ oz.	1½c. per oz. & 9c. per 1½ oz.
by Bremen or Hamburg mail } via Trieste	3c. ea. & 2c. per ½ oz.	6½c. per oz. & 2c. per ½ oz.

The above charges are, in each case, in full to destination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen or Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg to points of destination. PREPAYMENT REQUIRED.

Rates of Postage

ON PRINTED MATTER TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, URUGUAY AND PARAGUAY, BY THE DIRECT LINES OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH MAIL PACKETS, VIA RIO DE JANEIRO (BRAZIL).

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing		1 oz. or under			4c.
"	"	over 1 oz., and not exceeding		2 oz.,	5c.
"	"	" 2 oz.,	"	3 oz.,	7c.
"	"	" 3 oz.,	"	4 oz.,	8c.
"	"	" 4 oz.,	"	5 oz.,	11c.
"	"	" 5 oz.,	"	6 oz.,	13c.
"	"	" 6 oz.,	"	7 oz.,	14c.
"	"	" 7 oz.,	"	8 oz.,	16c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London each month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London each month.
Australia	via Marseilles	26th	57	13th
do.	Southampton	20th	61	19th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	10th and 26th	34	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	30	2d and 19th
China	Marseilles	10th and 26th	40	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 30th	47	2d and 19th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	10th and 26th	40	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	45	2d and 19th
India	Marseilles and Bombay	3d and 18th	24	6th and 21st
do.	do. Calcutta	10th and 26th	33	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton & Bombay	12th and 27th	29	12th and 27th
do.	do. Calcutta	4th and 20th	33	2d and 19th
Singapore	Marseilles	10th and 26th	42	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	46	2d and 19th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week, and from Boston once every other week.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Portland* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore, *Chicago* and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
" " [Way]	5:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
East Mail		5:00 A. M.
"	1:30 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat]		4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way]	5:00 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
South		7:00 A. M.
" [Way]		4:30 P. M.
"		6:00 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]		10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]	7:00 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 11th, 21st ea. month,		10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown]	7:00 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.		3:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
" [Way]	5:00 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport		2:00 P. M.
Long Island		5:00 A. M.
"		2:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The Post Office opens at 7:30 A. M., and closes at 6:30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 6:30 P. M. to 12 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 6:15, 8 A. M.; 4, 11:30 P. M. [Way] 11 A. M.; 7:45 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 5:30 A. M.; 6, 11:30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 5:45 A. M.; 6, 10:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 8:30, 12:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 7:30 A. M.; 1, 4, 10:30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUINBY'S
Improved Letter Delivery-Case
FOR
POST OFFICES OF ALL CLASSES.

THESE CASES (intended to facilitate the labor and save the time of the postmasters and delivery clerks) have now been in use for four years. The universal testimony of those using them is that it is *unequalled* by any other in use, *economizing both time and labor.* It is in use in very many offices, of different classes, in all of which it has come to be considered as *almost indispensable.* Its compactness renders the cost of its transportation very trifling. Below will be found a few of the many offices in which it may be seen in operation:

New Rochelle, N. Y.	Jersey City, N. J.
Palmyra, "	Elizabethport, "
Green Point, "	Rahway, "
Poughkeepsie, "	Hoboken, "
Lancaster, Ohio,	Bergen, "
Circleville, "	Hudson City, "
Oil City, Pa.	Elizabeth, "
Pithole City, "	Lincoln, Ill.
Williamsport, "	Pekin, "
Franklin, "	Tarrytown, N. Y.
Shaffer Farm, "	Newburg, "
Alleghany, "	Hudson, "
Allentown, "	Amsterdam, "
Easton, "	Waterloo, "

Valparaiso, Ind.

These cases are made in three different sizes, $24, $30 and $35 each.

Manufactured and for sale by

REUBEN QUINBY,
Postmaster,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

N. B.—Postmasters in the Western States will be supplied by applying to JOHN H. QUINBY, Princeton, Ill. tf

POST ROUTE MAPS.

THE OFFICIAL POST ROUTE MAP
OF THE
NEW ENGLAND STATES

Is now on Sale to the General Public.

PRICES.

Unbacked	$4 00
Backed with muslin, with edges bound	5 00
Mounted on rollers and varnished	6 00

Maps of other States, separately or in groups, are in preparation.

These Maps may be procured, at the above prices, from

SECOND ASSIST. POSTMASTER GENERAL,
P. O. Dept., Washington, D. C.,

Or from the Sale Agents in

NEW YORK, N. Y., D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington Street.

PORTLAND, Me., Bailey & Noyes, Exchange Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth Street. Oct. '67 tf.

MAILS TO ST. THOMAS, THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS AND BRAZILS.

By the regular Mail Steamers of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, sailing from New York, on the 22d of every month. All mail matter should be prepaid. Letters ten cents half ounce. Newspapers at two cents four ounces.

Arrive at St. Thomas, 29th; Para, Brazil, 8th; Pernambuco, 15th; Bahia, 17th; Rio de Janeiro, 20th.

Mails for Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay and Buenos Ayres, forwarded from Rio de Janeiro.

Mails for Antigua, Barbadoes, Demarara, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Tampico, Trinidad, and all other West India Islands, forwarded from St. Thomas. Aug. '67, tf.

Important to Postmasters.
IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail; if sent by Mail, Letter Postage to be added.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

March '67, tf.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY & SON,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continue to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices (besides other matters) at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

TO POSTMASTERS.
COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor, and also readily to make returns of these postages in your Quarterly Account Current.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets $1.50
For fifteen sheets 2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1,000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

COMMENDATIONS FROM POSTMASTERS.

P. O., OLEAN, N. Y.—"I consider it indispensable to the correct keeping of the Paper and Box Rent Accounts according to Postal Law; its simplicity and the facility with which these accounts are kept by your system, renders it a benefaction to postmasters."

P. O., ORONO, ME.—"For cheapness, certainty and simplicity, I think it unsurpassed by any work which I have seen, and is fully adapted to a ready compliance with the requirements of Postal Law and Regulations. I would earnestly recommend it to all Country Postmasters who wish to avoid the perplexity of keeping Newspaper and Box Rent Accounts, and I think if once used, no Postmaster would be without it."

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Vineland P. O., N. J. Aug '67.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—DECEMBER, 1867.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quar. ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspapers.	Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets, per ounce.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco		10	2	‡
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton		33	4	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Adrianople (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		
Africa (West Coast), British mail		33	4	
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail		*35	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*30		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt		21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	‡
Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Antivari (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Argentine Republic, via England		45	4	
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	|	|
Ascension, via England		45	4	
Aspinwall		10	2	‡
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do via Panama		22	6	§
do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry)	*30	*60		‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55	¶	¶
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml.	*21	*42		
Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal	29	37	8	
do French mail	*27	*54	3	‡
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		5	2	‡
Bankok, Siam, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do do via Marseilles	51	57	8	
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		45	4	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Belgium, French mail	*21	*42		
do closed mail, via England		*27	5	5
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18		
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	2	
do do do by British packet.		5	2	
Belgrade do do by American pkt.		21	7	
do do do by British packet.		5	7	
do by French mail	*21	*43		
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax		10	2	
Beyrout (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	3	‡
Bogota, New Granada		18	6	§
Bolivia		34	6	§
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail	30	60		
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Brazils, via England		45	4	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux.	*33	*66		
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.		10	2	‡
Bremen, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen mail		*10	¶	¶
do Hamburg mail		*15	3	1
do French mail	*21	*42		
Brunswick, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Buenaventura		18	6	4
Buenos Ayres, via England		45	4	
do Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	|	|
Caiffa, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
Canada, any distance		*10	2	‡
Canary Islands, via England	33	45	6	
Candia, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British packet.		5	4	
Canea, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton.		45	8	
do do do Marseilles		53	8	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	4	
do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60		
Carthagena		18	6	§
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	6	
do do do by British packet.		5	6	
do French mail	30	60		
do British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Chili, British mail, via Panama		34	6	§
China, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml, via Marseilles & Suez		37	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
do via San Francisco		10	2	‡
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (See Turkey).				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Corsica, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	*15	*30		
Costa Rica		10	2	‡
Cuba		10	2	‡
Curacoa, via England		45	4	
Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42	2	‡
Dardanelles (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Denmark, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	9	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Durazzo (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		
East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.		21	6	
do do by British packet		5	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez		37	¶	¶
do by Bremen or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste		55	¶	¶
do French mail	30	60		
do (Brit. Farther Ind.), by Prus. clos. ml.		35	15	
do (All other places in and beyond East Indies), by Prussian closed mail		59	13	
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama		34	6	§
Egypt (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), British mail, via Marseilles	33	45	6	
do (except Alexandria), Prus. closed mail		35	11	
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do do French mail	30	60	2	‡
{To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.}				
England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales		*24	2	†
Falkland Islands, via England		33	4	
France	*15	*30	2	‡
Frankfort, French mail	*21	*42		
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Galatz, Prussian closed mail		*33		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt		21	2	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Gallipoli (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Gambia, via England		33	4	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c)		*30	6	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Gibraltar French mail	21	42		
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.		21	4	1
do do by British packet		5	4	1
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*35	¶	¶
Great Britain and Ireland		*24	2	†
Greece, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38	14	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*35	¶	¶
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.		21	4	
do do do by British pkt.		5	4	
Guadaloupe		18	4	
Guatemala		10	2	‡
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail		10	¶	¶
do Bremen mail		*15	3	1
do Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do French mail	*21	*42		
Hanover, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*43		
Havana (See Cuba)				
Heligoland, Island of, by Brit. mail, in Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do in Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do do via England, by private ship.		33	4	
Holland, French mail	*21	*42		
do via England		*27		
do by American packet, via Belgium		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
Honduras		34	6	
Hong Kong, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
do by French mail	30	60		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30		
do Prussian closed mail		35	10	
do via San Francisco		10	2	‡
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60		
do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45	8	
Ineboli (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60		
do Prussian closed mail		*38		
do British mail, via England	35	39	4	
Italy—See Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies				
Janina (See Turkey), by French mail	*30	*60		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Jaffa (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		
do open British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do do by British packet		5	2	
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do Prussian closed mail		59		
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60		
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do via San Francisco		10	2	‡
Jerusalem (See Turkey), British mail		35	4	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60		
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail		53		
Larnica (See Turkey), by French mail	*30	*60		
Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.)		*33	6	
do by Breman mail		*16	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
Latakia (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Liberia, British mail		33	4	
Lombardy, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Lubec, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Lucca, French mail	*21	*42		
Luxemburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Madeira, Island of, via England	29	37	4	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60		
Majorca, British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., Am. pkt		21	4	
do do do British packet		5	4	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Martinique, via England		29	4	
Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Mexico		10	2	‡
Mecklenburg (Strelitz and Schwerin), Pr. cl'd ml.		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French ml.	*21	*42		
Messina, Prussian closed mail		38	11	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Minorca, by British mail		33	6	
do French mail	21	42		
Mitylene (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		
Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Moldavia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32		
do French mail	*30	*60		
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do via Marseilles		53	10	
do French mail		60		
Montevideo, via England		45	4	
do Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	|	|
Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		28	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail		*24	¶	¶
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.		5	2	‡
Natal, British mail, via Southampton		45	8	
do do Marseilles		53	8	
Netherlands, The, French mail	*21	*42		
do via England		*27		
do by American packet, via Belg.		*17	4	3
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*18	¶	¶
New Brunswick		*10	2	‡
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)		10	2	‡
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama)		18	6	
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	*30	*60		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		33	6	
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do via Panama		22	6	
do French mail	*30	*60		
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama		10	2	‡
do Gulf Coast of		34	6	
Nice, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Norway, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.)		*43	13	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*26	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		
Nova Scotia—(*15c. if over 3,000 miles)		*10	2	‡
Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
do by Bremen mail		*13	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Panama		10	2	‡
Paraguay, British mail, via England		45	4	
do by Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	16	25	|	|
Parma, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Penang, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
do French mail	30	60		
Peru, British mail, via Panama		34	6	§
Phillipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Placentia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	
Placentia, by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
do French mail	27	54		
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60		
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60		
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana or San Juan		18	4	
Port Said (Egypt), by French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Portugal, British mail, via England	33	45	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		25	¶	¶
do by French mail	*27	*54	2	‡
Prevesa (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		‡
Prince Edward's Island—(under 3,000 miles)		*10	2	
Prussia, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*42		
Rhodes (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail		44	12	
do do French mail	*27	*54	3	‡
do do Bremen or Hamburg ml.		24	¶	¶
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42		
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.)		*37	8	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*20	¶	¶
do French mail	*30	*60		
Rustchuck (See Turkey), by French mail	*30	*60		
Salonica, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
Samsoun, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco		10	2	‡
Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Savoy, District of	*15	*30	2	‡
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*21	*43		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do do Fr. mail	*21	*43		
Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do do when prepaid		28		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do do French mail	*21	*42		
Schleswig Holstein, by Bremen mail		*15	¶	¶
do by Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
do French mail	*27	*54		
do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	6	
Scio, by French mail	*30	*60		
Scutari (Asia), Prussian closed mail		35		
do do French mail	30	60		
do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
Seres (See Turkey), by French mail	*30	*60		
Servia, by Prussian closed mail		35		
do (except Belgrade), Fh. mail, via Austria	21	43	2	‡
Siam, British mail, via Marseilles		53	8	
do do via Southampton		45	6	
Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail		47	11	
do do French mail	*21	*42		
do do open mail, via Lon. by Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt.		21		
do do do by British packet		5		
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
Smyrna, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	1
Sophia (See Turkey), by French mail	*30	*60		
Spain, British mail, by American packet		21	2	
do do by British packet		5	2	
do French mail	21	42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*25	¶	¶
St. Helena, via England		45	4	
St. Thomas, via Havana		18	4	
do Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.		10	2	‡
Sulina (See Turkey), French mail	*30	60	2	‡
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		45	6	
do do via Marseilles		53	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Sweden, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 34c.)		*38	10	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*21	¶	¶
do French mail	*33	*66		
Switzerland, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 33c.)		*35	9	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*19	¶	¶
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. packet	33	45	6	
do French mail	30	60	2	‡
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60		
Tchesme, Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt.		21	4	
do do do by Brit. pkt.		5	4	
Tenedos, do do by Amer pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prussian closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60		
Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt.		21		
do do do by British pkt.		5		
do Prus. closed mail (See Turkey)				
do French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tultcha (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
Tunis, French mail	*30	*60	2	‡
do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.	33	45	4	
TURKEY (Europ. & Asiatic), *by Prus. closed mail*				
a. Alexandretta, Latakia, Merseni & Tripoli (Syria)		35		
b. Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavalia, Constantinople, Czernawoda, Candia, Canea, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendgi, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopoli, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Velona, Varna and Volo		*35		
c. All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), by Prussian closed mail		35		
(Newspapers to Turkey by Prussian closed mail, via Jerusalem, 14c. ea.; via Trieste, 11c. ea.)				
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:				
By Bremen or Hamburg mail		*32	¶	¶
Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt		21	2	
do do by British pkt		5	2	
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42		
Turk's Island		10	2	
Tuscany, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.)		*42	11	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	|	|
do British mail, via England		45	4	
Velona (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60		
Vancouver's Island		10	2	
Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampton		33	6	‡
do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do French mail	30	60		
Varna (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	
do open mail, via Lond., by American packet		21	4	‡
do do do by British packet		5	4	
Venetian States, P. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.)		*30	11	
do French mail	*27	*54	2	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		*24	¶	¶
Venezuela, British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	
do by American Ven. packet		10	8	
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. m. via Southampton		33	6	
do do do via Marseilles	39	45	8	
do do French mail	*30	*60		
Volo (See Turkey), French mail	*30	*60	2	
West Indies, British and Danish, Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.		10	2	‡
do British, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4	
Wallachia, Prussian closed mail		28	6	‡
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail		30	¶	¶
Wurtemberg, Prussian closed mail		*30	6	
do do when prepaid		28		
do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt.		21	2	
do do do in Brit. pkt.		5	2	
do French mail	*21	*42		
do Bremen or Hamburg mail		*15	¶	¶
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60		

‡ Book packets, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; patterns and samples of merchandise, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.
† Pamphlets, Magazines and other printed matter, 2 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.
¶ For postage on Newspapers and Periodicals by this route, see Table on inside page.
§ Pamphlets and Periodicals, 10 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.
| See Table on inside page.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH N. AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | *10c. when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. *15c. when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepaym't optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is 2 cts. each.

RULES FOR RATING LETTERS, &c.

1. IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Letters exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or addressed to British Colonies and foreign countries, for transmission in the open mail via England, are charged with United States and British postage, at a single rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof, the same as domestic letters.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England, "via Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas, Philippine Islands, which are rated at 8 cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single rate is 12 cents per quarter oz.

2. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRENCH MAILS.—Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the rate of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce, or fractional part of a quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent, via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, others than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia (except Belgrade), Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of payment to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, is Benobia; to Servia (except Belgrade), Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria," the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries, via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of designation.

3. IN THE MAILS TO PRUSSIA, OR TO BELGIUM.—Letters in the United States and Prussian closed mails, and in the mails exchanged with Belgium, are charged with single rate of postage if not exceeding half an ounce in weight; double rate if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, for greater weights, *charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce.* As this scale of progression differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is required to prevent mistakes.

4. IN THE MAILS TO BREMEN, OR TO HAMBURG, &C. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg; and letters addressed to the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian Closed Mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, &c.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction, "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in the French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed, "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed, "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent "via France;" otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool, by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of December, 1867.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Nassau	Gt. Brit.	2	Havana, W. I. and Nassau.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	3	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	5	Havana and West Indies.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	5	Europe via South'n & Brem.
Dales	U. S.	7	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard	Gr. Brit.	11	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11	South Pacific, New Zealand, Kingston, Ja., Australia, &c.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	12	Europe via South'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	12	Havana.
Hamburg	U. S.	14	Europe via South. & Hamb.
Dales	U. S.	14	Ireland via Queenstown.
French	France	14	French mail via Brest.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	17	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	13	Havana.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	19	Europe via Southampton & Bremen.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	South Pacific and Central America.
Dales	U. S.	21	Europe via Liverpool.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Argentine Confederation, St. Thomas, Brazil, and the West Indies.
Cunard	Gt. Brit.	25	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	26	Havana.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	26	Europe via Southampton & Bremen.
Hamburg	U. S.	28	Europe via Southampton & Hamburg.
Dales	U. S.	28	Ireland via Queenstown.
French	France	28	French mail via Brest.
†Cunard	Gt. Brit.	31	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	31	South Pacific and Central America.
S. F'cisco	U. S.	5	Nicaragua.
Alabama	U. S.	11	St. Thomas and West Indies.

EXTRA MAIL DAY.—The N. German Lloyd (Bremen) Line of Steamers will depart every Thursday, on and after the 21st of March, with the mails for Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

A closed mail, consisting of letters and newspapers for States and cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office tri-weekly.

† Leave Boston on the day following.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VIII., NO. 4. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1868. WHOLE NO. 88.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the months of November and December, 1867.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County	State.
Harbertown,	Mercer,	N. J.
Holden,	Penobscot,	Me.
Fancy Gap,	Carroll,	Va.
Guest Station,	Wise,	"
Nineveh,	Warren,	"
Cicero,	Defiance,	Ohio.
Wood Grove,	Morgan,	Ohio.
Manatee,	Manatee,	"
Manny,	Sabine,	La.
Clifford,	Lapeer,	Mich.
Star Place,	Panola,	Miss.
Saratoga,	Randolph,	Ind.
Huckleberry,	Echols,	Ga.
Culverton,	Hancock,	"
San Antonio,	Taos,	N. Mex.
Chatfield,	Navarro,	Texas.
Cayuse,	Umatilla,	Oregon.
Clear Creek,	Clackamas,	"
Oloqua,	Cowlitz,	Wash.
Freeport,	"	"
Badger Hill,	Tama,	Iowa.
Apple Grove,	Polk,	"
Democrat,	Buncomb,	N. C.
Hertford,	Perquimons	"
Pungo Creek,	Beaufort,	"
Osborn's Mill,	Kanawha,	W. Va.
Frost,	Pocahontas,	"
Oakville,	Lawrence,	Ala.
Millville,	Crenshaw,	"
Woodstock,	Tuskaloosa,	"
Yokum Station,	Lee,	Va.
Zion's Mills,	"	"
Accokeek,	Stafford,	"
Stevenson Station,	Baltimore,	Md.
Fairview,	Washington,	"
Richland Centre,	Bucks,	Pa.
Ion,	Morehouse,	La.
Ouachita City,	Union,	"
Burham,	Columbia,	Fla.
Hart's Roads,	Nassau,	"
Dye,	Martin,	Ind.
Little River,	Allen,	"
Lodi,	Coweta,	Ga.
Rotherwood,	Carroll,	"
Cairo,	Decatur,	"
Amandaville,	Hart,	"
Mercer,	Attala,	Miss.
Oakville,	Napa,	Cal.
Kemper City,	Victoria,	Texas.
Savannah,	Red River,	"
Hudson,	Bates,	Mo.
Bradleyville,	Taney,	"
Morning Sun,	Poinsett,	Ark.
Pastoria,	Jefferson,	"
Roseville,	Franklin,	"
Moro Bay,	Bradley,	"
Huddleston,	Pike,	"
Two Lick Run,	Braxton,	W. Va.
Falling Water,	Berkley,	
Texas,	Tucker,	"
Lamar,	Randolph,	Ala.
Hoker Bluffs,	Cherokee,	"
Widemane,	Abbeville,	S. C.
Rock Mills,	Anderson,	"
Fairmount,	Somerset,	Md.
Hollywood,	St. Marys,	"
Pound,	Wise,	Va.
Centenary,	Buckingham,	"
Bay Port,	Hernando,	Fla.
Cato,	Rankin,	Miss.
Coosa Bend,	Floyd,	Ga.
Camp Watson,	Grant,	Oregon.
Howard,	Nemaha,	Neb.
Hallesburgh,	Houston,	Texas.
Midway,	Madison,	"
Simpsonville,	Upshur,	"
Americus,	Montgomery,	Mo.
Fox Creek,	St. Louis,	"
Beech Woods,	Newton,	Ark.
Fair Play,	Hot Springs,	"
Red Mound,	Henderson,	Tenn.
Goodgoin's Factory,	Laurens,	S. C.
Sunbury,	Gates,	N. C.
Arbacoochee,	Cleburne,	Ala.
Bethel,	Wilcox,	"
Chalk Bluff,	Marion,	"
Killabee,	Clay,	"
Mountain Home,	Lawrence,	"
Montana,	Warren,	N. J.
Churchland,	Norfolk,	Va.
Brandon Point,	Prince George,	"
Nisbet,	Lycoming,	Pa.
Derry Station,	Westmoreland,	"
Howe's Cave,	Schoharie,	N. Y.
Lone Well,	Union,	La.
Coleeville,	Bossier,	"
Youngstown,	Vigo,	Ind.
Powers,	Jay,	"
Kankakee,	Stark,	"
Sugar Valley,	Gordon,	Ga.
Wilburville,	Macon,	"
Forest City,	Wood,	Wis.
Greystone,	Wilson,	Kan.
Bleakwood,	Newton,	Texas.
Eight Mile Creek,	Harrison,	"
Magazine,	Scott,	Ark.
Spring Bluff,	Choctaw Nation,	"
Oppelo,	Perry,	"
Falcon,	Columbia	"
Flat Rock,	Lewis,	Tenn.
Walnut Hills,	Tallapoosa,	Ala.
Clay Hill,	Marengo,	"
Craigsville,	Gaston,	N. C.
Conjock,	Currituck,	"
Poplar Branch,	"	"
Hebron,	Spartanburg.	S. C.
Little Creek,	Pike,	Ky.
Warsaw,	Franklin,	La.
Brushville,	Waushara,	Wis.
Stephen's Depot,	Boone,	Mo.
Benfils Station,	St. Louis,	"
Little Compton,	Carroll,	"
St. Patrick,	Clarke,	"
Bald Hills.	Klamath,	Cal.
Paradise,	Stanislaus,	"
New Market,	Scott,	Minn.
Cascade,	Olmstead,	"
Swansea,	Lincoln,	"
Caldwell's Store.	Leon,	Texas.
Round Lake,	Gonzales,	"
Ivy Bluff,	Hickman,	Tenn.
Easton,	Weber,	U. Ter.
Dillon,	Phelps,	Mo.
Mendon,	El Dorado,	Cal.
Grapeville,	Westmoreland,	Pa.
Helstersberg.	Fayette,	"
North Prairie,	Stearns,	Minn.
Scandia,	Stevens,	"
Mill Bend,	Green,	Tenn.
Jessup's Station,	Parke,	Ind.
Yorkville,	Bladen,	N. C.
Bunn's Store,	Caroline,	Va.
Cross Anchor,	Green,	Tenn.
Van Hill,	"	"
Friend's Station,	Jefferson,	Montana
Silver City,	Edgerton,	Texas.
Etna,	Smith,	Ky.
Elmwood,	Christian,	Montana
Willow Creek,	Madison,	W. Ter.
Hoquiam,	Chehalis,	U. Ter.
Bloomington,	Richland,	"
Fish Haven,	"	"
Liberty,	"	"
Paris,	"	"
St. Charles,	"	"
Bennington,	"	"
Echo City,	Summit,	"
Sherman,	Santa Clara.	Cal.
Peeled Chestnut,	White,	Tenn.
Bay Settlement,	Brown,	Wis.
Randall,	Cuyahoga,	Ohio.
West Campbell,	Ionia,	Mich.
Iron Station,	Lincoln,	N. C.
Kirkpatrick's Mills.	Hawkins,	Tenn.
Little Blue,	Jefferson,	Neb.
Portage,	Box Elder,	U. Ter.
Merceyville,	Macon,	Mo.
Clarion,	Wright,	Iowa.
Winn,	Isabella,	Mich.
Cedarville,	Allen,	Ind.
Lowmansville,	Lawrence,	Ky.
Quality Hill,	Bossier,	La.
Bad River,	Gratiot,	Mich.
Onion Creek,	Travis,	Texas.
Marmion,	Hardin,	Tenn.
Rego,	Orange,	Ind.
Cedar Lane,	Green,	Tenn.
Dalton,	Chariton,	Mo.
Levanna,	Brown,	Ohio.
Lusk's Springs,	Parke,	Ind.
La Rue,	Madison,	Ark.
Coast Fork,	Lane,	Oregon.
Upland,	Grant,	Ind.
Ellendale,	Sussex,	Del.
Wadesville,	Wood,	W. Va.
Union Mills,	Pleasants,	"
Galena,	Dodge,	Neb.
Busley,	Newaygo,	Mich.

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

Name.	County and State.		Nearest Office.
South Dalton,	Coos,	N. H.,	Dalton.
Mountain House,	Grafton,	"	Campton Village.
White Mt'n House,	Coos,	"	Crawford House.
Chapinville,	Litchfield,	Ct.,	Ashley Falls.
Kinnieonick,	Lewis,	Ky.,	Quincy.
Chalk Level	Hopkins,	"	Madisonville.
Sart.	Sheboygan,	Mich.,	Duncan.
Alverson,	Ingham,	"	Lansing.
Cherry Hill,	Wayne,	"	Ypsilanti.
Emmans,	Wabash,	Ind.,	Wabash.
Vedder,	Wyandotte,	Kan.,	Wyandotte.
Charleston,	Doniphan,		Troy.
Coppervale,	Lassen,	Cal.,	Susanville.
La Villa,	Houston,	Minn.,	Rushford.
Grand Springs,	Lawrence,	Mo.,	Chesapeake.
Duffau,	Erath,	Tex.,	Stephensville.
Thoro Hill,	Walker.	Ala.,	Littlesville.
Berkleys,	Somerset.	Pa.,	Turner's Store
Clear Creek,	Knox.	Ky.,	Barbourville.
Aralia,	Lawrence,	O.,	Waterloo.
Houseville,	Lewis,	N. Y.,	Martinsburg.
Red Bank,	Saline,	Ill.,	Galatia.
Greenville,	Beaver,	Utah	Beaver.
Franklin,	Douglas,	Kan.,	Lawrence.
Sewee,	Meigs,	Tenn.,	Decatur.
Pine Grove,	Worcester,	Md.,	Salisbury.
Utona,	Butler,	Pa.,	Annandale.
Loretto,	Essex,	Va.,	Port Royal, Caroline Co.
Horatio,	Darke,	O.,	Pikeville.
Symmes,	Hamilton	"	Loveland.
Helena,	Iowa,	Wis.,	Helena Station.
Somerville,	Crawford,	"	Bell Centre.
Valley,	Stark,	Ill.,	Wyoming.
New Prospect,	Forsyth,	Ga.,	Dahlonega, Lumpkin Co.
Morris Station,	Quitman	"	Eufaula.
Kilrush,	Montgomery,	Mo.,	Prise's Branch,
Plue Bluff,	Pulaski,	"	Waynesville.
East Argentine,	Clear Creek,	Col.,	Georgetown.
Grayson,	Crittenden,	Ark.,	Marion.
Collegeville,	Saline,	"	Little Rock.
Poplar Neck,	Nelson,	Ky.,	Bardstown.
Penick,	Marion,		Lebanon.
North Cambridge,	Washington,	N. Y.,	Whitehall.
Cross Creek,	Jefferson,	O.,	Fair Play,
Elm,	Knox,	Ind.,	Vincennes.
Milton,	Dodge,	Minn.,	Mantorville.
Hickory Port,	Grundy,	Mo.,	Edinburgh.
De Bruin,	Pulaski,		Waynesville,
Farewell Bend.	Baker,	Oregon,	Weiser Ranch, Id.
Lakeland,	Gonzales,	Tex.,	Moulton.
Mennon,	Marion,	Iowa,	Bennington.
Hot Springs,	San Luis Obispo,	Cal.,	San Luis Obispo.
Milton,	Rutherford,	Tenn.,	Murfreesboro'.
Mecklinburg,	Knox,	"	Oap Creek.
Pleasant Point,	Daviess,	Ky.,	Owensboro',
Dover,	Lenawee,	Mich.,	Clayton.
Weller,	Henry,	Ill.,	Bishop Hill.
Raneysburg,	Washington,	"	Elkhorn.
Prairie Station,	Monroe,	Miss.,	Aberdeen.
Haverhill,	Olmstead,	Minn.,	Rochester.
Ewald,	Faribault,	"	Blue Earth City.
Waterford,	Jackson,	Iowa,	Mill Rock.
Blue Eagle,	Clay,	Mo.,	Liberty.
Wea,	Miami,	Kan.,	Lodi.
American Ranch,	Weld,	Col.,	Latham.
Living Springs,	Arapahoe,	"	Denver.
La Plata City,	Churchill,	Nev.,	Stillwater.
Grainland.	Butte,	Cal.,	Chico.
Warner's Ranch,	San Diego,	"	San Bernardino.
Dover,	Pope,	Ark.	Clarksville.
Freeo,	Ouachita,	"	Camden.
Crab Orchard,	Cumberland.	Tenn.,	Crossville.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Missouri Town,	St. Charles,	Mo.
Pond,	Geauga,	Ohio.
Ayres' Point,	Washington,	Ill.
Florida,	Chicot,	Ark.
Parrow's Mill,	Mason,	Ky.
~~Seven Islands,~~	~~Knox,~~	~~Tenn~~
Kettle Creek,	Ocean,	N. J.
Potterstown,	Hunterdon,	"
Adrian,	Armstrong,	Pa.
North Albany,	Oxford,	Me.
Burr Oak,	Mercer,	Mo.
Rectortown Station,	Fauquier,	Va.
Robertsville,	Beaufort,	S. C.
Greensport,	St. Clair,	Ala.
Wightman's Mills,	Jefferson,	Ark.
National Military Asylum,	Milwaukee.	Wis.
Maulden,	Jackson,	Ky.
New Madison,	Wabash,	Ind.
Highland Nurseries,	Schuyler,	N. Y
St. Regis Lake,	Franklin,	"
Haney Valley,	Crawford.	Wis.
Malden,	Polk,	"
Hampden,	Columbia.	"
Preparation,	Monona,	Iowa.
Lima,	Humboldt,	Nevada.
West Limington.	York,	Me.
Thompsonville,	Rockingham,	N. C.
George's Creek,	Pickens,	S. C.
Centre,	Talbot,	Ga.
Sumption Prairie,	St. Joseph,	Ind.
Spring Grove,	Surry,	Va.
Langley,	Fairfax,	"
Whitefield,	Marshall,	Ill.
Lease's Grove.	Mason,	"
Wanda,	Madison,	"
Herman's Store,	Washington,	"
Black Mountain,	McDowell.	N. C.
Spring Creek,	Wirt,	W. Va.
Marvin,	Lawrence,	Pa.
Brantingham,	Lewis,	N. Y.
Boylston,	Oswego,	"
New Loven,	Dallas,	Texas.
Nahma,	Delta,	Mich.
Hellis Crown,	Randolph.	Mo.
Twin Grove,	Winona,	Minn.
Lanhams,	Daviess,	Ky.
Cypress Dale.	Vanderburg.	Ind.
Kingston,	Lander,	Nevada.
White Water,	Bollinger,	Mo.
Sulphur Wells,	Shelby,	Tenn.
Bitter Water,	Bullitt,	Ky.
Cedar Springs,	Harrison,	Ind.
Island No. 40,	Shelby,	Tenn.
Oatmeal,	Burnet,	Texas.
Welmer,	Wood,	"
Roanoke,	Woodford,	Ill.
Bluff Springs,	Attala,	Miss.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County,	State.
Forksville,	Ouachita Par.,	La.
Little Creek Landing,	Kent,	Del.
Pedler's Mills,	Amherst,	Va.
Loretto,	Essex,	"
Hookersville,	Nicholas,	W. Va
Palo Alto,	Highland,	"
Mountain Home,	Hardy,	"
Westfield,	Stokes,	N. C.
Tetoga Springs,	Chattooga,	Ga.
Hannahatchee,	Stewart,	"
Huntington,	Autauga,	Ala.
Handy,	Fayette,	"
Coffeeville,	Clarke,	"
Sacramento,	Wright,	Mo.
New Castle,	Gentry,	"
Canoe Ridge,	Indiana,	Pa.
Valley,	Guadalupe,	Texas.
Houseville,	Lewis,	N. Y.
Armstrong Academy,	Choctaw Nation,	Ark.
Breaux's Bridge,	St. Martins,	La.
Stover,	Dallas,	Ark.
De Soto,	Madison,	La.
Juliet,	Lawrence,	Ind.
Ewald,	Faribault,	Minn.
West Prairie,	Dunklin,	Mo.
Union Centre,	Jackson,	Iowa.
Two Bayous,	Ouachita,	Ark.
Hudsonville,	Marshall,	Miss.
Egypt,	Chickasaw,	"
Swan,	Taney,	Mo.
Arnoldsville,	Buchanan,	Mo.
Point Isabel,	Cameron,	Texas,
Smoky Creek,	Carter,	Ky.
Donelson,	Davidson,	Tenn.
Duffau,	Erath,	Texas.
Chickies,	Lancaster,	Pa.
Chantilly,	Fairfax,	Va.
White Rock,	Bedford,	"
Davis' Store,	"	"
Great Bridge,	Norfolk,	"
Van Buren,	Onondaga,	N. Y.
Mullins,	Shelby,	Ala.
New Site,	Tallapoosa,	"
Argus,	Montgomery,	"
Wehoga,	Calhoun,	"
Lexington,	Lauderdale,	"
Blue Ridge,	Gilmer,	Ga.
Bethany,	York,	S. C.
Hickory Grove,	"	"
Leesville,	Lexington,	"
Strother,	Fairfield,	"
Brownsville,	Granville,	N. C.
Muddy Fork,	Cleveland	"
Bethel,	Giles,	Tenn.
Banquete,	Nueces,	Texas.
Mount Zion,	Juneau,	Wis.
Langley,	Fairfax,	Va.
Indian Ford,	Stoddard,	Mo.
Buena Vista,	Washita,	Ark.
Hen Peck,	Carter,	Mo.
Greenbrier,	Orange,	Ind.
Hay's Store,	Gloucester,	Va.
Arabia,	Lawrence,	Ohio.
Clifton,	Wilcox,	Ala.
Elm Bluff,	Dallas,	"
Stockton,	Baldwin,	"
Slo,	Coweta,	Ga.
Enon Grove,	Heard,	"

Names Changed.

North Potsdam, St. Lawrence, N. Y., to Potsdam Junction.
Big Creek Station, Saline, Kan., to Hay's City, Ellis Co.
Millville, Crenshaw, Ala., to Rutledge.
Mountain Home, Luzerne, Pa., to Briggsville.
Eberly's Mills, Cumberland, Pa., to Camp Hill.
Babylon, Suffolk, N. Y., to Seaside.
Pawl Tree, Pettis, Mo., to Apple City.
Progress, Burlington, N. J., to Riverside.
Oakdale, Delaware, Pa., to Morton.
Harwood, Baltimore, Md., to Chase.
Willow Creek, Robertson, Texas, to Woodland.
Bledsoe, Hickory, Mo., to Wheatland.
Uvalde, Uvalde, Texas, to Fort Inge.
Cameronia, Northumberland, Pa., to Montandon.
Ray's Fork, Scott, Ky., to Stonewall.
Weskoro, Westchester, N. Y., to Scarborough
Eagle, La Salle, Ill., to Streator.
Broadway, Tazewell, Ill., to Minier.
Northfield, Cook, Ill., to East Northfield.
Cookstown, Fayette, Pa., to Fayette City.
Fort Martin, Monongalia, W. Va., to Rosedale, Greene Co., Pa.
Platte Valley, Sarpy, Neb., to Lisbon.
Ramessa, Clinton, Iowa, to Malone.
Lord's Bridge, New London, Conn., to Baltic.
Champion, Venango, Pa., to Shamburg.
Powhattan, Nemaha, Kan., to Wetmore.
Lyons, Miami, Kan., to Fontanaville.
Elk River, Sherburne, Minn., to Orono.
Luke's Corners, Williams, Ohio, to Edon.
Germany, La Crosse, Wis., to Bohemia.

Presidential Appointments.

Hillsborough, Highland, O., William B. Smith.

Ladies Appointed.

West Alburgh, Grand Isle, Vt., Mrs. Phebe Sowles.
Tolland, Hampden, Mass., Miss Jane E. Harrison.
Fork Willis, Cumberland, Va., Miss Ann F. Pettie.
Harris, Louisa, Va. Miss F. . Harris.
Beamsville, Darke, O., Mrs. Nancy McLaughlin.
Democrat, Buncomb, N. C., Miss Jane A. Carter.
Millville, Crenshaw, Ala., Miss Mary P. Roe.
Woodstock, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Mrs. J. W. Ray.
New Hope Academy, Randolph, N. C., Miss Eliza Sikes.
Accokeek, Stafford, Va., Annie C. Chewning.
Orkney Springs, Shenandoah, Va., Mrs. Francis H. Miller.
Dover Mills, Goochland, Va., Mrs. Margaret F. Lane.
Parnassus, Westmoreland, Pa., Mrs. Eliza E. Rice.
Quakerstown, Bucks, Pa., Mary J. Ochs.
Hart's Roads, Nassau, Fla., Mary C. Tanner.
Mercer, Attala, Miss. Mrs. Rosetta Chambers.
East Point, Fulton, Ga., Mrs. Nancy Ware.
Pastoria, Jefferson, Ark., Ann R. Alcorn.
Jeffrey's Creek, Marion, S. C., Mrs. Elizabeth Wiansley.
Gatesville, Gates, N. C., Miss Ezillia Gathing.
Lenoir Institute, Lenoir, N. C., Miss Charlotte N. Patrick.
East Monmouth, Kennebec, Me., Mrs. Selina Gale.
Centenary, Buckingham, Va., Mrs. Sarah A. Brown.
Mountain Falls, Frederick, Va., Mrs. Albina C. Richard.
Accomack C. H., Accomack, Va., Mrs. Mary A. Ayres.
Fair Play, Hot Springs, Ark., Mary Clift.
Bethel, Wilcox, Ala., Miss Mary R. Baine.
Mountain Home, Lawrence, Ala., Miss Mary F. Pickens.
Germantown, Stokes, N. C., Miss Sarah E. Bonton.
Coleeville, Bossier, La., Miss Mary H. Sibley.
Bethany, Jefferson, Ga., Mrs. Lucy A. Griffin.
Bonham, Fannin, Texas, Jeanette M. Shanklin.
Eight Mile Creek, Harrison, Texas, Miss Carrolus Orsham.
Percenville, Limestone, Texas, Mrs. Permelia George.
Craigville, Gaston, N. C., Miss Ann L. Croft.
Sandy Flat, Greenville, S. C., Mrs. Lucy S. Bishop.
Dillen's Run, Hampshire, W. Va., Mrs. Rachael Lupton.
Burnt Corn, Monroe, Ala., Mrs. Edith Cornwell.
~~Scotland Neck, Halifax, N. C., Mrs. Mary C. Hawkins.~~
Lovelace, Wilkes, N. C., Miss Catharine Martin.
Spring Bluff, Choctaw Nation, Ark., Hattie C. Semple.
Warsaw, Franklin, La., Mrs. Francis Kilbourn.
Clinton, East Feliciana, La., Mrs. B. Smith.
Hazelhurst, Copiah, Miss. Lizzie Kilpatrick.
Round Lake, Gonzales Texas, Miss Sophia R. Jayne.

(COMMUNICATIONS.)

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO,
January, 1868.

I am not familiar with the details of a printing office, nor with the peculiar manipulations necessary to transform manuscripts into published matter; for if I were I would know whom to blame for the awkward mistakes which crept into some of my letters. If they went directly from the compositor's fingers to the public, I would blame myself as much as anybody else—for, to be frank about it, I do write an indifferent bad hand—but if I understand the matter at all, there are persons detailed or employed by every publisher whose duties are to correct all typographical errors, and when necessary improve the subject matter of the author. No doubt printers have to battle with much bad writing, bad spelling, bad grammar, and bad punctuation; but if they do not make many mistakes, it is because they are perfect masters of their art. A clerical friend, to whom I was talking on this subject, told me that he was almost frightened into abandoning his calling by some blunders in his first published sermon. In his case, the type-artist, who proved to be a cross-eyed boy, made *putty* out of "pretty," *salts and senna* out of "saints and sinners," *leg of mution* out of "legitimate," and that *butter mould* out of that "better world." Upon a subsequent examination of the MS. by some of his (the Dominie's) indignant sympathizers, it was evident that the youth was not to blame, for the author's words looked more like what he took them for than anything else; but one or two of the strict construction deacons did not feel quite certain but that the young divine had intentionally introduced them for the purpose of getting up a hot-house notoriety, and that his chagrin and mortification were all simulated. This occurred not very long ago, nor very far away. The vehicle of communication was a weekly paper, and the force upon it was the editor and the aforesaid boy. The multiform duties of the head of the concern, domestic, magisterial and editorial, gave him but little time to read proof, and the paper generally went to press with all its imperfections. In this case both parties were at fault—one lacked the pen power, and the other man power. It is different, however, with THE MAIL. I do not propose to point out the errors which have been overlooked; nor do I propose to war with your Argus, who acts as usher between the press and the public—"for striving to better, oft we mar what's well;" but in the meekest manner imaginable, I ask him to spare me the mortification of seeing my epistles misprinted. Goodness knows they are bad enough at best, and were you as critical as you are forbearing, they would no doubt be consigned to "that bourne" from whence no rejected manuscripts return.

Writing for the press is not one of my accomplishments, and only the wish to be *useful* to the postal service and those it is designed to accommodate, could nerve me to rush into print. You know I have a reason for devoting myself exclusively to this subject. I certainly will not hesitate to speak my mind when I see glaring official imperfections tolerated—I might say cultivated. Now your paper furnishes abundant information for the special use of Post Office people, and I presume there is not one in the country who fails to familiarize himself with its contents. It is published almost exclusively for their benefit, and keeps them *en rapport* with headquarters. If they err in acts of commission or omission, there is no excuse for a repetition. Your columns are open to them, and there is positively nothing to prevent them from receiving advice and instruction on uncertain points, if they will take the little trouble to ask therefor; and it strikes me that nothing but a deliberate determination to do the wrong instead of the right thing can account for the simulated ignorance and sluggish disposition of many apparently intelligent and popular functionaries, where matters of easy comprehension, but great utility, are involved.

On the threshold of the New Year it might be well enough to be a little forbearing, and in speaking of official weakness I might practice a little more delicacy; for possibly many in reviewing the past twelve months have seen much to condemn, much to wish undone, and much to improve upon. Those therefore who intend turning over a new leaf need not take to heart anything I have said or am about to say in this letter; but to those impregnables, upon whom "line upon line, and precept upon precept" are wasted, I particularly address myself. That there is a right way and a wrong way to conduct any kind of business, civil or official, is a truism palpable to every mind of the most ordinary capacity, and it is likewise a fixed fact that the wrong way, although it may temporarily lead to selfish ease and soft indulgence, results generally, if followed up, in a damaged exchequer or a damaged character. It involves more brain and body labor, kills confidence, chills sympathy, and leaves its lonely, friendless follower to plod his weary way through life with a reputation for weakness or wickedness, either of which, God knows, is hard to bear up under. In official life, however, there is less chance of inflicting permanent injury, for the allotted term soon passes away and the inevitable successor presents himself, politely asks for the keys, and takes possession of the records. Laying aside the many ways by which my cherished friends in the mail service may passively or actively go awry, I will confine myself for the present to showing how they improperly but materially aid in snaring ignorant and credulous people, and allowing them to be preyed upon by cowardly swindlers, who screen themselves behind the names of some high sounding firms, benevolent enterprise, or titled philanthropists. These miscreants generally have their caves in the large cities, but they do their dirty work through country post offices—they rent boxes or drawers under fictitious names, into which responses from their victims are placed, to whom circulars, carefully worded, have been previously sent from their city dens, promising, for a small investment, a fortune, a wife or husband, renewed health, or a receipt by which any one can make, at a nominal cost, soft, solid or liquid, everything metalic, mineral, fossil or fungous, which is or may be made useful in advancing humanity towards perfect mundane bliss. It may seem strange that such foolish things can catch gulls in a country so generally enlightened as ours, but it is nevertheless true, and many a poor laborer, many a son or daughter, the sole support of aged parents, and thousands of operatives in our varied manufacturing establishments are robbed of the fruits of their honest toil, and entail upon themselves and others misery and want.

I do not suppose there is any law prohibiting these circulars from being sent through the mail nor can a postmaster refuse to deliver them; but it strikes me that an official must be possessed of but little astuteness if he cannot, by legitimate, adroit inquiries find out if strangers taking boxes are who they represent themselves to be, and if their business is honest and proper. No honest man will stand by and see his neighbor's pocket picked without giving the alarm, and I see no difference between these modes of attempting to get money, unless it be that the latter can boast of most bravery.

These jackals know, or suppose they do, the accommodating localities and individuals for their business, and if they are correct their sagacity is more commendable than the conduct of their instruments is honorable.

I would not for the world suppose that many, or even any officials, principals or substitutes, are in collusion with these harpies, but their indifference gives "the leer of invitation," and supplies fabulous parlors for modern spider and fly transactions. There are offices, and a great many of them too, that these fellows would no more approach to ask for facilities to ply their vocation, than they would the gates of a prison, and why? Because they know that officially the postmaster would become familiar with their business, and as a citizen and neighbor would aid in punishing them for their sneak-thief transactions.

To those functionaries, therefore, only, who are imposed upon I would say, where is your pride? Where is your love for your neighbor? Where is your official vigilance, so much a part of your usefulness? Where is your manhood? I am sure if these fellows were to openly insult you, or bring ridicule upon you, you would resent it; but indirectly they are doing worse, and you can't see it, or else you don't want to. Now be advised by one who occasionally goeth about, unofficially of course, covered with a broad brimmed hat, and clad in loose garments, and is never, sleeping or waking, without spectacles on his nose, and whose years are enough to give his words the worth and weight of experience—be advised to commence this New Year, with the determination to properly do anything you can to advance the interests of the Government, and at the same time protect the interests of your neighbors and friends at home, be they strong and intelligent, gentle or simple, from the designs of "artful dodgers," who would make you the "wooden horse" to get them, unsuspected, inside your postal citadel, to despoil the unsuspecting and unsophisticated. You can thwart these fellows without the use of man traps, spring guns, bugs placards, or public announcements by a bellman.

Lamb said, "the greatest pleasure in the world was to do a good action secretly and have it found out by accident." There's a suggestion free of expense. I tender you the compliments of the season.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

Newspaper Postage.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Prepayment of *all* mail matter, printed or written, transient or "regular," at the mailing office, is imperatively demanded. This would save an immense amount of time and labor, and consequently money. The present system imposes an enormous burden on Postmasters, from which they ought to be relieved. With all the pains they can possibly take, their accounts never can be accurate; there always will be omissions, and thus a considerable amount of postage will be lost.

One uniform rate of postage by weight should be established for all serials, whether published daily, weekly, monthly or less frequently. It is high time to do away with all counting in newspaper and circular postage, as it has already been done away with in letter postage.

Rate of Postage.—I propose one mill for each and every half ounce; packages weighing less than two ounces to be rated at four half ounces, and charged four mills.

My reason for proposing this rate of one mill for each half ounce is to disturb as little as possible the present established rate, which is five cents per quarter for weeklies, or twenty cents per annum, and in the same proportion for papers issued more frequently.

Now, four mills a week comes to twenty cents and eight mills per annum, and I have found, by actually weighing nearly fifty dif-ty dailies and weeklies (all that I have been able to lay my hands on,) that their average weight was 1.57 oz.—only five weighing over two ounces, none over that—the heaviest weighed being the *Waverly Magazine*, twenty-three numbers of which weighed sixty-one and a half ounces, or 2.67 oz. on an average.

From this it appears that the proposed rate would give to the great mass of weekly papers, when only one is sent in a single package, an annual postage of twenty cents and eight mills, and in the same proportion for dailies. But when several papers are sent in the same package (and all sent to one Post Office would of course make one package,) there would be no inconsiderable reduction of postage. And yet, in consequence of the saving of time and labor, and the stopping of leakages, the Post Office Department would undoubtedly be a gainer pecuniarily.

By the proposed scheme, the postage on a small number of papers would be raised to twenty-five cents, and on a very small number to thirty-one cents and two mills per annum, when sent to single subscribers; somewhat less when sent several in the same package. Surely, neither publisher nor subscriber would be so unreasonable and selfish as to complain.

In what manner shall the prepayment be made? I answer, in whatever manner shall be most convenient to the publisher, all necessary precautions being taken against frauds.

The safest way would doubtless be by stamps attached to every package. And this would not be found so tedious an operation as might at first blush be supposed. The mailing clerk might ascertain the average weight of the papers by weighing fifty or a hundred of them, and then, when addressing the several packages affix the proper stamps, the number of papers in the package at once indicating the weight.

But if effectual precautions against fraud can be devised, let the publisher send his daily or weekly issue in a mass to the Post Office, to be all weighed at once. Five minutes time would then suffice to ascertain the number of half ounces, and the consequent number of mills of postage to be paid.

OUTSIDER.

Letter Addresses.

Bostmaster, blese to sent him strait.
Ben-syl-vany is der staight:
Olt Venango, dat's der gounty,
Vere oil bours out mit Hefen's pounty.
Franklin, she's der goanty seat.
Der Bost Offise on Liberdy shtreet;
Sharley Daylor, he's der man;
Send dis yust so quick you can.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of January, 1868.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
N.G.Lloyd	U. S....	2	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
*Havana..	U. S....	2	Havana, W. I. & Nassau.
Dales.....	U. S....	4	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard ..	U. S....	8	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S....	9	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
*Havana .	U. S....	9	Havana and West Indies.
Dales.....	U. S....	11	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S....	11	South Pacific, Australia, Kingston, Cent. Am. and California.
French...	France.	11	French mail via Brest.
Hamburg.	U. S....	14	Europe via Sthn' & Ham.
Cunard..	U. S....	15	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S....	16	Europe via Southampton & Bremen.
Havana...	U. S....	16	Havana.
Dales.....	U. S....	18	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S....	21	South Pacific and Central America.
Cunard...	U. S....	22	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S....	23	Europe via Southampton & Bremen.
Havana...	U. S....	23	Havana.
Brazil....	U. S....	23	Argentine Republic, Brazil and West Indies.
French...	France.	25	French mail via Brest.
Dales.....	U. S....	25	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg.	U. S....	28	Europe via Southampton & Hamburg.
Cunard ..	U. S....	29	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S....	30	Europe via Southampton & Bremen.
*Havana .	U. S....	30	Havana and West Indies.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1868.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York. Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c. The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866], and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a number in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked 88 or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

CHANGE IN RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

TO BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—*On Letters*, 15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

(*a*) *On Newspapers*, 4 cents each if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; *prepayment required.*

(*b*) *On Book Packets, Prints of all kinds and Patterns or Samples*, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof, *prepayment required.* If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

TO THE NORTH GERMAN UNION, (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA,) AT CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions of prepayment, &c., viz: 15 cents per single rate of ½ oz. on letters, 4 cents on newspapers, and 8 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof on Book Packets, Prints and Patterns or Samples.

BY DIRECT MAIL TO BREMEN OR HAMBURG.—*Letters*, 10 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.,) *prepayment optional*; but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers, (if not over 4 ounces in weight), 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces, an additional charge of 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; *prepayment required.*

Book Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof—*prepayment required*; but *unpaid or part paid letters*, and other articles *insufficiently* prepaid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery.

EXCHANGING OFFICES.

FOR U. S. AND BELGIAN MAILS.—

New York and Boston, on the part of the United States.

Antwerp, Ostend, (Traveling,) Ostend, (Local,) on the part of Belgium.

FOR U. S. AND NETHERLANDS UNION MAILS.—

New York and Boston, on the part of the United States.

The Traveling Office Moerdijk, on the part of the Netherlands.

FOR U. S. AND NORTH GERMAN MAILS.—

New York, Boston, Portland, Detroit and Chicago, on the part of the United States.

Aachen, (Aix-la-Chapelle,) Bremen and Hamburg, on the part of North German Union.

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The postage on letters from any part of the United States to England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland is now *twelve cents* per half ounce or fraction thereof, prepayment optional; but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters will be subject to a fine on delivery. On such letters received in the United States from those countries the fine is *five cents* each.

REGISTRATION FEES.

The registration fee on letters or other postal packets to Belgium, the Netherlands (Holland), and the North German Union (including all the German States and Austria), is *eight* cents; *prepayment* of postage and fee by stamps is required.

The registration fee on letters and other postal packets, via England, to

Cape of Good Hope,	Labuan,
Ceylon,	Liberia,
Constantinople,	Malta,
East Indies,	Mauritius,
Egypt, viz.: Alexandria,	Natal,
Suez and Cairo,	New South Wales,
Falkland Islands,	Queensland,
Gambia,	St. Helena,
Gibraltar,	Sierra Leone,
Gold Coast,	South Australia,
Hong Kong,	Tasmania,
Java,	Victoria,
Lagos,	Western Australia,

is *sixteen* cents; *prepayment* of postage and fee by stamps required.

Reduced Rates of Postage to Countries on the Continent of Europe, &c., on and After the 1st of January, 1868.

We are requested to state, that the rates of postage, on and after January 1, 1868, upon letters, newspapers, prints of all kinds, book-packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, forwarded in the mails between the United States and the North German Union, for the undermentioned countries of Europe and Asia, will be as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Letters per ½ ounce. By direct mail. Paid.	Letters per ½ ounce. By direct mail. Unpaid.	Letters per ½ ounce. Closed mail via England. Paid.	Letters per ½ ounce. Closed mail via England. Unpaid.	Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces, pre-paym't compulsory. By direct mail.	Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces, pre-paym't compulsory. Closed mail via England.	Book Packets, Prints, Patterns or samples per 4 oz., pre-payment compulsory. By direct mail.	Book Packets, Prints, Patterns or samples per 4 oz., pre-payment compulsory. Closed mail via England.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
North German Union (including all the German States and Australia)	10	10	15	16	3	4	6	8
Denmark	13	14	16	19	5	6	6	10
Sweden	10	18	21	23	8*	9*	11	13
Norway	20	23	25	28	13†	14†	16	18
Russia	15	16	20	23	5	6	5	10
Switzerland	15	15	20	20	10	11	13	15‡
Greece	16	16	24	24	17§	18§	20	22§
Italy (via Austria)	14	14	19	19	7	8	10	13
Papal States	14¶	—	19¶	—	7	8	10	13
Moldavia and Wallachia(1)	13	17	18	18	7	8	10	16
Turkey (2)	15	15	20	20	7	8	10	13
Egypt	16	15	20	20	7	8	15	18

REMARKS.

* Small newspapers under two ounces 5 cts. each by direct mail and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.

† Small newspapers under two ounces 10 cts. each by direct mail, and 11 cents each by closed mail via England.

‡ Patterns cannot be sent.

§ Small newspapers under two ounces 10 cts. each by direct mail, and 11 cents by closed mail via England. Patterns cannot be sent.

¶ Prepayment compulsory.

(1.) Including Bakeu, Berlat, Botuschany, Bukarest, Fokschan, Galatz, Giurgeno, Jassy, Ibraila, Piatra, Plojeschti, Roumania.

(2.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beirut, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Constantinople, Caernarrodia, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli Candia, Canea, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuk, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Techesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, and Volo, can be sent paid or unpaid; letters for all other places must be prepaid.

Letters and other postal packets mailed in the United States, and addressed to the North German Union, may be registered upon payment of a registration fee of 8 cents in addition to the ordinary postage charges, *both of which must be prepaid.*

The regulations heretofore adopted with respect to newspapers, book-packets, and patterns or samples addressed to Great Britain are also applicable to articles of the same nature addressed to the North German Union, &c.

Direct mails to Hamburg or Bremen will be despatched from New York on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, and closed mails, via England and Belgium, on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week.

New York, Boston, Portland, Detroit, and Chicago are the United States offices of exchange for mails despatched to the North German Union.

Advertising Letters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
December 5, 1867.

Considering the small proportion of advertised letters delivered, and the consequent loss to this Department:

Ordered, That the instructions of this Department concerning the advertisement of letter lists in newspapers be and they are hereby modified so as to prohibit entirely, at all Post Offices, the allowance of pay for such advertising, when any publisher of a newspaper can be found willing to do the work without charge.

Ordered, That all newspapers offering to publish without charge shall have the privilege to copy lists simultaneously.

This order to take effect on January 1, 1868.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster General.

☞ The entire "reconstruction" of our Table of Foreign Postages—rendered necessary by the numerous changes which went into effect on the 1st inst.—will account for the delay in the issue of this month's MAIL. Many of the rates under the new treaties could not be ascertained until after Jan. 1, and we presume our readers prefer a complete Table, although at the cost of some delay.

The New Year.

It has long been the custom of most newspapers to issue to their subscribers at the beginning of the year a "New Year's Address" in poetry—or, at least, in rhyme—touching upon the various events of public interest which have transpired during the year that is past, and wishing prosperity and happiness during the year that is to come. And although THE MAIL does not "keep a poet" on its editorial staff, and consequently cannot address its patrons in the orthodox metrical style, but must confine itself to plain prose, we feel bound to honor the custom to the best of our ability by wishing to all our readers a Happy New Year in all their relations, whether social, domestic or official. As our intercourse, however, is mainly confined to official matters, it is perhaps in that direction that our good wishes toward them chiefly extend; and we will therefore particularize a little on that branch of the service:

May complaints of missing letters be few and far between.

May no entanglements or misunderstandings vex your souls and puzzle your brains in the matter of the quarterly accounts.

May you be always able to satisfy newspaper subscribers that they *haven't* "paid that bill for postage already"—however positive may be their opinion to the contrary.

May the man who sent the letter containing $10 to the gift enterprise swindlers cease to hint that "it never left the Post Office."

May you never be forced to the humiliating confession that you "made a mistake" in registering a letter.

May the man who always asks to be trusted for a stamp fall heir to a fortune large enough to save him from the necessity of doing so again.

May the man who thinks he would make a better Postmaster than you find no one in authority to agree with him, unless his opinion should happen to be correct—which, of course, is not at all likely.

May all the grumblers and fault-finders be deprived of all just cause or provocation for grumbling at or finding fault with you or your office; and if they still continue in their evil ways, may they be removed—to some other neighborhood.

In short, may peace, happiness, good order and content reign during all the year in your Post Offices; and as a principal means to that all-desirable end, may you be sure to remember the renewal of your subscription to THE MAIL, which now tenders you

"THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON."

Sundry Post Office Matters.

Box rents, in one form or another, seem to be a source of considerable difficulty to Postmasters; sometimes it is—who shall have the rents, the Postmaster or the Department? or again, trouble arises between the Postmaster and the boxholders. In a letter before us, we are asked if the Department allows a box to be rented to several families. There is no rule of the Department in this respect. We think, however, it would be better for Postmasters to make a rule for themselves, that but one family or firm, at one time, should hold a box. * * * The practice of dropping unpaid letters and loose money to pay postage on them in letter boxes, is a very uncertain way of paying postage; for if there are more letters than money, it is difficult to decide to the payment of which letters to apply the money, and the overplus must be sent to the dead-letter office, as "Held for postage." We knew a gallant P. O. Clerk, who always selected letters to ladies first, and if there were too many of these, would "toss up" to decide which should be mailed. Closing the letter box is not the proper remedy for the evil in question. A notice, conspicuously posted, of the liability of such letters to be sent to the dead-letter office, would probably have a good result. * * A correspondent writes to know if the new Postal Convention with Great Britain includes Canada. No; Canada has her own Post Office Department. * * And another wants to know "Where he can procure Holbrook's 'Nine Years among the Mail Bags.'" Holbrook's "Ten (not Nine) Years among the Mail Bags," is out of print. We ourselves would be glad to purchase several copies, but do not know where they are to be had. * * And another, How to clean marking and rating stamps? Benzine is probably the best article with which to clean marking stamps. Soda or lye will answer, but if you use either of these, you must wash the stamps thoroughly in clean water, and dry them immediately. Use good ink. Francis & Loutrel have an article prepared purposely for Post Offices; their advertisement will be found on our third page. * * And another, whether he must recognize stamps on the backs of letters? Although we consider the placing a stamp on the back of a letter a vexatious and reprehensible practice, yet, in the absence of any law or regulation designating the proper place for a stamp, we consider that Postmasters are bound to examine all letters thoroughly to ascertain if the postage has been prepaid. Of course, in such an examination, stamps on the backs of letters would be seen, and must therefore be recognized for their value. * * We have many complaints the past month of the failure of THE MAIL in reaching subscribers. One writes that he has received his copy "crumpled and dirty, and without a wrapper." We repeat our assurance that THE MAIL is properly mailed. While we are gratified to find there are others than subscribers who like to read THE MAIL, we must express the wish that they too would become subscribers, so that every one might receive his paper promptly and in its original wrapper, and not after a two week's delay, and crumpled and dirty.

Our Post Office Calendar.

We have the pleasure, in this number of the "UNITED STATES MAIL," to lay before our readers the list of Establishments, Discontinuances and Re-establishments of Post Offices, together with changes of name, which have been ordered by Postmaster General Randall, during the months of November and December, 1867. Our arrangements are now completed for the *monthly* receipt of these lists up to the date of publication, together with various other matters of interest to our postal readers generally, and to all others, for our determination is to render THE MAIL a welcome visitor to every household.

We may here add, that an old friend, one of the most "advanced" in our Postal history, assures us that he will, from time to time, contribute a letter of the "olden time," which will be read by the families of our Postmasters with considerable interest, and serve to while away an hour in innocent mirth, while it may not be devoid of sound instruction and historical reminiscences.

Licensed Sale of Postage Stamps.

The Postmaster General has issued an order instructing the Postmasters at the principal cities, to sell to a certain number of business men, postage stamps and stamped envelopes, at a discount of two per cent., to a limited amount, the parties to whom they are sold signing an agreement to sell them to the public in sums not exceeding five dollars, and at not less than their par value, and also agreeing to keep on hand a letter-scale and a printed schedule of the rates of domestic and foreign postage. This step is intended to supply the residents of the larger cities with facilities for purchasing small quantities of stamps and envelopes, without being obliged to call at the post office or branch stations, as they formerly were—sometimes to their great inconvenience. The plan has long been in operation in England, and appears to work well there.

We would remind Postmasters who are making selections of persons for this purpose, that the provisions of the agreement in relation to the "schedule of domestic and foreign postages," can best be complied with by suggesting to each person who purchases stamps at the above rate of discount, to subscribe to THE MAIL, and keep it at his place of business for the use of the public.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of November, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	182	1,155,432	483,942	140,863	2,046,188
Philadelphia	136	532,861	[illegible]	170,829	769,115
Chicago	59	461,185	55,666	60,930	306,938
St. Louis	40	325,486	30,124	111,507	195,638
Boston	54	301,071	80,221	45,107	345,873
Baltimore	53	201,529	21,151	45,466	125,168
Cincinnati	30	172,499	24,743	28,612	122,978
Brooklyn	35	165,841	20,152	34,235	62,590
Cleveland	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany	21	115,201	8,409	19,684	48,634
Louisville	18	113,531	10,010	28,443	70,341
Washington, D. C.	25	109,040	12,044	30,478	68,340
Detroit	18	106,731	10,655	31,756	74,401
Buffalo	24	98,142	9,217	30,324	78,434
Milwaukee	13	91,358	5,148	24,330	74,861
Syracuse	13	86,734	8,735	27,499	54,418
Memphis	12	85,981	4,997	17,149	75,049
Pittsburg	15	82,043	10,128	25,931	41,728
Newark	21	74,077	9,780	30,939	46,519
Utica	12	65,940	4,149	24,907	48,110
Troy	11	62,793	5,347	14,549	37,034
Williamsburg	9	61,337	2,401	12,847	12,640
Rochester	14	60,262	7,262	20,045	24,219
Providence	11	50,313	5,178	4,621	901
Toledo	9	39,661	1,672	30,736	49,284
Nashville	7	36,404	2,184	13,101	23,472
Jersey City	5	33,900	1,084	6,141	12,022
Charlestown	5	32,168	3,143	5,929	17,687
New Haven	7	30,677	2,826	11,813	19,431
Hartford	7	29,355	1,300	12,153	18,321
Worcester	6	30,732	2,506	8,821	12,976
Wilmington, Del.	5	30,407	1,843	9,252	11,022
Lowell	6	27,686	1,289	5,944	13,043
Portland	8	26,879	1,135	8,120	42,934
Allegheny	4	26,513	2,123	10,292	7,550
Manchester	5	25,993	739	10,654	16,981
Cambridge	4	25,614	1,917	14,826	11,168
Lynn	4	22,971	906	8,211	10,061
Roxbury	6	22,531	2,879	7,530	9,483
New Bedford	5	20,027	766	5,131	15,711
Salem	6	20,447	1,861	6,486	7,193
Erie	7	19,095	1,653	21,916	9,465
Cambridgeport	3	18,948	459	6,818	4,956
Reading	3	16,535	793	8,416	6,798
Harrisburg	3	15,583	365	4,536	4,634
Lancaster	3	10,600	545	2,425	2,272
Trenton	3	10,201	559	3,859	5,064

Registration of Letters.

Particular attention should be paid by Postmasters to the changes in the registration fees on foreign letters, and also to other modifications of the regulations as to registering foreign letters and other mail matter, which we publish in this number of THE MAIL.

The following are answers to inquiries which we have received on the subject of registration during the past month:

E. S., M——, Iowa.—The return bill *must* be dated by the Postmaster at the mailing office, with the date the letter leaves his office. The instruction (sec. 8, Registered Letter Regulations) which you suppose to be contrary to this, refers to the dating of the return bill with the date on which the letter *arrives*—which, of course, is done by the P. M. at the office where the letter is received for delivery or distribution.

M. H. H., S——, Texas.—You should have received your stamps by way of New Orleans D. P. O. Write at once to the Third Assistant Postmaster General for a supply of Registered Package Envelopes and Instructions.

O. L., E——, N. C.—See first answer (to E. S.) which is *correct*, notwithstanding the authority you mention. Correspondence will be held on the subject.

O. L. & Co., P— B—, N. Y.—The registration fee must be placed on the *letter*, in stamps, which must be cancelled by the P. M. at the office where the letter is mailed and registered. Your question as to "what disposition is to be made of the 20c.," is difficult to understand. Of course, Postmasters are charged with all the stamps they sell, whether for postage or registration fees.

J. S., A——, Wis.—We cannot republish the instructions in regard to registering letters. If you have mislaid your copy, write to the Third Assistant Postmaster General for another, and *take good care of it.*

E. L., Ft. G——, Ga.—See remarks below:

Postmasters will remember that the Regulation which required the Registered Letter Bill and Return Bill to be sent from the mailing office together, without being separated, WAS RESCINDED BY THE DEPARTMENT IN JULY LAST. The proper method now is to fill up both bills alike, (putting the *date of mailing on both*), SEPARATE them, put the Registered Letter Bill in the *Registered Package Envelope* along with the registered letter or letters, and send the *Return Bill* in an ordinary envelope among the *unregistered* letters, addressing it to the P. M. at the office to which the Registered Package is directed.

Answers to Correspondents.

Among our "Answers to Correspondents," in THE MAIL for September last, is an article on the Franking Privilege, in the last sentence of which an error appears. It reads, "But the Assistants in each branch (of the Internal Revenue service) can only frank to the principals therein, *and to each other.*" What we wrote we cannot now tell, but we certainly did not intend to say that Assistants could frank to each other, for on this point the law is perfectly clear and plain. We think we must have written, "and *not* to each other," using this phraseology to more forcibly draw the attention of Postmasters to the fact that while Assistant Assessors and Collectors can frank to Assessors and Collectors, they *cannot* frank to each other.

Franking Privilege in England, &c.—*Outsider, D—, O.*—*Personal* franking has long been abolished in England. Official correspondence passes free in envelopes officially marked, "On Her Majesty's Service." 2. The Department is desirous of encouraging the use of stamped envelopes, for several reasons—among others, that their use prevents "holding for postage," and its consequent inconvenience to the public, and increase of labor at the Dead Letter Office. The printing of business cards on "request" envelopes, costs the Government nothing.

Postage on Package of Revenue Stamps.—*T. B., P—— du S——, Wis.*—Postage on Revenue Stamps, not lawfully franked, should be charged at letter rates.

Advertising Letters, &c.—*M.B. McD., N—— J——, Iowa.*—1. Section 361, Regulations 1866, has been abrogated. By an order of the Postmaster General, published in the present number of THE MAIL, no office will be allowed to pay for advertising letters when a publisher can be found who is willing to print the same gratuitously. 2. Dead letter Bills are furnished by the First Ass't P. M. General. Ask for form 24.

Postmaster and Mail Messenger.—*N. G. R., S——, Pa.*—Postmasters cannot draw pay for Mail Messenger service. Sec. 471, Reg. 1866.

Price of Marking and Rating Stamps.—*R. T., M——, Minn.*—Write to E. S. Zevely, Cumberland, Md.

Printed Statements of Accounts.—*R. T. N., C——, N. Y.*—A printed statement of account is a circular, within the meaning of the postal laws.

Posting Letters with Cancelled Stamps.—*L. P., C—— I——W——, N. Y.*—A P. M. has no right to cancel a stamp on a letter at the request of a person who desires to post it at another office, and of course the P. M. at the other office cannot forward it in the mail if the stamp is cancelled when the letter is placed in his office.

Circulars.—*J. J. D., Z——, O.*—Three Circulars, each from a different firm, to one address, cannot pass at a single circular rate of postage; but three from one firm, relating to different branches of their own business, can pass at that rate.

Forwarding Drop Letters.—*W. R., S——, Ill.*—Drop letters, when forwarded, must be charged with letter postage.

Postage on Package of Newspapers.—*W. B., R—— M——, O.*—No reduction can be made in the postage on newspapers by the quantity. News dealers, however, may pay postage on their packages as received. Sec. 202, Reg. 1866.

Oath of Mail Carriers.—*A. D., L——, Me.*—Postmasters cannot administer the oath to mail carriers.

Notifying Publishers.—*J. G. C., M——, Pa.*—After you have notified a publisher, according to the law, your duty is done. The papers that, after such notice, still continue to come to an office, should be sold at the end of the quarter, and the proceeds credited to the Department. Secs. 391 and 392, Reg. 1866.

Postage to British Colombia.—*L. G. W., O——, N. Y.*—The postage to British Colombia should be rated according to section 270, Regulations 1866—viz., 10 cents per half ounce.

Nett Proceeds of Office.—*E. E. J., U—— M——, Wis.*—The nett proceeds of an office are the proceeds after deducting all claims or payments on account of the Department.

Distributing News Dealers' Packages.—*A. W. T., W——, Pa.*—It is the duty of a Postmaster to receive and deliver to subscribers newspapers, magazines and periodicals that come in the mail, and to put the address on such papers sent in clubs. (Sec. 211, Reg. 1866.) If the news dealer's package does not come in the mail, you are not obliged to put the names on the papers.

Postage on Regular Papers.—*G. W. B., J——, N. Y.*—Postage on regular papers must be paid for at least one quarter, even if the papers are not sent a full quarter. If the payment of this postage is refused, transient postage in each should be paid at the mailing office, and if not paid at the mailing office, it should be collected at the office of delivery.

Postage on Papers to Non-Subscribers.—*J. W. C——, Pa.*—All papers mailed by publishers to non-subscribers should have the postage prepaid, except, of course, publishers' exchanges, and papers sent to those entitled to receive such matter free.

Circulars in Weekly Newspapers.—*M. J. P., H——, Ill.*—Genuine supplements and bills for subscription are all that are allowed to be folded in newspapers. Anything else subjects them to letter postage. Secs. 209 and 226, Reg. 1866.

Changing the Name of a Post Office.—*F. S., H—— H——, Texas.*—If you wish to change the name of your Post Office, the better way is to place the matter in the hands of the Member of Congress for the district in which the office is situated. But in your case you should apply to the Postmaster General.

Delivery of Letters Addressed to another Post Office.—*L. A. B., S—— L—— C——, Utah.*—The regulations are explicit against delivering letters from one office which are addressed to another, except in the case of discontinued offices. Sec. 63, Reg. 1866.

Publishers' Exchanges.—*J. R. Y., C——, Ark.*—Exchanges must pass between publish-

UNITED STATES MAIL.

ers, and not editors, and must be sent only to the place of publication. They can neither be sent to any other person nor forwarded after delivery to any other place without payment of postage. Sec. 214, Reg. 1866.

Postage on Sealed Packages.—*G. A. D., E——, N. Y.*—All packages so wrapped that they cannot be examined without destroying the wrapper, should be charged as letter postage. Nor can the payment of this postage be avoided, or the overcharge refunded by the receiver opening the package, and showing that it contained nothing but printed matter. Sec. 213, Reg. 1866.

Postmasters being Contractors.—*R. V. N., F—— C——, N. M.*—No Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or clerk, employed in any Post Office, can be a contractor for carrying the mails. Sec. 101, Laws 1866.

Stamped Envelopes.—*M. P. W., C——, Pa.*—A stamped envelope, spoiled in directing, that has not been used for conveying a letter, should always be redeemed, according to Sec. 189, Reg. 1866.

Postage on Gloves, Dress Goods, &c.—*A. P., L——, O.*—Postage on such matter should be charged at letter rates, and if not paid at the mailing office, should be collected at the office of delivery. Samples, to pass as matter of the third class, must be *bona fide* samples, of no intrinsic value except as samples. Sec. 245, Laws, and 150, Reg. 1866.

Mailing Letters.—*A. E. P., C——, N. Y.*—There is no Law or Regulation requiring the posting or mailing of letters at any particular office. At the same time persons posting letters should be careful not to violate the law prohibiting the carrying of letters out of the mail.

Postage on Hand Bills containing a written request to "Post up."—*L. W. T., G——, N. C.*—Such hand bills are chargeable with letter postage, and if merely addressed to the P. M., and he is unwilling to pay this postage, the package should be returned to the mailing office, where the postage should be collected from the sender.

Account of Transient Newspaper Postage.—*C. A. F., S——, N. Y.*—This account is kept on the blank furnished by the Department, headed "Account of Circulars, Newspapers," &c. Examine well the headings of the various columns in this blank.

Transient Paper, having on it the Name of a Regular Subscriber.—*J. S. G., V——, Ind.*—A name printed or written on a newspaper, apparently a subscriber's name, does not subject such paper to letter postage, when sent to another person.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any questions as to prepayment by this simple criterion.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) also for Belgium and The Netherlands. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is ten cents per half ounce, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mityleon, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
2. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.
3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 2 and 3) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, or the Netherlands, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid.

4. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, EXCEPT CUBA, BY BRITISH PACKET, OR PARTLY BY BRITISH AND PARTLY BY UNITED STATES PACKET.—Newspapers 4 cents each; prepayment required. To BRITISH WEST INDIES AND CUBA.—Newspapers and other printed matter, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment required.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) .... 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)	30	"
For Tri-Weekly, " "	15	"
For Semi-Weekly, " "	10	"
For Weekly, " "	5	"

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other, from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from publishers) intended to go by mail westward from the western boundary of Kansas, or eastward from the eastern boundary of California, must be prepaid by stamps at *letter postage rates. Sec. 259, P. O. Laws, Edition of* 1866.]

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over four oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 4 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 6 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d Instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Napoleon, Ark.
Salt Lake City, Utah.	

Every postmaster will be careful never to send a registered letter "direct," when there is a distributing post office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must inclose it in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the postmaster at the first distributing post office on the route, and also send the Return Registered Letter Bill in a common envelope to the same postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the distributing post office.

Marking Stamps.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of Class No. 2; less than $500 and not less than $50, with circular marking stamps of class No. 3, and rating stamps of wood, on application to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $50 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotah, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London of each month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London of each month.
Australia	via Marseilles	26th	57	13th
do.	Southampton	20th	61	19th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	10th and 26th	24	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	30	3d and 19th
China	Marseilles	10th and 26th	40	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	47	2d and 19th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	10th and 26th	40	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	45	2d and 19th
India	Marseilles and Bombay	3d and 18th	24	6th and 21st
do.	do. Calcutta	10th and 26th	33	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton & Bombay	12th and 27th	29	12th and 27th
do.	do. Calcutta	4th and 20th	38	2d and 19th
Singapore	Marseilles	10th and 26th	42	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	4th and 20th	46	2d and 19th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Philadelphia and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Chicago, Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
" " [Way]	5:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
East Mail		5:00 A. M.
"	1:30 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat]		4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way]	5:00 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
South		7:00 A. M.
" [Way]		4:30 P. M.
"		6:00 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]		10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]	7:00 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 11th, 21st ea. month		10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown]	7:00 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.		3:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
" [Way]	5:00 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport		2:00 P. M.
Long Island		5:00 A. M.
"		2:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Post Office Hours.

The Post Office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6:30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, from 6:30 P. M. to 12 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 6:15, 8 A. M.; 4, 11:30 P. M. [Way] 11 A. M.; 7:45 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 5:30 A. M.; 6, 11:30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 5:45 A. M.; 6, 10:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 8:30, 12:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 7:30 A. M.; 1, 4, 10:30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY & SON,

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continue to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices (besides other matters) at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 80 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOMETHING NEW AND USEFUL.

SHREVE'S POSTAL INDICATOR

Will keep the amount of STAMPS CANCELLED, or Number of Letters Received for Delivery, Undercharge Account, Amount of Stamps sold, of Box Rent and Postage Collected, &c. Can be used in a Post Office of any class; will indicate the account of the day, week, month or quarter, and banishes all the perplexing modes heretofore employed. By its use the postmaster can, with little trouble, keep these accounts all the year, and have a correct knowledge of the amount of business he is doing.

This system embraces the shortest and most accurate mode of recording the amount of Stamps defaced, and for this purpose alone is worth its cost. Full instructions accompany each Indicator. Forwarded by mail, on receipt of $3 00, to any part of the United States. Address

HENRY SHREVE, Ass't P. M.,
jan '68-tf] Alliance, Ohio.

QUINBY'S Improved Letter Delivery-Case

FOR

POST OFFICES OF ALL CLASSES.

THESE CASES (intended to facilitate the labor and save the time of the postmasters and delivery clerks) have now been in use for four years. The universal testimony of those using them is that it is *unequalled* by any other in use, *economizing both time and labor.* It is in use in very many offices, of different classes, in all of which it has come to be considered as *almost indispensable.* Its compactness renders the cost of its transportation very trifling. Below will be found a few of the many offices in which it may be seen in operation:

New Rochelle, N. Y.	Jersey City, N. J.
Palmyra, "	Elizabethport, "
Green Point, "	Rahway, "
Poughkeepsie, "	Hoboken, "
Lancaster, Ohio,	Bergen, "
Circleville, "	Hudson City, "
Oil City, Pa.	Elizabeth, "
Pithole City, "	Lincoln, Ill.
Williamsport, "	Pekin, "
Franklin, "	Tarrytown, N. Y.
Shaffer Farm, "	Newburg, "
Allegheny, "	Hudson, "
Allentown, "	Amsterdam, "
Easton, "	Waterloo, "
Valparaiso, Ind.	

These cases are made in three different sizes, $24, $30 and $35 each.

Manufactured and for sale by

REUBEN QUINBY,
Postmaster,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

N. B.—Postmasters in the Western States will be supplied by applying to JOHN H. QUINBY, Princeton, Ill. tf

POST ROUTE MAPS.

THE OFFICIAL POST ROUTE MAP OF THE **NEW ENGLAND STATES**

Is now on Sale to the General Public.

PRICES.

Unbacked	$4 00
Backed with muslin, with edges bound	5 00
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Maps of other States, separately or in groups, are in preparation.

These Maps may be procured, at the above prices, from

SECOND ASSIST. POSTMASTER GENERAL, P. O. Dept., Washington, D. C.,

Or from the Sale Agents in

NEW YORK, N. Y., D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington Street.

PORTLAND, Me., Bailey & Noyes, Exchange Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth Street. Oct. '67 tf.

MAILS TO ST. THOMAS, THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS AND BRAZILS.

By the regular Mail Steamers of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, sailing from New York, on the 22d of every month. All mail matter should be prepaid. Letters ten cents half ounce. Newspapers at two cents four ounces.

Arrive at St. Thomas, 29th; Para, Brazil, 8th; Pernambuco, 15th; Bahia, 17th; Rio de Janeiro, 20th.

Mails for Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay and Buenos Ayres, forwarded from Rio de Janeiro.

Mails for Antigua, Barbadoes, Demarara, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Tampico, Trinidad, and all other West India Islands, forwarded from St. Thomas. Aug. '67, tf.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail; if sent by Mail, Letter Postage to be added.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

March '67, tf.

TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor, and also readily to make returns of these postages in your Quarterly Account Current.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets	$1.50
For fifteen sheets	2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1,000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

COMMENDATIONS FROM POSTMASTERS.

P. O., OLEAN, N. Y.—"I consider it indispensable to the correct keeping of the Paper and Box Rent Accounts according to Postal Law; its simplicity and the facility with which these accounts are kept by your system, renders it a benefaction to postmasters."

P. O., ORONO, ME.—"For cheapness, certainty and simplicity, I think it unsurpassed by any work which I have seen, and is fully adapted to a ready compliance with the requirements of Postal Law and Regulations. I would earnestly recommend it to all Country Postmasters who wish to avoid the perplexity of keeping Newspaper and Box Rent Accounts, and I think if once used, no Postmaster would be without it."

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Vineland P. O., N. J. Aug. '67.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JANUARY, 1868.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts, Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Adrianople—see Turkey.						
Africa (foreign possessions on West Coast), via Engl'd	....	22	4	12	14	....
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	c14	c18	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Altona—see German States.						
Amsterdam—see Holland.						
Antivari—see Turkey.						
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 22d each mo. from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	....
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do (Br. Colonies) via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Azores Islands, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	d	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	5	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Basel, or *Basle*—see Switzerland.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	0	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Belgium	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	20	8	12	12	....
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Beyrout—see Turkey.						
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Bordeaux—see France.						
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Boulogne—see France.						
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	g	g	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	4	[illegible]	8	8
Brest—see France.						
Brunswick—see German States.						
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via Eng	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	....
Caiffa—see Turkey.						
Calais—see France.						
Calcutta—see East Indies.						
Canada	....	*10	2	4	....	5
Candia—see Turkey.						
Canea—see Turkey.						
Canton—see China.						
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Cavallo—see Turkey.						
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	....
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do via England	....	a22	b 6	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Copenhagen—see Denmark.						
Cork—see Ireland.						
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
Dardanelles—see Turkey.						
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*14	5	8	8	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng. (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*19	d	10	10	....
Dresden—see Saxony						
Dublin—see Ireland.						
Durazzo—see Turkey.						
East Indies, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b 6	14	10	1d
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b 8	18	20	10
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	0	10	....	....
Edinburgh—see Scotland.						
Egypt, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	c14	c16	d16
England	....	*12	2	6	8	8
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Florence—see Tuscany.						
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gallipoli—see Turkey.						
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Geneva—see Switzerland.						
Genoa—see Sardinian States.						
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	d	d	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Giurgevo, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Glasgow—see Scotland.						
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	14	10
Great Britain	....	*12	2	6	8	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*19	17	20	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng	....	*24	18	22	....	....
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 10 cents each, by direct mail, and 11 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hague, The—see Holland.						
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	0	0	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Hanover—see German States.						
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Havre—see France.						
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Honduras	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	16	16
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	0	....	....	....
Ineboli—see Turkey.						
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland	....	*12	2	0	8	8
Jaffa—see Turkey.						
Jamaica—see West Indies.						
Janina—see Turkey						
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	g	g	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	g	g	....
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Konigsberg—see Prussia.						
Kustendji—see Turkey.						
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Larnica—see Turkey.						
Lauenburg—see German States						
Lausanne—see Switzerland.						
Latakia—see Turkey.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Liverpool—see England.						
Lombardy, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	....
London—see England.						
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Lucca, via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manchester—see England.						
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Marseilles—see France.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Melbourne—see Australia.						
~~Mexico, direct from New York~~	....	10	2	4	....	....
~~Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct~~	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	....	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
do Am. Packet 22d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Moscow—see Russia.						
Munich—see Bavaria.						
Naples, via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y	....	5	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	14	10
Netherlands	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick	....	*10	2	4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union direct (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	13	16	18	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (if prepaid, 25c.)	....	*28	14	18	18	....
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 10 cents each, by direct mail, and 11 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia	....	*10	2	4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Oldenburg—see German States.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Paraguay, Am. packet, 22d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Paris—see France.						
Parma, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	8	10	....	....
Phillipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	g	g	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	g	g	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
Piatra, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Placentia—see Parma.						
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	0	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	...
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	d	10	10	...
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do via British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	....	....	....
do do Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island	....	*10	2	4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	0	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	....
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	....
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	....
Rustchuck—see Turkey.						
Salonica,—see Turkey.						
Samsoun—see Turkey.						
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	8	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Scotland	....	*12	2	6	8	8
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	....
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Seres—see Turkey.						
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	....
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
Sicilies (The Two), via North German Union, direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*19	8	12	12	....
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do direct	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	14	18
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
~~St. Petersburg—see Russia.~~						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Stettin—see Prussia.						
Stockholm—see Sweden.						
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sulina—see Turkey.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	....
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 10 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, via North German Union direct	....	*15	10	13	g	....
do do do do (closed mail via England)	....	*20	11	15	g	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see Australia.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tchesme—see Turkey.						
Tenedos—see Turkey.						
Toulon—see France.						
Trieste—see Austria.						
Trebizond—see Turkey.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	....
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	10	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Utrecht—see Holland.						
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	18	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	0	10	....	....
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*19	8	12	12	....
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	2	8	....	....
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales	....	*12	2	6	8	6
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 22d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do do Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	....
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter *a* is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter *b* is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under			4c.
" " over 1 oz. and not over	2 oz.,		5c.
" " " 2 oz. " "	3 oz.,		7c.
" " " 3 oz. " "	4 oz.,		8c.
" " " 4 oz. " "	5 oz.,		11c.
" " " 5 oz. " "	6 oz.,		13c.
" " " 6 oz. " "	7 oz.,		14c.
" " " 7 oz. " "	8 oz.,		16c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 3c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, 166 WILLIAM STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VIII., NO. 5. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1868. WHOLE NO. 89.

THE POST OFFICE IN COLONY TIMES.

SECOND ARTICLE.

In a late number of THE MAIL, we gave some extracts from the "*Journal of Hugh Finlay, Surveyor of the Post Roads on the Continent of North America; begun in September, 1773 and ended June, 1774,*" published by Frank H. Norton, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., showing the condition of postal communication in the Colonies at that time. From Mr. Norton's introduction to that work, we give below some further interesting items on the same subject. From Parton's *Life of Franklin*, Mr. Norton quotes:

"In the American Colonies, the postal service began thus: Letters arriving from beyond the sea were usually delivered on board the ship into the hands of the persons to whom they were addressed; every family sending a member on board for the purpose of receiving letters. Letters not called for were taken by the captain to a coffee-house near the wharf, where they lay spread out on a table, waiting the coming of their owners. Persons coming from adjacent settlements called at the coffee-house and carried away not only their own letters, but all the letters belonging to the people in the neighborhood, which they either delivered in person, or deposited at the house of the minister or magistrate, or some relative of the individual to whom the letter was addressed.

"Hence the custom grew of depositing at the ship coffee-house, letters written in the town and destined to a place in the interior, as well as letters brought from the country and directed to an inhabitant of the town. As the settlements grew in number and magnitude it became usual to leave letters directed to one of them at the inn most frequented by the inhabitants of that settlement.

"Thus, several years before there was a post office or a post rider in the Colonies, a rude, slow, unsafe but neighborly system of letter-delivery had sprung up; and long after the establishment of a post office, this neighborly method continued to be the main dependence of the people for the transportation of letters for short distances."

MASSACHUSETTS

"seems to have been foremost in in the establishment of a legal post office system, since in the year 1639, the General Court of that Colony issued the following decree:

"It is ORDERED, that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are to be sent thither, to be left with him; and he is to take care that they are to be delivered or sent according to the directions; and he is allowed for every letter a penny, and he must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind."

"Under date January 6th, 1673, the General Court reports as follows:

"The Court mett about the time.

"Whereas the publick occasions of the country doe frequently require that messengers be sent post, and as yet, no settled allowance stated in such cases, it is ordered by this court and the authority thereof, that from henceforth every person so sent upon the publicke service of the country shall be allowed by the Treasurer after the rate of three peece a mile to the place to which he is sent, in money, as full satisfaction for the expence of horse and man, and no inholder shall take of any such messenger or others travayling upon publicke service more than two shillings pr bushell for oates, and fower pence for hay, day and night

"In the year 1677, in answer to the request of several merchants of Boston, declaring that

"they have heard of many complaints made by merchants and others that have binn sencible of the losse of letters, whereby merchants with their friends and imployers in forreigne parts are greatly demnified, many times are imputed and throwne upon the exchange, that who will may take them up; no person without some satisfaction being willing to trouble their houses therewith; therefore humbly desire, the court to depute some meete person to take in and convey letters to yr direction,* * * this court judgeth it meete to to grant the petitioners request herein, and have made choyce of Mr. John Hayward the Scrivener to be the person for that service."

"In 1680, John Hayward (or Haywood) was appointed postmaster of the whole Colony, and in 1689 Richard Wilkins was appointed 'to receive all letters and to deliver out the same, and to receive on each one Penny.'"

CONNECTICUT.

"[*Before General Court, Hartford*, 1674.]

"This Court being made sensible of the great damage that may accrue to the publique by a liberty or boldness which some persons may take to themselves (when employed by order of authority for the conveyance of letters, post, and other important occasions of this colony) by profuse and extravagant spending at the ordinaries and other places on the road upon the countryes accot, and allso by great delayes oe journeyes, very prejudiciall to the colony, which willing to prevent, doe therefore order that the allowance for those persons (who shall be employed on such service) for their wages and expences of themselves and horses, shall be as followeth, from the first of May to the middle of October: [Here follows a long list of prices at various places, too extensive to copy.] And from the middle of October to the last of Aprill, to be eight pence more than the above, for every night they lye out, for oates to the horses, wherein great care is to be had by the ordinary keepers, that hyred horses are not deprived of their allowance. Allso, the differences in the abovesayed sums is to be the stated wages from towne to towne, if they go not to Hartford; and the like proportion by the mile to those whoe shall be imployed in this Colony where their wages is not stated.

"It is further ordered, that all posts their ferridge shall be on the country's account, and that the ordinary keepers in the respective plantations shall provide suitable accommodations for men and horse, whose allowance for the man by the meale shall be sixpence, and for the horse at grass, fower pence a night, and for oates, fower pence the halfe peck, and for hay the night, fower pence.

"It is allso ordered, that whosoever upon these tearmes shall unnecessarily stop or detayne his journey forth or back, or shall be necessarily stopped or detayned by authority or other just occasion, such person or persons shall beare the penalty or receive recompence extraordinarily as the authority who sent them shall judge right to be abated or augmented in his wages."

MAINE.

"In Maine, previous to the Revolution, the post came at the oftenest but once a week from Portland to the West, but it was by no means regular. It was not until about 1760 that a weekly mail was established further east than Portsmouth; before that time it was not sent until a sufficient number of letters were collected to pay the expense."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In New Hampshire a post office was established by the Colony in 1693 by an Act of the Legislature of the Province, which, after reciting that Thomas Neale, Esq., had "obtained from their most Excelent Majesty full power and authority by Letters Pattents under the great seal of England, bearing date the seventeenth day of February, 1691, to erect, settle and establish within their said Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America an Office or Offices for the receiving and dispatching of Letters and Pacquetts," &c., continues:

"Bee it therefore Enacted and ordained by the Lieut. Governor Councill and Representatives convened in general assembly. And it is hereby Enacted and ordained by authority of the same, that a Post Office and Officer be henceforth appointed and settled in some convenient Place within the Town of Portsmouth for receiving and dispatching away, according to direction, all Letters and Pacquetts that shall be brought thereinto. And no person or persons whatever shall presume to carry or recarry any Letter or Letters for hire but only such as belong to the Post Office, deriving their power and authority from the afore said Thomas Neale, except such Letters of Merchants and Masters which shall be sent by any master of any ship, boat or other vessel of merchandize or any other person employed by them for the carriage of such Letters aforesaid according to the respective directions, and alsoe precept Letters sent by any private friend or friends in their way of Journey or Travel or by any Messenger or Messengers sent on purpose for or concerning the private affairs of any person or persons.

"And whoever offends against this act shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds, one half to their Maj'ties towards the support of the Government of this Province, the other half to the Post Master General, who shall sue and prosecute for the same."

NEW YORK.

In 1672, the government of New York established a monthly mail to Boston, advertising,

"Those that be disposed to send letters to bring them to the Secretary's office, where in a locked box they shall be preserved till the messenger calls for them; all persons paying the post before the bagg is sealed up."

PENNSYLVANIA.

"In July, 1683, William Penn issued an order for the establishment of a Post Office, and granted to Henry Walday of Tekonay, authority to hold one and 'to supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to New Castle or to the Falls.'

"The rates of postage were, to wit:

"'Letters from the Falls to Philadelphia 3d., to Chester 5d., to New Castle 7d., and to Maryland 6d.' This post went once a week, and was to be carefully published 'on the meeting-house door and other public places.'"

VIRGINIA.

"In Virginia, the Colonial law of 1657 required every planter to provide a messenger to convey the despatches as they arrived, to the next plantation, and so on, on pain of forfeiting a hogshead of tobacco for default." And in 1692, in the reign of William and Mary, the Colonial General Assembly of Virginia passed 'An Act for encouraging the erecting of a Post Office in this Country,' which gave the same power and authority to Thomas Neale as were conferred on him by the New Hampshire Legislature in the succeeding year in the act quoted above."

The work from which we have made the above extracts, contains a number of other interesting facts concerning our early postal history, both before and after the Revolution, for some of which we may find room hereafter, as we cannot at present.

Postal Statistics.

We have compiled from the Postmaster General's Report the following interesting statistics of the operations of the Post Office Department during the last fiscal year:

THE FREE DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

The following is a statement of the free delivery and collection of letters at the offices named below:

	Total letters delivered.	*Total papers delivered.*	*Total letters collected.*
New York	18,844,682	1,590,666	15,442,349
Philadelphia	7,217,193	1,548,477	7,8 2,990
Chicago	4,485,080	8 3,873	3,181,199
St. Louis	3,542,136	956,087	1,766,479
Boston	3,781,844	537,992	3,303,889
Baltimore	2,341,073	521,221	1,235,874
Brooklyn	1,919,962	349,996	583,473
Cincinnati	1,817,376	279,159	279,710
Cleveland	1,521,047	473,755	985,258
Washington	1,375,254	347,533	830,536

The number of papers collected is not noted in the above table.

The number of carriers employed at the above offices is as follows: New York, 182; Philadelphia, 136; Chicago, 55; St. Louis, 39; Boston, 51; Baltimore, 48; Brooklyn, 36; Cincinnati, 30; Cleveland, 23; Washington, 25. The total number of carriers employed in the United States is 943.

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES, &c.

The following is a statement of the number and value of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and stamped newspaper-wrappers issued by the Department during the year:

Denomination.	*Number.*	*Value.*
1 cent stamps	8,970,500	$89,705 00
2 " "	57,679,400	1,153,448 00
3 " "	295,021,900	8,850,657 00
5 " "	965,120	48,256 00
10 " "	4,133,080	413,308 00
12 " "	948,200	113,784 00
15 " "	1,049,100	157,365 00
24 " "	2,022,725	485,464 00
30 " "	585,070	175,521 00
90 " "	86,510	77,859 00
Newspaper and periodical stamps. 5, 10, and 25 cts.	145,000	13,250 00
	371,599,605	$11,578,807 00
1 cent envelopes	[illegible],000	
2 " "	6,12[illegible],750	
3 " "	38,0[illegible]1,400	
6 " "	[illegible],200	
9 " "	[illegible],450	
10 " "	100,850	
12 " "	[illegible],050	
18 " "	[illegible],700	
24 " "	4,050	
30 " "	2,400	
40 " "	1,300	
Newspaper wrappers	1,655,250	
Total value of envelopes and newspaper wrappers		1,327,693 50
Value of "request" envelopes issued during the year		494,76[illegible] 50
Total		$13,401,063 00
Sold during the year		12,988,134 39
Remaining unsold		$412,928 [illegible]

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of the disposition of valuable dead letters during the year:

Number of letters containing $1.00 and upwards	21,365	
Amount contained	—	$138,365 00
Number delivered	18,577	
Amount contained	—	127,135 43
Number of letters containing less than $1.00	13,770	
Amount contained	—	3,869 24
Number delivered	[illegible],378	
Amount contained	—	3,485 02
Number of letters containing checks, drafts, &c.	21,262	
Nominal value	—	5,109,554 48
Number delivered	19,991	
Nominal value	—	4,218,731 00

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The postages on mails sent to and received from Europe during the year, were as follows:

	On mails sent.	*On mails received.*
Great Britain	$559,122 25	$541,246 63
Prussia	130,301 70	171,912 56
France	151,962 26	148,140 19
Bremen	101,244 24	53,103 78
Hamburg	61,548 14	34,243 30
Belgium	7,678 09	9,163 78
	$1,011,775 31	$957,630 24

Number of letters sent from the United States	4,902,750
Number of letters received from Europe	4,539,361
	9,442,111

being an increase of 677,264 over the number reported for the previous year.

Number of newspapers sent from the United States	2,652,317
Number of newspapers received from Europe	1,766,165
	4,418,482

being an increase of 590,347 over the number reported for the previous year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO, February, 1868.

Did you ever see anybody who was perfectly contented with his lot in life? Probably *you* have; but my impression is that such cases are as rare as realized dreams. No condition of life furnishes an exception. The poor want to be rich, the rich, richer; the weak, strong, and the strong, stronger; the bad, good, the good, better, and the better, best. Love, law, religion, politics, ambition, and possession, are all fruitful sources of discontent, disappointment, and immediate or remote unhappines, and those who are free from wounds in their religion, their conscience, or their domestic associations, are the fewest number. In fact, every passion of the human heart, operating openly or covertly, furnishes propelling power to keep mind or body, or both, in perpetual motion, so that contentment, which everybody thinks everybody else has, amounts to nothing more than the reflection in a mirror, which an attempted embrace would crush, leaving nothing but fragments of wood and glass.

Everybody says there is no place like home; but everybody differs in regard to the idea of what a home is, or what it ought to be. Some want it on the "sea, the open sea;" others on the "mountain brow;" numbers want to "fly to the free, far distent west," to live "in the woods," among the unout timber, or "out on the prairie," entirely fearless of fire and furies in the shape of "big Indians." "A cottage on the cliff," or "a cottage by the sea," is decidedly the theory for many; cloud-capped hills, or sequestered valleys will only suit others; and the "Love me, leave me not," go in for a "quiet little isle of their own," subject to very mild variations of the seasons; or, if a little etherealized, will be satisfied with nothing short of "islands, where the leaves never change and the skies never weep." The inhabitants of cities flee to the country for change of air, change of scene, and ease of brain and body; while their provincial cousins, for the same object, hasten to town, and, gazing with great round eyes on the recently-deserted palatial mansion, quietly rail at heaven for its injustice, and wonder why such unequal distribution of property is permitted. Narrowing the question down to the choice of a home in the city or country, a good deal can be said on both sides. Cities are better adapted to money-making and money-spending; ruraldom for money-getting and money-keeping. Cities are huge grindstones, where humanity sharpens its wits; in the country, a keen edge is not so essential. In the city, candor is comparatively a scarce commodity; in the country, it is a feature in almost every household. A city life is a continuous struggle for wealth and position; a country life is satisfied with a competency and the provincial respect which its proper management commands. Active minds, however, almost always drift into large cities; and art, science, and ingenuity find patrons there for their theoretical or practical creations, which rustic simplicity fails to appreciate. Poets, painters, preachers, and physicians find a far more favorable field for fame there, and speed to the busy metropolis for gold and glory.

The ambitious clerk and artisan, infected with the same disease in a milder form, bids adieu each to his respective "Sweet Auburn," with heavy heart, but which soon lightens in the hurrying, scurrying excitement of the new life, and presently, becoming metamorphosed into a worshiper of the "glass of fashion," or the glass of rum, he rises above or sinks below the level of his "native heath," and soon entirely forgets, or is forgotten. "He pays his money and he takes his choice, my dear."

In the city, resources can be found to meet every requirement of mental or physical appetites; in the country it is vastly different: but it does not follow that the country people are less healthy, intelligent, or happy. As I remarked before, a good deal can be said in favor of a home either in town or country; but it ought to be one thing or the other—"half and half" does well enough for ale, but it ought to stop there. Of course, I have not the slightest idea that what I am saying to you will be the means of permanently fixing the life limits of anyone's domestic tent, but it is well enough to put these things on record. For my part, I think a home in a delightful, well-shaded, well-watered, well-paved, and well-located village, convenient to a large city and to the railway leading thereto, infinitely preferable to the city itself. You have nearly all the advantages, with very few of the annoyances, and abundant facilities for getting to and from your city duties; and at home you have your morning and evening papers of the day on your table. In an emergency, the telegraph office is almost at your elbow, on one side; and for your business, or family correspondence, you have the advantage of a nice, tidy, well regulated, careful and safe Post Office on the other. Yes, that is if it is a "nice, tidy, well regulated, careful and safe office." I don't mean an office that during the day is turned into a butcher's, baker's, tailor's, tinner's, undertaker's, or green grocer's shop, or a Dogberrien magistrate's office to try cases, or a lawyer's office to squeeze tears and treasure out of clients, or a doctor's office to deplete patients and purses, or an express office, or a railway ticket office, or a butter buyer's, or a cheese buyer's, or a wool or wood buyer's office, or a news dealer's office, or a room for committees on fairs, plank roads, oil wells, all kinds of mines, sheep raising, cattle breeding, and horse trotting, to meet in; or a "sample room" for liquors and segars, "ice cold lager," or "ale drawn from the wood." I don't mean that kind; nor do I mean that kind that at night is turned into a rendezvous for smokers and jokers, gossips and gigglers, singing clubs, base ball experts, first class skaters, Thespian prodigies, banjoists, fiddleists, flutists, cornet-a-pistonists, trombone and beef-bonists, funny storyists, or into a general council for the settlement of the affairs of the nation, state, county or town, by "Young Men's Associations," or "Ladies' Sewing Societies." I don't mean that kind, but I mean just what I said, "a nice, tidy, well regulated, careful and safe Post Office," where politeness, promptness and close attention to business is the rule; where letters are not liable to be bethumbed or inspected by impertinent or unauthorized persons; where nothing improper or disagreeable offends the eye or ear; where business is not interfered with or delayed by loungers and idlers; where modesty is not put to the blush, poverty to pain, and distress to grief; where misery is not mocked, deformity derided, ingenuousness misled, and Christianity scoffed at; in brief, I mean an office where Heaven's first law, ORDER, is paramount, and where the golden rule, "Do to others as you would have others do unto you," is the precept and the practice.

A home in such a village as I have described, with such a Post Office, and all the other adjuncts and conveniences there to be found, is, in my opinion, *the* place; but perhaps you and your readers may differ with me. I will not therefore urge my views on that subject; but if post office people don't heed what I say, I will, as a private citizen, not only maintain what I have said, but I will *pile* on more. I might possibly say more now, but it is difficult to write without spectacles—I lost mine in a snow storm while endeavoring to secure my broad brim hat with the hooked handle of my umbrella, in doing which I dropped my carpet bag, and in striving to pick that up my glasses fell from my nose into the soft snow, and at the same moment a gust of wind inflated my umbrella and carried it across the fields. I had just time to get on board the cars with my hat and bag, a little ruffled in temper, and very red from exertion, when the train started. I quietly said "good-bye specs and umbrella," —opening Harper's *Weekly*, I amused myself with looking at the large pictures, and soon forgot my loss. MONS. TONSON.

The Money Order and Registry System.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—Since "Outsider" in the January MAIL has opened the subject of a change in postage rates and payments, I wish to open another subject—that of money orders and registered letters. There should be many more money order offices opened, as a great convenience to the people, but the rates for small orders should be reduced. At present a $20 order costs ten cents, and if I wish to remit a one dollar order to pay my subscription to the UNITED STATES MAIL, it costs me *ten cents* for the order, the same as though your subscription price was twenty dollars. There should be a $10 class of orders, that should be sold for at least *five* cents, to accommodate small sums mostly sent by subscribers for papers, and by poor servant girls, out of their small earnings, to their widowed mothers to help them live, and educate younger brothers and sisters.

And a word about registered letters. Why charge twenty cents for registering a letter to be sent anywhere in the United States, and charge only *five* cents if it goes to Canada, and *eight* cents if it goes to Holland, Austria, or the German States? Why this discrimination against our own citizens? W. S. W.

An Amusing Mistake.

In Albany, N. Y., a few days since, a young woman, apparently a servant girl, who had been intrusted with a couple of letters to be mailed, made a laughable mistake. She had received the letters, doubtless, with instructions to deposit them in one of the many Post Office boxes attached to the lamp-posts. The attention of passers-by was attracted by noticing her endeavoring to insert her letters through a crack in a hydrant, situated near an engine-house. After protracted effort, she succeeded in accomplishing this feat, and walked away with the consciousness of a duty discharged. Without informing her of her mistake, one of the employees at the engine-house procured a key and unlocked the hydrant, taking the letters therefrom, and depositing them safely in the nearest Post Office box.

If the blunder had not been discovered, it is probable that the postmaster at Albany would have received a complaint from the girl's employer, stating that two letters were deposited in a street letter-box "by a trusty and faithful messenger," and had been "stolen by somebody in the Post Office."

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of February, 1868.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	South Pacific and Central America.
Dales	U. S.	1	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard	U. S.	5	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	8	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
*Havana	U. S.	8	Havana and West Indies.
Dales	U. S.	8	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	8	French mail via Brest.
Hamburg	U. S.	11	Europe via Sthn' & Ham.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11	Japan, China, Australia, Kingston, S. Pacific, and Cent. America.
Cunard	U. S.	13	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	13	Europe via Southampton & Bremen.
Havana	U. S.	13	Havana.
Dales	U. S.	15	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard	U. S.	19	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	20	Europe via Southampton & Bremen.
Havana	U. S.	20	Havana.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	S. Pacific & Cen. Amer.
Dales	U. S.	22	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	22	French mail via Brest.
Brazil	U. S.	23	Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas.
Hamburg	U. S.	25	Europe via Southampton & Hamburg.
Cunard	U. S.	26	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	30	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
*Havana	U. S.	30	Havana and Nassau.
Dales	U. S.	29	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	29	S Pacific & Central Am.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1868.

TERMS.—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

A Reminder.

The subscriptions of a great many of our subscribers expired with the January number, and those of many others expire with this number. We are sure that they all wish to renew, and that they will do so if they *do not forget it*. If each one of them will inclose the price of his subscription in a letter to us, and post it, AS SOON AS HE HAS FINISHED READING THIS PARAGRAPH, he will avoid all risk of forgetting it, and will greatly oblige

THE PUBLISHER.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866], and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **89**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

FOREIGN REGISTRATION FEES.—Registered letters for foreign countries, are constantly arriving at Distributing Post Offices with the fees underpaid, or overpaid in stamps. When registering a foreign letter, examine the "registration fee" column in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries, and see that the *proper* fee, neither more nor less, is attached to the letter, in addition to the *full* postage.

☞ Some postmasters, at inland offices, are in the habit of requiring a three-cent stamp to be affixed to letters directed to foreign countries, apparently under the impression that the postage to New York is required to be prepaid, as well as the foreign rates. This is not the case. The rates published in the Foreign Postage Table cover the postage from and to *any part* of the United States.

New Post Office at Watertown, N. Y.

The Post Office at Watertown, New York, having undergone an entire renovation, was opened a few days ago for business. We have had to chronicle a number of improvements of Post Offices lately, and it certainly is as creditable to the functionaries who see and urge the necessity of these improvements, as it is satisfactory to the Department, and flattering to the communities in which the offices are located.

The office at Watertown is fitted up and furnished with a great deal of taste, and every modern auxiliary for the despatch of business and the accommodation of the public has been called into requisition. There is ample room in the arcade hall for citizens, and abundant room inside for receiving, opening, assorting, and despatching mails. A nicely-furnished room has been set apart for the worthy Postmaster, who must not be too modest to use it; and the money-order office is conveniently located, and perfect in all its appointments. Everything looks so white, bright, crisp, and new, in comparison to the dingy old office, that it commands the admiration of every one; and if the business don't increase, it is only because there is no more business to be done.

Accommodating the Neighbors.

There is, of course, no denial of the fact that the Post Office Department, and the regulations under which its operations are conducted, were instituted for the "accommodation" of the people, by the safe and speedy transmission and delivery of their correspondence, and for the diffusion of intelligence and education by the cheap distribution of newspapers and periodicals throughout the land. There is reason to believe, however, that many postmasters are in the habit of taking somewhat too liberal views of the extent to which "accommodation" can be carried in official matters—treating the Post Office as though it were established for the private benefit of individuals instead of for the general good, and stretching, and even breaking, its established laws, to suit the convenience of their friends, or to avoid the reputation of being unneighborly and "unaccommodating."

We are satisfied that the revenues of the Department are annually defrauded, to a very considerable extent, by the reprehensible compliance of postmasters with the requests of the public to violate the laws and their sworn obligation as a matter of "accommodation." Newspaper publishers ask the privilege of being allowed to fold a dry goods handbill, or a grocer's circular, within each copy which they mail to their subscribers; or they want to be "accommodated" in the matter of sending "specimen numbers" without prepayment; newspaper subscribers—and the name of such subscribers is legion—are "accommodated" by being permitted, by complaisant postmasters, to receive their papers year after year without payment of the postage—in each case a trifle, but in the aggregate a sum which would have a perceptible effect upon the annual balance-sheet of the Department. Packages of boots, shoes, tobacco, and such like articles, are allowed to be posted and delivered, when prepaid at only newspaper rates at the most; and, in various other ways, "accommodation" is made to assume a shape which renders it exceedingly difficult to distinguish between it and dishonesty.

The tax, in the form of postage-charges, which the Department levies upon mail-matter of all descriptions, is certainly light enough; and he who seeks to avoid its payment, and at the same time obtain the benefit of the postal system, furnishes thereby such evidence of innate meanness—not to say roguery—as to entitle him to the contempt of any respectable Postmaster whose aid he may ask in carrying out his schemes. Such applications for "accommodation," upon whatever grounds they may be based, should be met by a prompt refusal from every Postmaster who desires to keep his official oath by faithfully performing his duties. And he can do this in such a way, in most cases, as to avoid the undesirable reputation of being "unaccommodating." An explanation by a Postmaster, of the law or regulation which forbids the particular unlawful thing which he is asked to do, will be sufficient for any reasonable person; and a rogue who will not, or a blockhead who cannot, understand that laws and regulations cannot be twisted or broken to serve his private ends, is not worth wasting an explanation upon. A Postmaster has no more right to connive at, or allow the evasion of the payment of the just dues of the Department, than he has to embezzle its funds, or make donation of them to his neighbors.

There are other objectionable forms which "accommodation" assumes in Post Office matters. Idlers and gossips are allowed to saunter within the limits of the Post Office—Paul Prys and busybodies are allowed to handle, examine (outwardly) and guess and speculate about, the letters arriving for or deposited by others—in these and many other ways the neighbors are "accommodated" at some Post Offices, at the cost of a direct violation of well-known laws and regulations. This is all wrong: and we have called attention to the matter in order to induce every Postmaster who may be conscious that any of our remarks apply to him, to remember that while to be accommodating and courteous to all is a part of his duty, he is not at liberty to disregard his oath of office as a matter of convenience to himself or others.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

We have before us a few letters for the subject of our usual article under this head, and thus reply to our correspondent who asks how he can procure a copy of the Post Office Regulations. He must apply to the First Assistant Postmaster General; the book will be charged in his account. He also wants to know if the sender of a book or paper may write his address on it. Yes, as we do not think Sec. 216, Reg. 1866, applies to such cases. . . . . . One complains of the stamps falling off letters, and wants to know if he must stick them on again. We think he should, for letters without a stamp must be sent to the Dead Letter Office; and a postmaster who holds such a letter in his hand, while the stamp lies before him that he knows fell from it for want of a little more gum, would be—yes, very unfit for a postmaster, were he to send the letter to the Dead Letter Office. . . . . The question of Mutilated Currency has come to us from several correspondents. To answer it fully would require too much space. We can only say that postmasters are obliged to take Mutilated Currency according to the terms of the circular, published in the MAIL for September, 1867, and that the registry fee, on packages registered to the Treasurer of the United States, must be paid by stamps. . . . . Another—How he can be expected to sell undelivered newspapers for the postage due on them. It is not required that such papers should be sold for the postage due, but only for what they will bring, and the proceeds credited to the Department. Nor is a postmaster required to charge himself with the difference between the postage and the amount so credited. If newspapers come regularly to an office, and they are not taken out, the publisher should be notified, according to section 392, Regulation of 1866. . . . . Also several questions on railroad companies delivering mails. Railroad companies are required to deliver mails at offices within eighty rods of the station. If an office is farther than this, the postmaster should inform the Second Assistant Postmaster General, at the Contract Office, and request permission to employ a mail messenger. Pay cannot be allowed for this service, unless by special permission. Sec. 471, Reg. 1866. . . . . . A *vexed* question has again come up—after being at rest for a while—one which should remain forever at rest: whether a stage-driver shall deliver a mail bag at the sidewalk, the door, or within the room of a Post Office. As a driver is not required to leave his horses, it is, undoubtedly, the duty of the postmaster to take the mail bag to him, and go to the stage or vehicle for it. But a driver is required to drive as near the Post Office door as he can. In our judgment, such questions between a postmaster and a mail carrier should never arise. . . . . One says he cannot afford to take the MAIL, because his salary is too small. Every one must be the judge of what he can afford; but we cannot but think that a dollar spent for the MAIL will be worth many dollars to the patrons of a Post Office, if not to the postmaster himself, and postmasters are postmasters for the public, not for themselves. . . . . . Stamping ink may be obtained of Francis & Loutrel. See their advertisement in this paper. . . . . . We close our Sundries with a puzzle for postmasters to solve. Suppose we receive a letter as follows:

"LETTERVILLE, Jan., 1868.

"ED. U. S. MAIL: Enclosed please find one dollar, for which send the MAIL to P. M."

Now suppose there are from ten to twenty Lettervilles, as there are Washingtons, Franklin, &c., the puzzle is, to which one to send the MAIL. N. B.—Postmasters will please take the hint.

"Information Wanted."

The recent subterranean rumblings on the northern frontier, following so soon after the terrific outburst and gorgeous pyrotechnic display of Vesuvius, caused a good deal of trepidation among intelligent people, who were somewhat apprehensive that the earth, in one of her gaping moods, might not only gobble up houses and lots, but that bipeds and quadrupeds might be forced into the breach in a most summary manner. The ignorant portion of the population have regarded the matter in a far more serious light, and, terror-struck, fully believed these earth-rocking demonstrations to be the precursor of the end of all things. On the morning after the shock, an apparently unsophisticated, but slightly inebriated individual, approached the delivery-window of the Post Office at Ogdensburg, and tremblingly inquired for the postmaster; that good-natured and urbane official making his appearance, was greeted thus: "Are you the postmaster?" "I am, sir," was the reply. "Do you think the Day of Judgment is coming now?" "I cannot say, my friend, that is beyond my knowledge." "Why, aint you the *postmaster*?" "Yes, sir." "And can't *you* tell?" "No, sir." "Well, I'd *like* to know; I had forty dollars when I came here; I spent part of it last night, *and if I thought the Day of Judgment was coming*, I'd spend the last cent of it." Not being able, evidently to his great surprise, to obtain the desired information, he walked slowly away, apparently in deep thought. What disposition he made of his funds, subsequently, we have not learned.

A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN.—A short time since one of the New York letter-carriers, while engaged in serving his route in the upper part of the city, had occasion to pass an open lot where a party of workmen were engaged in blasting rocks, and had just lit a fuse. Not noticing the "red flag," which was set up as a signal, he was considerably startled by the loud explosion and the whizzing flight of numerous mineral specimens about his ears, none of the fragments, fortunately, striking him. The workmen emerged from their places of shelter, and the carrier, naturally indignant at such recklessness, favored them with a "blast" of his own—inquiring "why the something" they hadn't warned him to stop. He was silenced, however, by one of the party exclaiming, with well-feigned surprise: "Faith, we're too smart for that, Mr. Postman; shure, didn't we know ite agin the law to be shtoppin' the mail?"

UNPAID FOREIGN LETTERS.—Postmasters at offices which are not "Exchange" offices for foreign mails (see list of such Exchange offices on third page), should only *postmark* unpaid foreign letters, leaving the *rate of postage* to be marked thereon at the Exchange office.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Accounting for Postage Paid Yearly.—*G. C. C., L—— P——, Iowa.*—The regulations require that postage on printed matter, collected from regular subscribers, must be accounted for quarterly. Sec. 311, Reg. 1866.

Re-mailing a Regular Paper.—*E. F., S—— R——, Vt.*—The law establishing quarterly rates of postage on regular papers expressly say, "sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication." Sec. 201, Reg. 1866. This precludes a subscriber from sending a paper he receives regularly from a publisher to some other person, at the regular quarterly rates.

Sample Copies of Papers.—*J. M., C——, N. Y.*—Sample copies of newspapers are subject to the transient rate of two cents for four ounces, prepaid, (Sec. 226, Reg. 1866), and if they arrive at the office of delivery unpaid, this amount should be collected on delivery, (Sec 150, Reg. 1866). If refused, the papers should be sold at the end of the quarter, and the proceeds credited to the Department, (Sec. 391, Reg. 1866).

Postage on Transient Newspapers.—*L. B. S., P——, N. Y.*—The postage on transient newspapers is charged by weight and not by number. Upon a transient package of three papers weighing together not over four ounces, the postage is two cents, not six. Sec. 204, Reg. 1866.

Postage on Manuscript.—*L. R., V——, N. J.*—Book manuscript is chargeable with postage at the rate of two cents for four ounces, all other manuscript at letter rates. In rating postage on such matter, periodicals and magazines must not be classed as books. Sec. 37, Reg 1866.

Forwarding Letters.—*G. R. F., E—— S——, N. Y.*—Letters should only be forwarded at the request of the parties interested, and if by order of the party addressed, no charge should be made. Many instances occur where a person very properly wishes a letter to reach him at some other place than his usual place of residence, and a Postmaster should not defeat this wish by forwarding without orders. In some cases it may be well for one Postmaster to address another, stating that such a letter is in his office, and requesting him to ask the person addressed if he wishes the letter forwarded.

Writing Subscribers' Names on Packages of Papers.—*A. L., F——, O.*—Postmasters are obliged to write the names of subscribers on the papers coming in packages to clubs, and they are also obliged to deliver such papers from a list of names handed in to them. Sec. 211, Reg. 1866.

Unpaid Post Bill to another Office accompanying a Paid Letter.—*W. H. L., C—— P——, O.*—An unpaid post bill to one office, could be sent with a paid letter to another office only by mistake, and such a bill should be returned to the Postmaster at the office where it originated, for correction.

Uncalled for Registered Packages.—*B. H. H., C——, R. I.*—Registered letters not called for, should be sent to the Dead Letter Office, according to Section 373, Regulations 1866.

Letters Directed to Unopened Offices.—*H. E. T., L——, N. C.*—Such letters should be delivered from the nearest office, and if not delivered within about five weeks, should be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Registering Letters at Money Order Offices.—*W. W. D., R—— C——, Wis.*—There is no law or regulation to prevent registering letters at money-order offices, but the Postmaster should endeavor to point out the advantages of sending money by money-order, rather than by registered letter

Newspapers to Bremen.—*J. M. G., St. F—— L——, Wis.*—The postage on newspapers to Bremen or Hamburg, or countries beyond, *via* the North German Union, is charged on each one, the standard weight being four ounces. That is, three newspapers weighing together four ounces, are charged three times as much as one weighing four ounces.

Registered Letter Receipt.—*K. J. A., L—— C——, Minn.*—The marginal registered letter receipt given to the person mailing the letter, should not state the alleged value of the contents of the letter, about which a P. M. is not supposed to know anything. The blank receipts furnished by the Department contain all that is necessary, and these are the only ones that should be given, if you have them on hand.

Letters Posted by an Insane Person.—*W. D., S—— V——, Pa.*—There may in many cases be good reason why a Postmaster should refuse to receive a letter from an insane person to mail, but it is a question which must be decided on the merits of each case, and not generally. For the disposition of letters directed to fictitious persons, consult Section 60, Regulations of 1866. In such matters you must be assured beyond all doubt that the address is fictitious.

Hand Bills in Newspapers.—*J. W. L., G——, O.*—The sample you send is a hand bill. A hand bill is not a supplement, and cannot be enclosed in a regular newspaper sent to a subscriber, without subjecting the whole package to letter postage. Sec. 226, Reg. 1866.

Sale of Stamps at a Discount.—*N. J. G., W——, Md.*—Postmasters are not allowed to sell stamps at a discount, except in a few of the large cities, where, by a late arrangement, they are empowered to appoint a certain number of agents, to whom they sell at a discount of two per cent.

Postmasters Administering Oath.—*G. P. B., W——, Mass.*—Postmasters who are also Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Deeds, or Notaries Public, can administer the oath to carriers, clerks, &c. Postmasters who do not also hold one of the above offices cannot administer the oath.

Sending Letters to a D. P. O.—*J. C., U——, Mich.*—The Regulations provide as follows: "Every Postmaster will mail direct to the place addressed, first, all letters for his own State or Territory," &c., (Sec. 93, Reg. 1866.) But this does not apply to registered letters, which "Should never be sent direct, when a distributing office is located on the route between the mailing office and the office of destination, except when sent under brass lock from one first class office to another." See General Instructions in Regulations respecting the Registration of Letters.

Defacing Postage Stamps.—*A. T., G——, O.*—The Department requires that postage stamps should be effectually cancelled at the mailing office, but if such cancelling has been omitted, the Postmaster at the office of delivery will cancel the stamps in the manner directed, and forthwith report the delinquent Postmaster to the Postmaster General. Secs. 176 and 177, Reg. 1866.

Postage on Newsdealer's Packages.—*U. U. R., W——, Mo.*—Newsdealers are allowed to receive packages of papers and periodicals at the same rates as regular subscribers. (Sec. 235 Laws, and 202 Reg. 1866.) They cannot receive them by mail at lower rates. The circular you mention refers, we believe, to the delivery of papers and periodicals by *express*, and not by mail.

Rent for Boxes.—*E. W. F., K——, Ind., and others.*—Chapter XLII of Regulations of 1866, contains nothing in regard to the amount of rent for boxes. In a circular of "Instructions concerning Letter Carriers," it is required that the uniform rent of boxes in Post Offices where letter-carriers are employed, on and after January 1st, 1865, shall be double the amount theretofore charged, except at such offices as had already increased the price. But this does not apply to those offices where letter-carriers are not employed.

Refusing to take Request Envelopes.—*J. J. L., K——, Ind.*—The Department does not allow the sale of postage stamps or envelopes on credit, and a postmaster ordering envelopes at the request of, and on the credit of another, does so at his own risk. They must in all cases be paid for when ordered. Write to the Finance Office P. O. Department, stating all the facts.

Notifying Publisher, &c.—*F. C. J., R—— N. Y.*—1. Postmasters need not notify the publishers of papers in their own towns that such papers are not taken from the office. 2. See above.

Account of Letters Sent and Received.—*C. W. R., U—— C——, Vt.*—The Instructions appended to the Act of July 1, 1864, required postmasters to count the whole number of letters received for delivery the last week in the quarter.

Post Office Marking Stamps.—*J. L. W—— O——, Mass.*—For Marking Stamps address E. S. Zevely, Cumberland, Md.

Wearing Apparel in the Mails.—*E. S. D., E—— P——, Vt.*, and *N. D. G., B—— H——, Pa.*—All clothing sent through the mails must be charged at *letter rates* of postage, unless it be directed to soldiers, sailors, or marines in the U. S. service, when the rate is eight cents per four ounces.

Registering Mutilated Currency to U. S. Treasurer.—*A. R. E., S——, Minn.*—The registration fee on such packages must be paid by stamps—the *postage* need not be paid.

Letters, &c., to Members of Congress.—*J. W. S., C——, N. Y.*, and *J. S., B——, Tenn.*—Letters and other mail matter directed to Members of Congress are entitled to pass free in the mails, if not weighing over four ounces. If over that weight, mail matter so addressed must be forwarded, charged with letter postage on the extra weight. This limit as to weight, however, does not apply to public documents, issued by authority of Congress. See paragraph V., sec. 265 A. P. O. Laws, 1866.

Account of Mails Sent.—*G. P. L., W——, Ind.*—The sheets of account of mails sent are to be used at *all* Post Offices, of whatever class.

Toys and Fancy Goods by Mail, &c.—*J. H. W., M——, Ga.*—Toys and fancy goods, when sent by mail, must be prepaid at *letter* rates of postage; pictures, prints and fancy writing paper, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; books, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof. No person can claim the right to send the above at any less rates. All mail matter which you know to be *intentionally* underpaid, should be "held for postage," and sent to Dead Letter Office. Notify the newsdealer that unless he complies with the law his mail matter will not be sent forward.

Subscribers Re-mailing Newspapers, &c.—*R. A. S., M'C——, Pa.*—Regular subscribers cannot re-mail the newspapers or periodicals they have received, to other persons, except on prepayment by stamps, at *transient* postage rates.

Samples of Flour.—*S. E. F., A——, Mich.*—The domestic rate of postage on samples of flour is three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof—that is, *letter postage*.

Newspapers Free within the County.—*C. G. T., H——, Conn.*—Weekly newspapers which are entitled to pass free within the county of publication, must be sent by the *publishers*. A newsdealer has not the privilege of sending them free.

Account of Newspaper Postage Received, &c.—*T. F., F——, Mich.*—1. You are required to fill up the proper columns in the blank sheets of "Account of Newspapers and Periodicals Received" with the names of the papers, &c., and where published, as well as to enter the amount of postage received. This must be sent every quarter with your quarterly returns. 2. In sending unpaid foreign letters, do *not* send a post-bill with them to the D. P. O., nor charge that office with the amount due on the letter. Also, do not mark on the letter the amount due. That is done at the Exchange Post Office from which the letter is despatched to the foreign country to which it is directed. 3. You are mistaken in supposing that THE MAIL announced that the domestic registry fee had been reduced. You have, probably, got this confused with the *postage to Great Britain*, which *was* reduced to 12 cents on January 1. The domestic registry fee is 20 cents, to be always prepaid by stamps.

Route Agents' Receipts for Registered Packages, &c.—*W. L. H., C——, N. Y.*—Apply to the Third Assistant P. M. General for the blank receipts for registered packages. They are used between route agents and postmasters, not between postmasters. Postmasters at first and second class offices only, are supplied with common envelopes for official use. At present, no other offices are supplied.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of December, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	182	1,159,998	524,766	154,050	1,489,947
Philadelphia	136	831,000	250,004	173,114	759,463
Chicago	60	468,489	56,001	88,826	393,195
St. Louis	40	335,777	37,668	113,707	201,349
Boston	54	295,235	52,301	45,736	365,607
Baltimore	53	195,361	22,252	53,914	120,454
Cincinnati	40	180,445	23,986	29,534	126,703
Brooklyn	35	163,315	22,958	37,284	57,065
Cleveland	23	133,846	9,779	41,100	95,621
Albany	21	112,742	7,759	20,182	47,467
Washington, D. C.	27	112,466	12,300	33,813	86,364
Louisville	18	105,685	8,318	28,692	66,544
Detroit	18	99,289	12,600	20,727	60,885
Buffalo	20	96,707	9,527	33,855	70,937
Syracuse	12	87,696	9,652	18,416	53,790
Milwaukee	18	86,980	8,955	23,645	66,839
Memphis	12	83,129	4,135	17,170	65,966
Pittsburg	15	77,460	7,301	24,403	40,782
Newark	21	67,482	3,675	23,676	44,552
Rochester	17	63,234	5,397	22,003	24,912
Williamsburg	9	61,083	2,368	12,071	13,239
Utica	12	59,547	4,373	23,645	46,960
Troy	11	58,147	4,724	12,070	13,238
Providence	11	46,037	5,438	22,407	16,057
Toledo	9	31,743	1,120	30,800	45,312
Nashville	7	35,518	2,182	10,211	19,636
Jersey City	5	32,359	2,615	5,433	12,110
Charlestown	7	30,334	2,183	7,993	16,007
Hartford	7	30,015	1,070	14,658	21,173
Wilmington, Del.	8	29,351	1,572	8,954	12,226
Worcester	6	30,300	9,229	7,486	11,366
New Haven	7	28,248	2,195	11,546	18,896
Lowell	8	26,730	1,020	6,674	14,946
Cambridge	4	25,797	1,878	14,199	7,112
Portland	9	25,304	1,439	6,620	39,663
Manchester	5	24,528	633	12,568	12,069
Alleghany	4	25,070	2,020	13,688	7,434
Erie	7	22,051	1,770	22,862	10,008
Lynn	4	20,099	920	5,076	12,018
Roxbury	6	20,505	1,968	7,286	9,369
New Bedford	5	18,861	909	8,173	14,038
Cambridgeport	3	15,954	482	5,397	4,550
Salem	6	19,244	1,043	13,696	9,006
Reading	6	17,785	1,364	7,674	9,357
Harrisburg	3	15,580	547	4,226	3,746
Lawrence	4	10,996	384	2,649	6,897
Lancaster	4	10,623	669	3,377	8,265
Trenton	8	10,039	473	8,796	4,847

UNITED STATES MAIL.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of January, 1868.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
McPherson,	Lincoln,	Neb.
Troy Mills,	Adair,	Mo.
Magnolia,	Moniteau,	"
Wolf Island,	Mississippi,	"
Perry,	Mahaska,	Iowa.
Lemont,	Van Buren,	Mich.
Thom's Run,	Greene,	Pa.
Keating,	Clinton,	"
Spadra,	Los Angeles,	Cal.
Clifton Hill,	Randolph,	Mo.
Minersville,	Christian,	"
Clymer Centre,	Chautauqua,	N. Y.
Gapsville,	Fulton,	Pa.
Sound Prairie,	Todd,	Minn.
Lawson,	Washington,	Mo.
Sivearsburgh,	Adair,	Iowa.
Durgen's Creek,	Lewis,	Mo.
Lonsburg,	St. Clair,	Ill.
Pitcherville,	Jo Daviess,	"
Allin Station,	McLean,	"
Catawba Island,	Ottawa,	Ohio.
Cedar Point,	Mobile,	Ala.
Choctaw Bluff,	Clark,	"
Virginia Dale,	Larimer,	Col.
Saybrook Ferry,	Middlesex,	Conn.
Brooklyn,	Butler,	Ky.
Richmond,	Bedford,	Tenn.
Cassville,	Newton,	Ark.
Norwood Station,	Passaic,	N. J.
Oakington,	Harford,	Md.
Belfast,	Baltimore,	"
Churchill,	Trumbull,	Ohio.
Burdickville,	Leelanaw,	Mich.
Minneapolis C. H.,	Ottawa,	Kas.
Ada,	Sheboygan,	Wis.
Norwood,	Bergen,	N. J.
Ridgeview,	Westmoreland,	Pa.
Mouth Short Creek,	Boone,	W. Va.
North Oakfield,	Genesee,	N. Y.
Bevins,	Tama,	Iowa.
Chester,	Olmstead,	Minn.
Rice City,	Meeker,	"
Pebble Creek,	Dodge,	Neb.
Grim's Store,	Upshur,	W. Va.
Rock Lake,	Wayne,	Pa.
Livingston,	Floyd,	Ga.
King's Landing,	Dallas,	Ala.
White Bluff,	"	"
Clay's Grove,	Lee,	Iowa.
Netowaka,	Brown,	Kas.
Honorer,	Washington,	"
Effingham,	Atchison,	"
Fayville,	Worcester,	Mass.
West Liberty,	Butler,	Pa.
Big Cottonwood,	Great Salt Lake,	Utah T.
Philipsburgh,	Deer Lodge,	Montana
Williamsville,	Jasper,	Iowa.
Rutland,	Humboldt,	"
Sturgis,	Beaver Head,	Mont.
Glenn,	Johnson,	Kas.
West's Mills,	Seward,	Neb.
Beaver Crossing,	"	"
McFadden,	York,	"
Atoka,	Choctaw Nation,	Ark.
Fidelity,	Miami,	Ohio.
Dryden,	Tama,	Iowa.
Truckee,	Nevada,	Cal.
Dawson Station,	Fayette,	Pa.
Mecopville,	Burlington,	N. J.
Hartford,	"	"
Sinking Spring,	Sevier,	Tenn.
Middlefield,	Buchanan,	Iowa.
Bradford,	Miami,	Ohio.
Cedar Run,	Grand Traverse,	Mich.
Covedale,	Hamilton,	Ohio.
Brush Creek,	Muskingum,	"
Holmes City,	Douglass,	Minn.
Washington,	Idaho,	Idaho T.
Coyote,	Ellis,	Kas.
Namaqua,	Larimer,	Col. T.
Pajarito,	Bernalillo,	N.Mex.T.
Fall Leaf,	Leavenworth,	Kas.
South Schroon,	Essex,	N. Y.
Covell,	McLean,	Ill.
Newry,	Vernon,	Wis.
Twin Grove,	Green,	"
Katahdin Iron Works,	Piscataquis,	Me.
Graham Lake,	Nobles,	Minn.
Salt Creek,	Cloud,	Kas.
Lake Sibley,	"	"
Elm Creek,	"	"
Marlsville,	Bladen,	N. C.
Zevely,	Whitfield,	Ga.
Highlandville,	Winneshiek,	Iowa.
Macks,	Carroll,	"
Lumberville,	Iowa,	Wis.
Cream Ridge,	Livingston,	Mo.

DISCONTINUED.

Name.	County and State.		Nearest Office.
Concord,	Hardin,	Texas,	Hardin.
Monte Vista,	Alameda,	Cal.,	Alameda.
Sigel,	Clayton,	Iowa,	Clayton.
Stillwater,	Churchill,	Nevada,	Austin.
Seneca River,	Cayuga,	N. Y.,	Auburn.
~~Mouth of Piney,~~	~~Johnson,~~	~~Ark.,~~	~~Clarksville.~~
McLeod's Station,	Logan,	Ky.,	Russellville.
Davenport,	Clark,	Wash. T.,	Portland, Oregon.
Newry,	Henderson,	Ky.,	Henderson.
Wythe,	Hancock,	Ill.,	Warsaw.
Hazle Green,	Wolfe,	Ky.,	Compton Co. Seat.
Los Luceros,	Rio Arriba,	N. Mex.,	Santa Fe.
Newmansville,	Alachua,	Fla.,	Gainesville.
Zif,	Wayne,	Ill.,	Clay City.
King,	Ogle,	"	Flag Station.
Princeton,	Dallas,	Ark.,	Tulip.
Mount Pleasant,	Wabashaw,	Minn.,	Lake City.
Delton,	Delta,	Mich.,	Escanawba.
Angola,	Clermont,	Ohio,	Hennings Mills.
Cuba,	Kent,	Mich.,	Gainesville.
Keating,	Clinton,	Pa.,	Lock Haven.
Eagle Creek,	Lake,	Ind.,	Hebron.
Cherry Hill,	Brooke,	W. Va.,	Pan Handle.
Weaversville,	Fauquier,	Va.,	Catlett.
Atlees Station,	Hanover,	"	Richmond.
Accokeek,	Stafford,	"	Fredericksburg.
Berlin,	Marshall,	Tenn.,	Lewisburg.
Groovers,	Brooks,	Ga.,	Thomasville.
Culverton,	Hancock,	"	Sparta.
Bull Creek,	Tatnall,	"	Reidsville.
Dry Springs,	Ripley,	Mo.,	Doniphan.
Buck Snort,	Christian,	"	Ozark.
Beese Hill,	Reynolds,	"	Centreville.
Clymer Centre,	Chautauqua,	N. Y.,	Clymer.
Kidds Mills,	Leon,	Texas,	Centreville.
Hydesburgh,	Ralls,	Mo.,	Hannibal.
Chattanooga,	Dallas,	Iowa,	Adel.
Mona,	Mitchell,	"	Osage.
Fort Moore,	Weld,	Col. T.,	Fort Sedgwick.
Abiqui,	Rio Arriba,	N. Mex.,	Santa Fe.
Dunn,	Moultrie,	Ill.,	Sullivan.
Osborne,	Howard,	Iowa,	Twin Springs.
Pass Manchac,	Livingston,	La.,	Independence.
South Bristol,	Kenosha,	Wis.,	Kenosha.
Dennison,	Franklin,	Kas.,	Prairie City.
Port Zarah,	Marion,	"	Fort Larned.
Wilsonia,	Huntingdon,	Pa.,	Huntingdon C.H.
Sumner,	Atchison,	Kas.,	Atchison.
Locust Shade,	San Joaquin,	Cal.,	Stockton.
High Cliff,	Calumet,	Wis.,	Stockbridge.
Tierra Amarilla,	Rio Arriba,	N. Mex.,	Santa Fe.
O'Brien,	O'Brien,	Iowa,	Peterson.
Lycurgus,	Allamakee,	"	Waukon.
Ione,	Iowa,	"	Lytle City.
Fillmore,	Dubuque,	"	Dubuque.
Glen Rey,	Howard,	"	Lime Springs.
Peach Orchard,	Laurence,	Ky.,	Lowmansville.
Shallow Ford,	Anderson,	S. C.,	Anderson C. H.
Pantego,	Beaufort,	N. C.,	Washington N.C.
New Galena,	Bucks,	Pa.,	Doylestown.
Silver Run Tunnel,	Ritchie,	W. Va.,	West Union.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Litzenburgh,	Lehigh,	Pa.
Bound Hill,	Loudon,	Va.
Rectortown Station,	Fauquier,	"
White Post,	Clarke,	"
Appersons,	Charles City,	"
Grove Hill,	Page,	"
Stony Point,	Albemarle,	"
Tunstalls,	New Kent,	"
Rowes Pump,	Orangeburgh,	S. C.
Forestville,	Marion,	"
York,	Walker,	Ala.
Cottonville,	Marshall,	"
Greensport,	St. Clair,	"
Cottage Mill,	Chattahoochee,	Ga.
Cotton Hill,	Fayette,	W. Va.
Wilton,	Granville,	N. C.
Tusquitee,	Cherokee,	"
Roanoke,	Martin,	"
Portland,	Dallas,	Ala.
Sewee,	Meigs,	Tenn.
Missouritown,	St. Charles,	Mo.
East Nichols,	Tioga,	N. Y.
Evansville,	Columbia,	Pa.
Van Buren,	Carter,	Mo.
Cold Water,	Cross,	Ark.
Blackberry,	Kane,	Ill.
Dayton,	Cass,	Mo.
Rixeyville,	Culpepper,	Va.
Covington,	Dakota,	Ind.
East Sangerville,	Piscataquis,	Me.
Moore Ridge,	Stoddard,	Mo.
Spavinaw,	Benton,	Ark.
Seminary,	Ouachita,	"
Hohenlinden,	Chickasaw,	Miss.
Spry's Landing,	Kent,	Md.
Hemphill,	Sabine,	Texas.
Hope Ridge,	Monroe,	Ohio.
Long View,	Ashley,	Ark.
Jessebnenna,	Goochland,	Va.
Enfield,	King William,	"
Bickley's Mills,	Russell,	"
Waterloo,	Fauquier,	"
Dover,	Pope,	Ark.
Highland Home,	Laurens,	S. C.
Meeting Street,	Edgefield,	"
Palmyra,	Halifax,	N. C.
King,	Chattahoochee,	Ga.
State Line,	Heard,	"
White Oak Springs,	Barbour,	Ala.
Bayou Labatre,	Mobile,	"
Bear Park,	Washington,	"
Hooker,	Trempeleau,	Wis.
North Creek,	Phillips,	Ark.
New Limerick,	Aroostook,	Me.
New Madison,	Wabash,	Ind.
Monroe,	Sussex,	N. J.
Jerusalem,	Davie,	N. C.
Thompsonville,	Rockingham,	"
Zimmerman,	Wilkes,	"
Young Cane,	Union,	Ga.
Long Island,	Jackson,	Ala.
Aberfoil,	Bullock,	Ala.
Alpine,	Clark,	Ark.
Long Sweet,	De Soto,	La.
Alba,	Jasper,	Mo.
Crystal Hill,	Montgomery,	Ark.
Springville,	Tazewell,	Va.
Whitesville,	Halifax,	Va.

Names Changed.

Esmeralda, Alturas, Idaho Territory, to Rocky Bar. (c. p.)
Forest Station, Livingston, Ill., to Forest.
Northport, Noble, Ind., to Rome City.
Cary, Miami, Ind., to Amboy.
Haynesville, Aroostook, Me., to Glenwood.
South Berlin, Rensselaer, N. Y., to Cheroplain.
Irving, Chatauqua, N. Y., to South Irving.
Sandusky, Addison, N. Y., to East Granville.
Plum Grove, Atchison, Kansas, to Oak Mills.
Jerusalem South, Queens, N. Y., to Seaford.
Lenaburg, St. Clair, Ill., to Dutch Hill.
Seaside, Suffolk, N. Y., to Babylon.
Jay C. H., Jay, Ind., to Portland.
Portland, Fountain, Ind., to "Fountain."
Andesville, Perry, Pa., to Loysville.
Auburn, Fond du Lac, Wis., to New Cassel.
Petersburg, Millard, Utah Ter., to Kanosh.
Harts Mills, Ripley, Ind., to Friendship.
Butler, De Kalb, Ind., to New Era.
Beaver Dam Mills, Mifflin, Pa., to Atkinson's Mills.
Walton's Mills, Kennebeck, Me., to West Mount Vernon.
Silver Lake, Grand Traverse, Mich., to Betsey Lake.
Furnace, Berks, Pa., to Robesonia Furnaces.
New Brenton, Ford, Ill., to Piper City.
Siscoetto, Jackson, Wis., to Scobiesville.
Snapp's Station, Crawford, Pa., to Olyndon.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any questions as to prepayment by this simple criterion.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) also for Belgium and The Netherlands. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is ten cents per half ounce, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffe, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Semsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
2. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.
3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 2 and 3) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, or the Netherlands, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid.

4. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, EXCEPT CUBA, BY BRITISH PACKET, OR PARTLY BY BRITISH AND PARTLY BY UNITED STATES PACKET.—Newspapers 4 cents each; prepayment required. To BRITISH WEST INDIES AND CUBA.—Newspapers and other printed matter, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment required.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) .... 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)	30	"
For Tri-Weekly, " "	15	"
For Semi-Weekly, " "	10	"
For Weekly, " "	5	"

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6	cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18	"
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9	"
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3	"

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from publishers) intended to go by mail westward from the western boundary of Kansas, or eastward from the eastern boundary of California, must be prepaid by stamps at *letter postage rates. Sec. 259, P. O. Laws, Edition of* 1866.]

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over four oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 4 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 6 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Napoleon, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every postmaster will be careful never to send a registered letter "direct," when there is a distributing post office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must inclose it in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the postmaster at the first distributing post office on the route, and also send the Return Registered Letter Bill in a common envelope to the same postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the distributing post office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAILS TO ST. THOMAS, THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS AND BRAZILS.

By the regular Mail Steamers of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, sailing from New York, on the 22d of every month. All mail matter should be prepaid. Letters ten cents half ounce. Newspapers at two cents four ounces.

Arrive at St. Thomas, 29th; Para, Brazil, 8th; Pernambuco, 15th; Bahia, 17th; Rio de Janeiro, 20th.

Mails for Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay and Buenos Ayres, forwarded from Rio de Janeiro.

Mails for Antigua, Barbadoes, Demarara, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Tampico, Trinidad, and all other West India Islands, forwarded from St. Thomas. Aug. '67, tf.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail; if sent by Mail, Letter Postage to be added.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Malden Lane, N. Y.

March '67, tf.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOMETHING NEW AND USEFUL.

Shreve's Postal Indicator.

Will keep the amount of STAMPS CANCELLED, or Number of Letters Received for Delivery, Undercharge Account, Amount of Stamps sold, of Box Rent and Postage Collected, &c. Can be used in a Post Office of any class; will indicate the account of the day, week, month or quarter, and banishes all the perplexing modes heretofore employed. By its use the postmaster can, with little trouble, keep these accounts all the year, and have a correct knowledge of the amount of business he is doing.

This system embraces the shortest and most accurate mode of recording the amount of Stamps defaced, and for this purpose alone is worth its cost. Full instructions accompany each Indicator. Forwarded by mail, on receipt of $3 00, to any part of the United States.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, January 23, 1868.

H. SHREVE—DEAR SIR: Your new Indicator has been in use ever since its arrival, and I have found it to be accurate in its entire system, saving more than half the time and trouble experienced in keeping the accounts. It is an article that has long been needed, and invaluable to every Postmaster. I would not be without it for double its cost. It is certainly an article of merit, and as such I take pleasure in recommending it to all who desire to economise in time, and get rid of the old perplexing modes of keeping the accounts. Very truly yours,
G. H. P. BAILEY, P. M.

SALEM, OHIO, January 4, 1868.

HENRY SHREVE—DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of announcing that your Postal Indicator has been received, and find, upon examining into the particular workings of the Indicator, that it is one of the necessary things belonging to a Post Office, and do most cheerfully recommend its use to the Post Office fraternity in general, as a convenient, labor-saving and correct plan of keeping accounts of stamps defaced, &c. Very respectfully,
C. TOWNSEND, P. M.

MASSILLON, OHIO, January 10, 1868.

HENRY SHREVE—DEAR SIR: I have thoroughly tested the Indicator, and the more I use it the better I am pleased. I am satisfied that it is correct and can place implicit confidence in its operation. In offices of this (second) class it will, on introduction, be found invaluable. I therefore cheerfully recommend it on its merits.
I am yours respectfully,
A. G. SEABOLD, Assistant Postmaster.

Address
HENRY SHREVE, Ass't P. M.,
Jan '68-tf] Alliance, Ohio.

QUINBY'S Improved Letter Delivery-Case FOR POST OFFICES OF ALL CLASSES.

THESE CASES (intended to facilitate the labor and save the time of the postmasters and delivery clerks) have now been in use for four years. The universal testimony of those using them is that it is *unequalled* by any other in use, *economizing both time and labor.* It is in use in very many offices, of different classes, in all of which it has come to be considered as *almost indispensable.* Its compactness renders the cost of its transportation very trifling. Below will be found a few of the many offices in which it may be seen in operation:

New Rochelle, N. Y.	Jersey City, N. J.
Palmyra, "	Elizabethport, "
Green Point, "	Rahway, "
Poughkeepsie, "	Hoboken, "
Lancaster, Ohio,	Bergen, "
Circleville, "	Hudson City, "
Oil City, Pa.	Elizabeth, "
Pithole City, "	Lincoln, Ill.
Williamsport, "	Pekin, "
Franklin, "	Tarrytown, N. Y.
Shaffer Farm, "	Newburg, "
Alleghany, "	Hudson, "
Allentown, "	Amsterdam, "
Easton, "	Waterloo, "

Valparaiso, Ind.

These cases are made in three different sizes, $24, $30 and $35 each.

Manufactured and for sale by
REUBEN QUINBY,
~~Postmaster,~~
Sing Sing, N. Y.

N. B.—Postmasters in the Western States will be supplied by applying to JOHN H. QUINBY Princeton, Ill.

TO POSTMASTERS. COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor, and also readily to make returns of these postages in your Quarterly Account Current.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets $1.50
For fifteen sheets 2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts on inferior paper will be furnished in sheets to those ordering them, at the rate of $4 per 100 sheets, comprising about 1,000 Receipts. Postage paid on orders not exceeding 25 sheets.

COMMENDATIONS FROM POSTMASTERS.

P. O., OLEAN, N. Y.—"I consider it indispensable to the correct keeping of the Paper and Box Rent Accounts according to Postal Law; its simplicity and the facility with which these accounts are kept by your system, renders it a benefaction to postmasters."

P. O., ORONO, ME.—"For cheapness, certainty and simplicity, I think it unsurpassed by any work which I have seen, and is fully adapted to a ready compliance with the requirements of Postal Law and Regulations. I would earnestly recommend it to all Country Postmasters who wish to avoid the perplexity of keeping Newspaper and Box Rent Accounts, and I think if once used, no Postmaster would be without it."

☞ All orders must be addressed to William Tryon, Vineland P. O., N. J. Aug. '67.

POST ROUTE MAPS.

THE OFFICIAL POST ROUTE MAP OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES

Is now on Sale to the General Public.

PRICES.

Unbacked $4 00
Backed with muslin, with edges bound 5 00
Mounted on rollers and varnished 6 00

Maps of other States, separately or in groups, are in preparation.

These Maps may be procured, at the above prices, from

SECOND ASSIST. POSTMASTER GENERAL,
P. O. Dept., Washington, D. C.,

Or from the Sale Agents in

NEW YORK, N. Y., D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington Street.

PORTLAND, Me., Bailey & Noyes, Exchange Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth Street. Oct. '67 tf.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY & SON, CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continue to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices (besides other matters) at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—FEBRUARY, 1868.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Adrianople—see Turkey.						
Africa (foreign possessions on West Coast), via Engl'd	....	22	4	12	14	....
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*30	6	12	12	....
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	c14	c16	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Altona—see German States.						
Amsterdam—see Holland.						
Antivari—see Turkey.						
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 22d each mo. from N.Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	....
Australia, British mail, via Sonthampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	6	18	20	16
do (Br. Colonies) via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	6	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15	4	8	8	6
Azores Islands, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	6	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Basel, or *Basle*—see Switzerland.						
Batavia, British mail, via Sonthamptoo	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	4	8	6	6
Belgium	....	*15	4	6	8	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	....
do by French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Beyrout—see Turkey.						
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Bordeaux—see France.						
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botntschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Boulogne—see France.						
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	g	g	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Brest—see France.						
Brunswick—see German States.						
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*30	6	12	12	....
Caiffa—see Turkey.						
Calais—see France.						
Calcutta—see East Indies.						
Canada	....	*10	2	4	....	5
Candia—see Turkey.						
Canea—see Turkey.						
Canton—see China.						
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Cavallo—see Turkey.						
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	6	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	6	18	20	....
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	6	12	12	....
do via England	....	a22	b 6	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Copenhagen—see Denmark.						
Cork—see Ireland.						
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	6	12	12	....
Dardanelles—see Turkey.						
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*14	6	6	6	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng. (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*19	6	10	10	....
Dresden—see Saxony.						
Dublin—see Ireland.						
Durazzo—see Turkey.						
East Indies, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b 6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b 8	18	20	16
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Edinburgh—see Scotland.						
Egypt, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	6	12	12	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	c14	c16	d16
England	....	*12	2	6	8	8
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Florence—see Tuscany.						
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	6	8	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gallipoli—see Turkey.						
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Geneva—see Switzerland.						
Genoa—see Sardinian States.						
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	6	8	6
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Giurgeno, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Glasgow—see Scotland.						
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Great Britain	....	*12	2	6	6	6
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*12	17	20	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*24	18	22	....	....
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 10 cents each, by direct mail, and 11 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hague, The—see Holland.						
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	6	6	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	6	6	6
Hanover—see German States.						
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Havre—see France.						

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Hondoras	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	16	16
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Hooololo—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibralla, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ineboli—see Turkey.						
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland	....	*12	2	6	8	8
Jaffa—see Turkey.						
Jamaica—see West Indies.						
Janina—see Turkey.						
Japan, British mail, via Soothampton	....	34	6	g	g	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	6	g	g	....
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Sonthampton	....	34	b 6	14	18	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jasey, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Konigsberg—see Prussia.						
Kustendji—see Turkey.						
Labuan, British mail, via Sonthampton	....	34	6	14	18	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	18
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Larnica—see Turkey.						
Lanenbnrg—see German States.						
Lnsanne—see Switzerland.						
Latakia—see Turkey.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Liverpool—see England.						
Lombardy, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	6	12	12	....
London—see England.						
Lnbec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	8	6	6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	6	6	6
Lucca, via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	6	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	6	8	6
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	6	8	6
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Soothampton	....	22	4	12	14	18
do do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	14	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manchester—see England.						
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Marseilles—see France.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Sonthampton	....	22	6	14	16	18
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	6	16	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Melbourne—see Australia.						
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	6	8	6
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	6	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	6	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	6	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Sonthampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	6	18	20	....
do French mail	....	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
do Am. Packet 22d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Moscow—see Russia.						
Munich—see Bavaria.						
Naples, via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	5	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Netherlands	....	*15	4	6	6	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick	....	*10	2	4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	4	....	....	....
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Sonthampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	13	16	16	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (if prepaid, 25c.)	....	*28	14	16	18	....
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 10 cents each, by direct mail, and 11 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia	....	*10	2	4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Oldenburg—see German States.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Paraguay, Am. packet, 22d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Paris—see France.						
Parma, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Sonthampton	....	34	b 8	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	g	g	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	6	g	g	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Placentia—see Parma.						
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*16	8	12	12	....
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	6	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*13	5	6	8	....
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	....

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	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do via British mail, via Sonthamptoo	....	22	4	....	....	....
do do Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*16	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island	....	*10	2	4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	6	8	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	6
Qoeensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	6	18	20	16
do do via Panama	....	22	8	10	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	....
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	....
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	....
Rustchnck—see Turkey.						
Saionica,—see Turkey.						
Samsoun—see Turkey.						
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	6	6	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	6	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland	....	*12	2	6	6	6
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	....
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Seres—see Turkey.						
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	....
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Sonthampton	....	34	b 6	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 6	16	20	....
Sicilies (The Two), via North German Union, direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*19	6	12	12	....
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Singapore, British mail via Sonthampton	....	34	b 8	14	16	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	6	12	12	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do direct	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	14	18
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Stettin—see Prussia.						
Stockholm—see Sweden.						
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sulina—see Turkey.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Sonthampton	....	34	b 8	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	16	....
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 10 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, via North German Union direct	....	*15	10	13	g	....
do do do do (closed mail via England)	....	*20	11	15	g	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see Australia.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tchesme—see Turkey.						
Tenedos—see Turkey.						
Tonlon—see France.						
Trieste—see Austria.						
Trebizond—see Turkey.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	30	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyront, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchnck, Saionica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	....
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	....
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by Franch mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	19	8	12	12	....
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Utrecht—see Holland.						
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Soothampton	....	22	6	14	16	18
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	16	20	16
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*19	8	12	12	....
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	....
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Sonthampton	....	22	6	14	18	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales	....	*12	2	6	8	8
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 22d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do do Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	....
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	....
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	8	6	6
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15	4	8	8	6
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under	4c.
" " over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	5c.
" " " 2 oz. " " 3 oz.,	7c.
" " " 3 oz. " " 4 oz.,	8c.
" " " 4 oz. " " 5 oz.,	11c.
" " " 5 oz. " " 6 oz.,	12c.
" " " 6 oz. " " 7 oz.,	14c.
" " " 7 oz. " " 8 oz.,	16c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 106 WILLIAM STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN, N

// UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VIII., NO. 6. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1868. WHOLE NO. 90.

THE DARK CLOSET.

The recent excitement caused by the opening of letters in the French Post Office, with a view of seizing all copies of the circular of the Count de Chambord, has brought back vividly to the minds of the public the famous "Cabinet Noir," where the operations M. Vandal recently recommended were systematically carried on by a regular staff of employes, and at considerable expense. In an article of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, headed "Administration des Postes," M. Maxime du Camp gives an interesting account of that disreputable institution. It would appear that the Cabinet Noir—the Dark Closet—for what was done there could not bear the light of day—originated with the postal service itself, for Louis XI. ordered that the royal couriers should not carry letters that had not been previously read, or those that contained anything prejudicial to his government. The practice was, in all probability, continued under successive governments, and one may feel sure that Richelieu, Mazarin, Louis XIV., the Regent, Dubois, were not people to hesitate at breaking, or rather melting, a seal, though it appears there are no official documents proving the fact. But there is no doubt about Louis XV., who first organized what was called "the secret closet of the post." His predecessors contented themselves with taking copies of dispatches which, for political objects, they had an interest in knowing; but to Louis XV. attaches the infamy of violating private correspondence for the gratification of a morbid desire to become acquainted with the most secret acts of private life. Besides this, there was what was called the "political agency," the object of which was to get at the mysteries of diplomacy; and this was under the direction of the Prince of Carl and the Duke de Broglie. Mme. de Housset, waiting woman to Mme. de Pompadour, the king's mistress, mentions in her memoirs what she herself was an eye-witness of:

"The king had caused to be communicated to M. de Choiseuil the secrets of the post—that is to say, extracts from the letters they had opened—a confidence which M. d'Argenau never enjoyed, in spite of all his favor. I have heard tell that M. de Choiseuil abused this confidence, and recounted pleasant stories about love intrigues which the letters that were opened often contained. The mode of opening was very simple. Six or seven clerks of the General Post Office withdrew the letters they were ordered to examine, and took impressions of the seal with a ball of quicksilver. Each letter was then laid, on the side where the seal was, on a goblet of hot water, which melted the wax without injuring the paper. It was then opened, extracts were made, and it was again sealed up by means of the impression. The Intendant of the Post took the extracts to the king every Sunday, and he was seen passing in and out just like the Ministers for this formidable business."

The reading of these letters was a favorite pastime with Louis XV. In the beginning of his reign Louis XVI. tried to put an end to the scandalous practices which were a mystery to no one, and strongly repudiated such a means of government. A royal ordinance of the 18th of August, 1775, declared that "the private correspondence of citizens is one of those sacred things from which the tribunals, as well as individuals, should avert their eyes." This reform was not, however, of long continuance. His advisers persuaded him that reasons of State policy required the practice; the Cabinet Noir was re-established and was in full working order soon after the ordinance was published. The public conscience revolted against it; the outcry was general, and in the official instructions of the electors to the deputies at the States-General in the commencement of the Revolution, the demand was general for the secrecy of private letters, the suppression of the Cabinet at the General Post Office where the correspondence was opened, the responsibility of the employes, and their severe punishment when they tampered with letters. The deputies to the States-General echoed the complaints of their constituents. At the sitting of the 8th of July, 1790, after a report from Armand Gontand (*ci-devant* Biron), the National Assembly ordered the suppression of the funds appropriated to the Cabinet Noir. On the 22d of August it decreed that the directors and clerks of the Post Office should take an oath, in presence of the judges, "to respect, and cause to be respected, by all means in their power, the secrecy of the correspondence in the kingdom." It was believed after this that the Cabinet Noir was shut up for ever, and that the means made use of by "tyrants" could not be adopted by a free people. It was an error. It was seen, even then, that if Robespierre ever arrived at power he would not hesitate to resort to the same practices for which he had denounced the absolute monarchy. In answer to some observations of Mirabeau in 1789 he said: "No doubt private correspondence is inviolable; but when a nation is in danger, when there are persons conspiring against its liberty, that which is criminal in other times, becomes a praiseworthy act. Delicacy toward the conspirators is treason against the people." He seemed afterward to have changed his opinion. On the 29th January, 1791, he ascended the tribune, and, touching the question of a certain number of letters that had been laid before the Assembly because they attacked the representatives of the people, he said: "How do we know that these effusions are directed against the National Assembly? The secrecy of correspondence has, then, been violated. It is an outrage on public faith." These words implied an engagement which the Committee of Public Safety soon disregarded. It was, however, the Girondins who, when they had the upper hand, set the bad example. They made no scruple whatever about opening the private correspondence of the Feuillants and the Fayettists; and the Mountain, when their turn came, paid them back in kind. These last, however, had the merit of acting openly. They proclaimed it a measure of public security; and two members of the Convention were named to inspect the correspondence which, in their judgment, endangered the safety of the country. An attempt was made after the 9th Thermidor to restore the Post Office Department to its normal state. In the sitting of the 19th Frimaire (9th of December, 1794), the Convention decreed that "the secrecy of letters should no longer be violated in the interior of the Republic." The Thermidorians, who were not famed for probity, took little account of this decree, for the secret police had never been more prying than at that period. Under the Consulate and the Empire there was no hesitation about the matter. Speaking of the Cabinet Noir at St. Helena, Napoleon said:

"It is a bad institution, and does more evil than good. It often happens to a sovereign to be in bad humor, fatigued, influenced by causes foreign to the matter submitted to his decision, and then the French people are as frivolous and as inconsistent in their correspondence as in their words. I mostly made use of the Cabinet Noir to find out the intimate correspondence of any Minister, any Chamberlain, any great officer, Berthier, and even Daroc himself."

Las Casas is more explicit. He says:

"The moment any one was on the list of this important supervision, his arms and his seals were at once engraved by the Bureau, and so skillfully that his letters, after being read, reached him intact, without anything to excite suspicion. The Bureau cost 600,000 francs yearly."

Savary, who was Bonaparte's zealous agent in all his secret affairs, strongly condemns the practice of opening letters, not, however, as might be expected from such a person, from any scruples, with which he was but little troubled, but only because it was attended with no advantage. He says:

"It is thus that people used to carry a lie to the ears of the sovereign by means intended to make him know the truth. In this way a person who denounced another was able to give weight to his declaration. All he had to do was to throw into the Post Office letters couched so as to confirm the opinion he wished to have believed. The honestest man in the world was thus exposed to danger by a letter which he had not read, or which he had not understood; and," he adds, "I have experienced this myself."

Bourrienne thus explains the real cause of the disgrace in which General Kellerman remained under the Empire: "M. Delaforest, Director-General of the Post Office, transacted business some times with the First Consul; and every one knows what is meant by a Director of the Post transacting business with the head of the Government." It was on one of these occasions that the First Consul saw a letter from Kellerman to Lassalle, in which he said: "Can you believe, my dear friend, that Bonaparte has not made me General of Division, though I am the man who has just put the crown on his head?" (alluding to the battle of Marengo). The letter was sealed up again and forwarded to its address, but Bonaparte never forgot or forgave it. The Cabinet Noir did not disappear with the Empire; it flourished under the Bourbons. It cost, as under the preceding Government, 600,000f., paid out of the secret service money of the Foreign Office; and there were employed in it twenty-two persons, several of whom were high personages. When M. de Villele fell, the new Ministry declared officially that the Cabinet Noir no longer existed in the General Post Office. This was, however, a deceit; it was merely transferred to another locality; and after the revolution of July it was discovered that it had continued to work to the last moment. A curious trial occupied public attention a few months after the accession of the House of Orleans. A young lady of excellent family had married, in 1821, a superior employe of the Post Office—an important personage, who was in direct communication with the Tuilleries, and was in receipt of a large salary. His functions, about which he never would give any explanations, required his attendance every evening in his office, and he often spent the whole night in it. It was only after the revolution of July that the whole became known. The husband had been one of the principal members of the Cabinet Noir. His wife, on receiving this information, which she was far from expecting, sued at once for a separation. In spite of the talent of her lawyer she lost her suit; but public opinion was for her, and she never would consent again to live with the man who had deceived her as to his position, and made her share in the infamy of which she had no suspicion. M. Ducamp says:

"The Government of July inherited the legacy left it by the Bourbons. It continued to pay to the former secret agents of the Post Office the salaries they had received during their functions, and in the accounts of the Minister of Foreign Affairs we find that in 1847 the secret service still paid 60,500f. as pensions to the employes of the former Cabinet Noir. From certain political trials, in which letters seized and read at the Post Office were made the basis of the indictments, we may infer that the July monarchy employed, if not regularly, at least occasionally, when it wanted it, this arm which was thought to have been broken forever; but nothing in the disclosures that followed the days of February proved that the Cabinet Noir had been re-established in a normal manner. It was merely a resource in time of need, rather than an institution; and, if it was employed, it was merely in certain exceptional cases which appeared critical or dangerous."

M. Ducamp does not believe that the Cabinet Noir now exists.

AN OLD POSTMASTER.—Samuel Whittemore was appointed postmaster at Fluvauna, Chantauqua County, N. Y., June 27, 1827, under John Quincy Adams' administration, by John McLean, Postmaster General, and has held the office ever since. W. H. Fenton, Esq., who as Justice of the Peace certified to the responsibility of Whittemore's first bail bond, has also certified each subsequent bond, he having held the office of Justice from before 1827 to the present time, excepting from January to March in one year. Henry Strunk and Henry Martin, who were Whittemore's sureties in 1827, are still on his bond.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

What's the matter with the weather this winter? Will it ever stop snowing, and are we ever to see the green earth again? Is this excruciatingly cold term going to continue until July? Has the acquisition of Aliaska anything to do with it? Or are we imperceptibly tending toward the North Pole? Recently, before the Canada Thistle Propagating Society, on the skating rink at Idonoware, a lecturer on earthquakes and their causes showed satisfactorily to his provincial audience, by abstruse calculation, that the earth had shrunk about eighteen feet in the last decade of years; but he did not state whether the contraction was apportioned equally between the 25,000 miles that girdle the earth, whether this destruction of territory occurred in the Eastern or Western hemisphere, or in both—whether it occurred in a single night, or whether it had been the gradual work of all these years. He merely stated the fact, and fortified it with figures; and, as none of his attentive, and of course intelligent, hearers expressed any doubt as to its authenticity, the matter stands recorded and undisputed. Now, may not this abridgment of our sphere have something to do with the extraordinary celestial and terrestrial signs and wonders which have lately startled enlightened peoples in different parts of the world? Islands have sunk in some localities, and risen in others far away; Vesuvius has lost her best hold, by the caving in of a large portion of her crater wall; Niagara Falls, from present indications, are expected suddenly to recede at least two miles at any moment within the next six months; and within a day or two one of our large western lakes has mysteriously emptied itself, and no one knows how or where the water has gone. Every reading body knows how the bowels of the earth, north of the equator, have lately been agitated by earthquakes, and its surface swept by typhoons and hurricanes; and it really seems plausible that this wrinkling or crushing process, six yards wide and twenty-five thousand miles long, might have something to do with it. Just imagine a slice of this size taken out of the centre of the globe, and the severed parts coming together with magnetic velocity! It was a blessed thing it was feet instead of miles—for I am weak enough to believe that if these respectable half spheres had suddenly come together through a space of eighteen miles, there would have been none left to record the fact, or to pick up damaged articles.

The almost continuous snow-falls, and the frightfully cold weather of which I have spoken, may possibly be attributable to the same cause; how, or why, I will not pretend to say. I only submit the suggestion. To be sure, every one in our latitude is familiar with the fact that all our winters, for several years past, have increased in length and severity, and this one may be the forerunner of a severer one to follow, to be succeeded in its turn by one still fiercer.

A few hundred years ago, *Green*land was so named on account of its verdant appearance; the soil was very fertile and highly cultivated; pretty towns and villages were scattered over its face; and, according to Icelandic authorities, it was a most desirable country to dwell in. Now it is a lost land, buried under perpetual ice and snow, and almost entirely unapproachable along its whole coast, on account of the bergs and barriers that barricade it.

All its hills are covered and its valleys filled with the accumulated freezings of several centuries, and who can tell but what the same fate is to overtake us? If the winter storms which have visited us so frequently during the present season continue much longer, there will be a covering upon the earth so thick that all the power of our northern summer sun will not suffice to melt it before another winter, with its contributions, will be on us; and, thus accumulating from year to year, our lovely land will be hidden, as is Greenland, entirely and eternally from sight, and, as a consequence, we will eventually become similar to the inhabitants of the bleak polar regions, among whom the adventurous and indefatigable Hall is now hybernating.

Now, all this may sound very foolish, or very funny, or both; but if skeptical individuals will visit New York, a city of over a million inhabitants, at the present time, they will see ice-banks and snow-burrows numerous enough, and capacious enough, to hut half the inhabitants in Esquimaux style, and apparently so solid and durable as to warrant the belief that they will last forever—although the city is willing and does pay $500,000 per annum for their removal. Well, now, if the great metropolis, with all its resources, can be thus crusted over in a few months, what can ruraldom expect if this thing continues a few years? I do not desire to convey the idea that we are to be converted into wearers of seals' skins, or seal and walrus eaters, very soon—and, indeed, such a thing may never happen; I have only elaborated the interrogations with which my letter opens by speculating on what might be.

But, if such a thing were to happen, what would become of us? Deprived of the corn and hop crops, and the water all frozen, train oil would have to be our beverage—and seal soup, baked whale and walrus potpie our daily food. Horrible! Yes, and what would become of all the intellectual and industrial pursuits of the country? What would be the social condition of all classes of our people? What would become of our churches, schools, elemosynary institutions and post offices? Echo answers, what? We might manage to grow fond of the food and drink—mental and physical energy might come to a stand still—the blue sky and the bright stars might roof in and light all the churches we would need, and supply school-rooms large enough for nature to teach in, and furnish besides facilities enough for charitable purposes; but what could supply the place of the post office? I would not allow myself to even whisper to myself that something might be substituted for it. The very idea makes me shudder, and I will stop my imagination from wandering any farther in that direction. What! get along without post offices—those cosy, comfortable, remunerative, world-accommodating establishments, that are as familiar and essential to every household as bread and butter! Why, it is the chiefest of impossibles. Let us civilians all hope we will never, never be snowed under; and let postal officials be thankful they are so well bestowed, and pray to be continued so. Let them not neglect to look after their mails outdoors in stormy weather, and let them attend dutifully to business within. Let them appreciate the sober truth that they are paid money for performing such service, and let them perform their duty with alacrity, and not in a way to make many believe it is simply through courtesy. No matter how inclement the weather, let their solicitude for the service be paramount. Get away from the hot stove, and wade knee deep, if necessary, through the snow to put things through. If delays occur on the railways, let them take the trouble to find out where they are and how long they will be, so that they can give their people satisfactory information; and if they can aid and assist in any way to promote dispatch, let them go to the front, or send somebody. I have known postmasters and mail agents to stand with their coat-tails spread and their backs to the fire when they should have been very differently employed; and, although there may be no law to force officials to labor on the Sabbath, when the exigency might require it, yet I think on moral grounds it is quite as sinless as taking a sheep out of a pit, and infinitely more creditable; and, for my part, I would sooner confide in the man who breaks the Sabbath to do a good deed than in one who forbears to do it by a subterfuge. Of course you don't understand what I mean by this, but there are those who do. I really believe that there are some men in the service who would feel perfectly indifferent were the country turned into a huge ice mountain, and all the mails frozen solid in the centre, if they could only draw their salaries, and sit over a hot fire with pipes in their mouths; but, for the honor of it, I am satisfied the number is limited. Every man has some peculiar attribute, which is developed when the right time, place and circumstance calls it forth; and there is no time nor place that shows worth or weakness of persons employed in the mail service so palpably as along railway routes in the winter season.

Some are all energy and fire, and by their enthusiasm enlist assistance, and the work goes bravely on; others, like the poor clown, pray to Jupiter to help them, without putting their own shoulders to the wheel: or, like Micawber, wait for something to turn up, and gain for themselves the unenviable notoriety of being "poor excuses" or "Miss Nancys."

Please make some allowance for the tone of frigidity that pervades this epistle; it is written when the snow has been falling incessantly for five days, with the prospect of its continuing for a week or two longer.

MONS. TONSON.

ROMANCE OF THE POST OFFICE.

Enclosed find $1.00, for which continue THE MAIL to this office for the coming year. What a confession that text exhibits! It proves that we need THE MAIL, for it meets the requirements of the office. It epitomizes and brings to a sun-bright focus the dull regulations of the department. Aside from being an interesting sheet, it seems to be the "faderland" of benighted wanderers in the new mazes of office. Post office work, with all its fatigue, confinement and trials, has still a romance for me.

How delightful to have a person ask for how much I will sell a three cent stamp? and would I not throw off some if he put in six letters? or bring two paper stamps, and then ask me to change one for a red stamp!

How delightful, on a bitter cold day, to be called to the window, and have a man with numb hands fumbling in every pocket for the letter, finally fishing it out from a "heap" of nails, screws, twine and a jack-knife, then lick both the letter and the stamp, place the stamp on wrong side up, in the wrong corner, and cornerways, pound it down with his fist, then take it to the window to see if he had got his money's worth, hand the letter in and begin to look for the three cents. Both hands are now required to dive into the countless pockets, out again, hither and thither; and at last he pulls out from his vest pocket an old, defaced, counterfeit fifty cent shinplaster in a shapeless wad, and asks for the change—could not do it—then he dives again for his wallet and offers a $10 bill to change for three cents. It is delightful watching the process—no danger of catching cold or catching a "big" word coming out of the heart.

There is a tender pleasure when a poor, weary, sad-eyed, hard-working woman, tangling her fingers together, winding her handkerchief over and over, round and round her hands, looking in with full, beseeching eyes, in offering service.

"Well, madam, what can I do for you?"

"Please, an' will ye write to my son for me, niver a word do I hear!"

"O, yes. Give me the name of the place and tell me what you wish said."

"He lives in Ballymahackmagully, County of Moormahockingnocking, Ireland, an' you please. God bless you. Say to Jimmey that I am working as hard as iver I can to bring the childher out. Holy saints, I knew you was a kind crayture from your voice 'fore I iver heard you spoke a word. An' what shall I pay you?"

"Twelve cents postage."

"God bless you, and whin did they make it twilve cints?"

"First of January."

"God bless the man that made it twilve cints, for it's sunlight on our hard work—we can hear from home oftener. God bless the man: may the Holy Saints protect him." Eloquence from a simple, thankful heart; and as the man who invented twelve cents postage across the wide ocean is not present, THE U. S. MAIL may take the blessing.

A forlornity came in the other bitter morning: "You guv me a letter from Sally, you did. She is married and wants her feather bed. I will bring it down for you to mail to Sally." "Certainly"—for I felt assured there could not be over four pounds in any of his feather beds. Will not the route agents make the feathers fly if I ever mail Sally's feather bed!

Dear MAIL: Favor, with all your reason, intelligence and experience, the prepayment of newspaper postage at the publication office. When that has passed, P. O. work will be the ornamental branch of daily labor. If Congressmen were only P. O. clerks through February, when we must keep a "sharp look-out" for new lists of papers, they would pass that bill without debate. Keep the postage as it is—for habit is everything with the people. It would accrue just as much to the publisher, and the accounts become more accurate between the offices and the Department. Yours for the Right.

SANFORD ASST.

Curious Letter Addresses.

O'er hill, through vale and bridges under,
Let this letter go like thunder;
Hurry it up, make no mistake,
And deliver it quick to *Carry Blake.*

What! you don't know her? what a pity!
As long as she's lived in *New Haven City.*
So keep still, sir, and stop your blowing,
Stuff it in the bag, and send it going.

Attend to this, please, Mr. Sperry,
And have it delivered quickly, very.
At Jones & Johnson's you will find her,
And if she scolds you, never mind her.

For tommasandrooscotoole
in car of misses burke
45 street avanu b new york with care
baik shop in hast.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of March, 1868.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Cunard ..	U. S. ...	4	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S. ...	5	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
*Havana .	U. S. ...	5	Havana and West Indies.
French ...	France .	7	French mail via Brest.
Dales.....	U. S. ...	7	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg.	U. S. ...	10	Europe via Southampton and Hamburg.
Cunard..	U. S. ...	11	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S. ...	12	Europe via Southampton & Bremen.
Havana...	U. S. ...	12	Havana.
Aspinwall	U. S. ...	11	S. Pacific, Central America, Australia, N. Zealand, Kingston & Cal.
Dales.....	U. S. ...	14	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard ..	U. S. ...	18	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S. ...	19	Europe via Southampton & Bremen.
Havana...	U. S. ...	19	Havana.
Dales.....	U. S. ...	21	Europe via Liverpool.
French ...	France .	21	French mail via Brest.
Aspinwall	U. S. ...	21	China, Japan, S. Pacific, California, C. America, and Kingston, Ja.
Brazilian.	U. S. ...	23	Argentine Republic, Brazil, West Indies, St. Thomas & Venezuela.
Hamburg.	U. S. ...	24	Europe via Southampton & Hamburg
Cunard...	U. S. ..	25	Europe via Liverpool
N.G.Lloyd	U. S. ...	26	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
*Havana..	U. S. ...	26	Havana and West Indies.
Dales.....	U. S. ...	28	Europe via Liverpool.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1868.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866], and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **90**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

Reduction of Postage Between the United States and Canada.

The following modifications have been made in the Postal Convention between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, to take effect on the 1st of April next:

1. The authorized weight of a single letter shall be fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States, and half an ounce in the Dominion of Canada.

2. The postage on a single international letter shall be six cents, if prepaid at the mailing office in either country, and ten cents, if posted unpaid; and for other than single letters the same charges shall be made for each additional fifteen grammes or half ounce, or fraction thereof."

3. Each Post Department to retain to its own use, as at present, all the postage which it collects, whether on prepaid letters sent, or on unpaid letters received.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *February* 28, 1868.

The U. S. postage on letters conveyed by the direct line of mail steamers, under contract with the Government of the Bahamas, between New York and Nassau, N. P., has been reduced from 5 to 3 cents per single rate of half ounce or under, to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received by said line.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Chief Clerk.

INCREASE OF POSTAGE CHARGES ON LETTERS TO THE EAST INDIES, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—We are requested to state that notice has been given by the British Post Department, that on and from the 1st of March inst., the single rate of postage for letters between the United States and the East Indies, via England, will be twenty-eight cents per half ounce when forwarded for transmission via Southampton, and thirty-six cents when intended to be sent via Marseilles—*prepayment compulsory.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *February* 5, 1868.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, making inquiry respecting the treatment to be given books and other postal packets arriving in this country fully prepaid at printed matter rates, but which contain enclosures or entries subjecting them to letter postage, and in reply have to inform you that any newspaper, book-packet, &c., received in the United States from abroad, in which a letter is concealed, or which contains any communication in writing in the nature of a letter, or any article subject to letter postage under the Postal Convention in force with the country whence received, should be charged up with letter rate of postage for collection at the office of delivery.

I am, very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Chief Clerk.

J. GAYLER, ESQ., *Editor* U. S. MAIL.

Missent Letters.

Most of our readers who are postmasters have passed through the not very agreeable experience of a "batebelling" from some indignant recipient of a letter bearing a postmark the date of which clearly proves that the delivery should have been performed from one day to a week earlier than it actually was; and they know how difficult it is to convince the angry gentleman (or, worse still, the angry lady) that the letter has not been carelessly allowed to remain in the office of delivery during that time. To every offered explanation the answer is: "Look at the *postmark*, sir—that's enough for me. I've called three times a day for three days, and have been told every time that there was no letter for me; and all the time it has been lying in the pigeon-hole, where you or your clerk were too lazy to look: and I've lost a hundred dollars through your neglect, sir; and you're not fit for your place, sir: and I want you to understand that the Honorable Demosthenes Bung, the Member of Congress, is my wife's cousin, sir; and I'll be"—etc., etc. And yet the letter was delivered within an hour of its arrival; and the unhappy postmaster is deprived of the means of satisfying his incensed fellow-citizen of the fact, because the postmaster at the office to which it was originally *missent*, has neglected to affix *his* postmark and the words "missent and forwarded," as the Regulations call upon him to do.

To those who have passed through the above experience of bearing blame which belongs elsewhere—and to those who desire to avoid such an experience—we recommend a careful observance of the Regulation referred to.

☞ There has been some complaint recently on the part of the public that the payment of money orders has been delayed by reason of the non-receipt of letters of advice by the postmasters at offices on which orders are drawn. Postmasters and clerks at money-order offices should remember that nothing is so likely to impair the confidence of the public in the money-order system, as a lack of promptness in payment, which often results in loss and inconvenience to the payees; and they should see to it that the letter of advice shall, in every case, be sent to its destination by the *first mail*, in order that it may reach the paying office at least as soon as the order to which it refers. To allow letters of advice to be delayed through neglect to mail them at the proper time, is "shiftlessness" of the most inexcusable kind.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

We have quite a long letter respecting the difficulty of procuring revenue stamps, in small towns. Our correspondent suggests that postmasters, in common with the rest of mankind generally, desire to turn an honest penny, but thinks that revenue stamps afford but little opportunity. "If not, then why not?" It seems to us that postmasters, in small towns, are the very ones to keep revenue stamps for sale. Such stamps can be bought at a discount, and thus afford opportunity of turning an honest penny, though it might be a small one. There is this objection, that the revenue stamps might be confounded with postage stamps, but this could be obviated by a little ordinary care....... "Can a postmaster, under any circumstances, travel in the mail-car free?" is a question asked of us. A postmaster is not entitled, by virtue of his office, to travel in a mail-car free; but if he has charge of the mails, in the absence of the regular agent, he may, of course, ride free. ...... We are asked how inexperienced parties can bring to justice offenders against the postal laws, "such as sending two or more letters for different persons in the same envelope," "using cancelled stamps," &c., &c. Any postmaster becoming cognizant of violations of the Post Office laws should notify the Special Agent for the district in which his office is located, at the same time being cautious that his action in the case does not become known to the offender....... We thank our friend from the South, who wishes the new year may bring us many subscribers—as, indeed, we thank many well-wishers from all parts of the country—and we would cheerfully "say something about our worthy Postmaster General increasing the salary of poor postmasters who live where the times are mighty hard;" but, in fact, the law fixes the basis of the salary of postmasters, and the Postmaster General has no discretion in the matter, further than to adjust the salary on that basis....... To an inquiry whether the Post Office Department will not allow stationery to a postmaster whose salary is $30 a year, we must reply that expenses are not allowed by law to any offices of the fifth class. ...... One inquires, "What is to be done with the 24-cent stamps?" If you have more than there is a probability of using in a reasonable time, you may apply to the Third Assistant Postmaster General for permission to return them....... A new subscriber asks us to say something about box rents. This subject has received a good deal of attention from us, and yet we can say nothing plainer, or more easily understood, than what may be found in Chapter XLII., Regulations of 1866, to which we refer all interested in the matter....... We find an inquiry for a new Post Office Directory. One is in preparation, and will be issued in a short time....... We have some complaints of wrappers being received by our subscribers with no papers inclosed. It scarcely needs our assurance that we do not send empty wrappers, nor that our papers are so securely wrapped that they could not become separated from the wrappers but by design. Whose design this is we have no means of knowing, but we would be greatly obliged to him, or them, not to add insult to injury by sending wrappers when they appropriate the papers.

Registration of Letters.

The following are replies to questions which have been received on this subject during the past month. We take occasion to request correspondents who send us letters in regard to registration, to *separate* the questions on that subject from any which they may wish to ask in relation to other postal matters:

A. Y., S——, R. I.—The P. M. at A. does not take a receipt from the P. M. at B., nor from the route agent. The P. M. at B. enters the package on his Record of Registered Matter in Transit, and *he* takes a receipt from the route agent.

H. W., B——, Ill., and J. C., W——, Pa.—The question raised by you in regard to registering mutilated currency will be submitted to the Department for decision, and we will notify you by letter of the result.

A. F. P., P——, Kan.—The name of the office from which you *actually receive* a registered letter—whether it be the original mailing office or a D. P. O.—should be entered on your Account of Registered Letters Received. The same rule applies to ordinary unpaid letters on your Sheet of Mails Received. In both cases, be governed by the name which appears in the headings of the bills.

P. M., S——, Pa.—By consulting Chapter XIV., P. O. Laws of 1866, you will find that the Post Office Department is *not* responsible for lost registered letters or their contents.

A. M., S——, Ill.—In sending registered letters to a D. P. O., always direct the package envelope, and the bills, to the P. M. at the D. P. O., and *not* to the office of final destination. In sending ordinary letters to a D. P. O., address the package to that D. P. O.

C. M. M., W B——, Vt.—The prepayment of registration fees in stamps is one of the regulations of the present registration system, which went into effect June 1, 1867.

C. C. W., A——, Ill.—Send your registered matter for New York to Chicago D. P. O., in a Registered Package Envelope, directed to P. M., Chicago. Make out the bills to that office also. Do the same with your Washington matter.

R. Q. S., H—— Ky.—If you are on the line of a railroad, or send your mail direct to a railroad, you should take a receipt from the route agent for all registered matter you send. There are blank receipts for this purpose, which you can obtain by addressing the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The edition of 1866 is the latest edition of P. O. Laws and Regulations. Registration regulations are published separate. Write as above for them if you have no copy.

W. L. H., C——, N. Y.—See answer above. In regard to envelopes, see Secs. 18 and 19, P. O. Regulations of 1866.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of January, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collc'd.
New York	182	1,190,713	470,433	167,127	2,027,753
Philadelphia	156	697,085	325,337	219,061	822,815
Chicago	60	486,149	63,063	98,945	400,095
St. Louis	not reported.				
Boston	56	308,149	93,949	49,919	363,429
Baltimore	53	199,937	25,967	57,413	134,321
Cincinnati	40	183,701	24,159	25,670	128,089
Brooklyn	35	170,455	19,237	41,253	62,637
Cleveland	23	135,598	9,676	48,020	97,664
Albany	21	128,672	9,432	22,190	54,716
Washington, D. C.	27	118,173	11,145	57,847	97,471
Detroit	18	112,465	12,431	33,418	69,569
Louisville	18	111,419	8,966	28,600	69,474
Buffalo	26	102,820	11,023	40,760	67,326
Syracuse	13	92,383	7,839	26,538	50,905
Milwaukee	18	90,095	5,598	26,230	73,558
Memphis	12	84,207	4,910	14,173	68,789
Pittsburg	15	81,770	13,359	29,187	44,635
Rochester	17	74,649	6,284	25,100	26,017
Newark	21	71,347	11,687	30,624	46,758
Utica	12	66,311	4,943	25,547	52,470
Troy	11	57,660	6,231	14,155	39,055
Williamsburg	9	55,870	6,188	14,400	11,096
Providence	11	49,238	7,074	13,284	18,037
Toledo	9	39,438	2,188	35,193	47,418
Nashville	7	38,637	2,005	12,022	22,207
Jersey City	5	35,685	2,190	6,471	11,968
Cambridge	4	33,439	3,499	18,354	8,285
Hartford	7	32,720	3,212	14,441	22,358
Wilmington, Del.	5	32,245	4,483	10,012	14,514
Lowell	6	31,361	1,358	9,006	16,617
Charlestown	5	30,046	2,307	10,187	16,745
New Haven	7	29,449	4,411	12,014	19,761
Worcester	6	29,073	2,816	11,322	12,355
Allegheny	4	28,065	2,091	14,362	9,056
Portland	8	27,247	1,512	8,313	43,074
Manchester	3	26,000	1,050	14,451	11,640
Erie	7	24,514	1,649	24,516	10,535
Reading	8	23,875	2,357	11,482	10,828
Roxbury	8	23,203	4,768	[illegible]	9,393
Lynn	4	21,490	877	8,898	12,848
Lancaster	4	21,275	1,046	7,695	3,751
New Bedford	5	19,019	1,221	5,850	14,461
Salem	6	18,651	1,496	7,575	10,710
Cambridgeport	3	17,877	1,115	6,187	4,908
Harrisburg	3	18,141	726	5,073	4,997
Lawrence	4	14,596	410	4,082	13,576
Trenton	3	11,033	748	3,871	5,546

☞ A convenient list of the West India Islands, with the rates of postage to each, will be found on the third page.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lost Registered Letters. — *S. W. M., M——, Mo., and S. S., D——, Iowa.*—"Money and other valuables sent by mail are at the risk of the owner," even though registered; "but in case of loss the Department will endeavor to discover the cause, and where there has been a theft, to punish the offender." Sec. 456, Reg. 1866.

Returning Papers and Circulars.—*H. M. S., B—— C——, Kan.*—Newspapers and circulars cannot be returned on request, unless the postage for returning is prepaid.

Credit for Cancelling Stamps.—*R. L. B., D—— C——, Wis.*—The Postmaster who cancels the stamp is entitled to the credit for it. But if stamps are not canceled at the mailing office, the delinquent Postmaster should be reported according to Section 177, Regulations 1866.

Accounts to be Kept by Postmasters.—*J. M. B., A——, N. C.*—Chapters 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of Regulations of 1866 give full information respecting the accounts and papers to be kept by Postmasters. If you have not got these Regulations you should apply for them at once, to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

County Papers.—*G. K. T., M—— V——, R. I., and several others.*—We cannot better reply to several inquiries on this subject, than by quoting entire the section bearing on it. "*Bona fide* subscribers to *weekly* newspapers can receive the same free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail matter." Section 228, Regulations 1866. One copy means one copy of each weekly issue.

Wrapping Letters.—*L. H., F——, N. Y., and T. M. C., C——, O.*—Postmasters are required to wrap letters, except at offices supplied in whole or in part by railway post offices, in which case they will be governed by instructions from the Superintendent of the railway service. "Each package containing letters should be plainly directed on the outside," and though the regulations say nothing about not directing with lead pencil, yet common sense suggests that it is very inappropriate, and should never be done. Sections 88 and 94. Regulations 1866.

Supplements to Newspapers.—*C. E. T., H—— H——, N. Y., and D. F., B—— S——, O.*—"In all cases the added matter in the form of a supplement to a newspaper must be a genuine supplement or appendage, and of the same general character, conveying intelligence of passing events of general interest," or it will subject the whole package to letter postage; and these supplements must be folded with the regular issue, not sent separate. A hand-bill, circular or advertisement is not a genuine supplement. Section 226, Regulations 1866.

Part of a Stamp.—*J. P. H., L——, Vo., and H. M. R., E——, O.*—A half of a stamp has no value in payment of postage—that is, the half of a two-cent or any other stamp on a letter has no value. A letter bearing a two-cent stamp and half of another should be sent to the Dead Letter Office, not being prepaid one rate.

Refused Papers.—*J. M., G——, Vt., and others.*—Newspapers and undelivered printed matter, "except books and unpaid foreign pamphlets, newspapers and other printed matter," must be sold at the end of each quarter, and the amount of the proceeds entered in the quarterly account. But when any newspaper or magazine, regularly sent through the mails, has been refused, or not called for for one month, the Postmaster will notify the publisher (blanks for which purpose can be obtained of the First Assistant Postmaster-General), by sending a statement of the facts to the Postmaster of the mailing office. If, after such notice, the publisher continues to send the paper or magazine, it must be kept to the end of the quarter, and then sold as "undelivered printed matter." Sections 390-91-92, Regulations 1866.

Delivering Mail Bags, &c.—*W. H. J., J——, Ill.*—1. If a Post Office is within a quarter of a mile of a railroad station, the railroad company should deliver the mail at the office. If more than that, it should be carried by a mail carrier or mail messenger. A Postmaster cannot draw pay for this service. Section 471, Regulations 1866. 2. The postage on stamped envelopes spoiled in directing, may be refunded according to Section 189, Regulations of 1866. Such spoiled envelopes should be sent, with a special letter, to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. The item is not to be entered in the Account Current.

Charge of Mail Bags.—*J. D. K., P——, Pa.*—"When a mail stops over night where there is a Post Office, it must be kept in the office." Section 106, Regulations 1866.

Delivering Books to a Successor.—*W. J. H., Q——, Kan.*—"All instructions, circulars, and orders received by a Postmaster, also all desks, cases and other furniture and fixtures, and all books, maps, blanks, stationery, &c., which have been furnished to a Postmaster as such, must be turned over to his successor." Section 31, Regulations 1866.

Postage on Drop Letters.—*E. W. E., L—— C——, Wis.*—The postage on drop letters, where there is a *free* delivery, is two cents, at other places one cent—on circulars two cents for three. Sections 243, 250 and 251, Laws of 1866.

Forwarding Drop Letters, Newspapers, &c. — *Several Inquirers.* — 1. Drop letters when forwarded, must be charged the regular rate of three cents the half ounce. 2. Newspapers cannot be forwarded unless the postage for forwarding is prepaid; but if a subscriber to a regular paper moves to another place, he may have the Post Office address changed, and on producing a receipt from the former Postmaster, may receive the paper free of additional postage at the office of the new address. 3. Newspapers received in a club, cannot be forwarded free to another office.

Dead Franked Speeches.—*J. R. T. C., C——, Pa.*—Franked Congressional speeches, not called for, should be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

General Account.—*S. C. B., P—— C——, Pa, and J. B., L—— G——, N. Y.*—1. The general account may be kept in an ordinary cash book. Books for the purpose are not furnished by the Department. 2. A post office clerk cannot draw pay as a mail messenger

Postage.—We have received so many inquiries about postage, that it would take too much space to devote a paragraph to each. Each inquirer, however, will find below, after his initials, an answer to his question: *E. B. S., G—— R——, Pa.*—Newspapers from England, or any part of the British Isles, are no longer chargeable with postage on delivery, unless short paid. *D. B., M——, Pa., and J. H. K., K——, O.*—Manuscript music is chargeable with letter postage. Section 37, Regulations 1866. *J. H., M——, O.*—If a transient newspaper is received at a Post Office, unpaid, the postage should be collected at the single, and not double rates. Section 150, Regulations 1866. *H. B., F——, Ind.*—The quarterly postage on a quarterly periodical weighing over twelve ounces, and not over sixteen, is four cents, being one cent for every four ounces or fraction thereof. Section 202, Regulations 1866. *R. J. F., T——, Ct.*—When newspapers brought out of the mail by mail carriers, are placed in a Post Office for delivery "postage must be charged and collected." Section 50, Regulations 1866. *W. L., C——, O.*—It is contrary to law and regulations to deliver any mail matter on which postage has not been paid. Section 154, Regulations 1866. We do not think that a Postmaster who adheres to this requirement need fear being removed at the instance of those whose only cause of complaint is, that he will not violate his duty and his oath. *J. J. K., M——, Mo.*—Circulars sent in packages through the mail to one address, cannot afterwards be distributed through the office at which received, free of postage. *F. M., G——, Mass.*—Regular newspapers cannot be sent to foreign subscribers without prepayment of postage. Consult the Foreign Postage Table in THE MAIL for the rates to foreign countries. *W. J. B., D—— S——, Pa.*—Packages of papers to clubs are not entitled to pass through the mails at less than regular rates. *J. L., S—— H——, Mass.*—Regular papers from Canada are chargeable with the same rates of postage as domestic papers. Section 261, Regulations 1866. *M. V. B., C——, N. Y., and W. F., L——, Mass.*—Transient papers from Canada are chargeable with postage at transient rates, to be collected at the office of delivery. Section 261, Regulations 1866. *T. B., N——, Conn.*—Insufficiently prepaid letters should not be mailed, if the party posting them is aware that the prepayment is insufficient. *B. E. H., H——, Ill.*—The postage on papers to Switzerland, via North German Union direct, is ten cents each, the table in THE MAIL being correct. *R. M. H., C——, Mass.*—The quarterly rates of postage are allowed only on papers, &c., sent to regular subscribers from a known office of publication. Sections 201 and 202, Regulations of 1866. But by Section 225 of same regulations, news agents, under certain restrictions, have the same privilege as publishers, of mailing printed matter, the postage to be collected on delivery.

☞ William A. Thompson, convicted of robbing the lock-boxes at the Pittsburg, Pa., Post Office by means of false keys, was sentenced by Judge McCandless, in the United States District Court, on February 8, to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

EXPENSIVE NEGLIGENCE.—Among the cases to be tried before the United States Circuit Court is one against Albert Cook, Isaac Lott, Charles C. Thureman and Elisha Taylor, the United States being plaintiff. Mr. Cook was Postmaster of his village, in Kendall County, for a time, but, becoming tired of it, resigned his position; his resignation being accepted, orders were sent for him to send his accounts to headquarters. He did so, but shortly after received notice that the account was eight cents short, to which he paid no attention. Seeing a notice that himself and bondsmen were implicated in a suit, he at once hurried to Chicago, and, employing counsel, went to the court-room and found that the Postmaster General had sued him for the eight cents. He further discovered that the clerk's costs had reached $10, and the State Attorney's $5, and that the Marshal was preparing to visit him at Kendall County, which would add $20 more to the costs. Mr. Cook confessed judgment, paid costs and left Chicago.—*Chicago Post.*

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of February, 1868.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Earley,	Elk,	Pa.
Cortez,	———	Nevada.
Nerwood,	Emmett,	Mich.
New River Depot,	Pulaski,	Va.
Ohio Mill,	Ottowa,	Mich.
Millville,	Muskegon,	"
Sherman,	Wexford,	"
Scottville,	Humboldt,	Nevada.
Orown's Mills,	Davis,	Iowa.
York Centre,	Iowa,	"
Lunenburgh,	Izard,	Ark.
Wolf Creek,	Pike,	"
Dooleyville,	Scott,	Minn.
Blakeley,	"	"
Cram's Corners,	Carroll,	N. H.
Martinsville,	Harrison,	Mo.
Leech Lake,	Cass,	Minn.
Fort Totten,	———,	Dakota.
Verdi,	Wilson,	Kas.
Collier's Mill,	Ocean,	N. J.
Van Hiseville,	"	"
Oakley,	Hamilton,	Ohio.
Greenwood,	Mason,	Mich.
Mitchell's Prairie,	Newaygo,	"
North Barrier,	Cabarrus,	N. C.
Cabarrus,	"	"
Org Springs,	———,	Nebraska
Jeddo,	Allen,	Kas.
Mount Nebo,	Miami,	"
Amicus,	McDonough,	Ill.
Belleview,	Cherokee Nation,	Ark.
Beech Hill,	Mason,	W. Va.
Pratt's Junction,	Worcester,	Mass.
Burford's Landing,	Wilcox,	Ala.
Saluda Oldtown,	Newberry,	S. C.
Paragon,	Morgan,	Ind.
St. Joseph's Hill,	Clark,	"
Birmingham,	Burlington,	N. J.
Voorheesville,	Albany,	N. Y.
Anchorage,	Buffalo,	Wis.
Mastersville,	McLennan,	Texas.
Camp Grant,	Humboldt,	Cal.
East Traverse Bay,	Grand Traverse,	Mich.
Memphis Junction,	Warren,	Ky.
Hester Mills,	Meigs,	Tenn.
Stump's Knob,	Johnson,	"
Persia,	Hawkins,	"
Crystal,	Aroostook,	Me.
Locust Grove,	Nemaha,	Neb.
Mark,	Defiance,	Ohio.
Howard,	Tama,	Iowa.
Delight,	Greene,	Pa.
Cornplanter,	Warren,	"
Dug Hill,	Carroll,	Md.
Sun River,	Lewis and Clarke,	Montana.
Kiowa,	Douglas,	Col. T.
Mt. Washington,	Allegheny,	Pa.
Girard Manor,	Schuylkill,	"
Little Mount,	Spencer,	Ky.
Matteson,	Humboldt,	Nevada.
Frankfort,	Benzie,	Mich.
Kelly's Corners,	Lenawee,	"
Waterville,	Marshall,	Kas.
Potosi,	Livingston,	Ill.
Rossville,	Hickman,	Ky.
Shaff's Bridge,	Somerset,	Pa.
Mt. Moriah,	Kent,	Del.
Grantsville,	Linn,	Mo.
Castle,	Andrew,	"
Waber's Falls,	Cherokee,	Ark.
Wellsville,	Hempstead,	"
La Cueva,	Mora,	N.Mex. T.
Spencer Springs,	Tioga,	N. Y.
Johnson's Creek,	Carroll,	Ill.
Uniontown,	Perry,	Mo.
Eckley,	Carroll,	Ohio.
Yatesville,	Morgan,	Ill.
Lake View,	Erie,	N. Y.
Grape Grove,	Greene,	Ohio.
Clifton,	Nemaha,	Neb.
Plantsville,	Morgan,	Ohio.
Saugatuck,	Lake,	Ill.
Gartsides,	St. Clair,	"
Natrona,	Mason,	"
Rowayton,	Fairfield,	Conn.
Alpine,	Fayette,	Ind.
Drake's Creek,	Madison,	Ark.
Miller Grove,	Hopkins,	Texas.
Dale City,	Laramie,	Dak. T.
St. Nicholas,	Atchison,	Kas.
Osborn's Prairie,	Fountain,	Ind.
Mill Grove,	Blackford,	"
Porche's Prairie,	Chariton,	Mo.
Mouth of Scary,	Putnam,	W. Va.
Bear Lake Mills,	Van Buren,	Mich.
Rowland,	Isabella,	"
New Home,	Montcalm,	"
Lapwai,	Nez Perces,	Idaho T.
Cook's Station,	Newaygo,	Mich.
Fenn's Mills,	Allegan	"
Friendswood,	Hendricks,	Ind.
Neblett's Landing,	Bolivar,	Miss.
Philipston,	Clarion,	Pa.
Elkhorn,	Lincoln,	Kas.
Lucas,	Dunn,	Wis.
Allston,	Middlesex,	Mass.
Wheatville,	Crawford,	Wis.
Bushberg,	Jefferson,	Mo.
Fredie,	Butler,	"

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County,*	*State.*
Sardinia,	Pike,	Ill.
Hazleton,	Buchanan,	Iowa.
Florence,	Stewart,	Ga.
White Water,	Fayette,	"
Centre Star,	Lauderdale,	Ala.
Crooked Creek,	Carroll,	Ark.
Freeo,	Ouachita,	"
Beech,	Dunklin,	Mo.
Big Fork,	Polk,	Ark.
Cold Neck,	Cooper,	Mo.
Trail Ridge,	Clay,	Fla.
Boxford,	De Kalb,	Mo.
Hot Springs,	San Luis Obispo,	Cal.
Symsonia,	Graves,	Ky.
Cold Water,	Callaway,	"
Gray's Landing,	Greene,	Pa.
Friedburg,	Forsyth,	N. C.
Dyke's Store,	Floyd,	Ga.
Patterson,	Pierce,	"
McCray's Store,	Orange,	N. C.
Poplar Bluff,	Ashley,	Ark.
Adamsville,	Bradley,	"
Princeton,	Dallas,	"
Peoples,	Cape Girardeau,	Mo.
Fort Quitman,	El Paso,	Texas.
Clover Bend,	Lawrence,	Ark.
Jackson Mills,	Ocean,	N. J.
New Columbus,	Owen,	Ky.
Lusby's Mills,	"	"
Rockdale,	"	"
Hazle Green,	Wolf,	"
Oakland,	Woodruff,	Ark.
Blue Eagle,	Clay,	Mo.
Bee Creek,	Bledsoe,	Tenn.
Solon,	White,	"
Greentree,	"	"
Farmville,	Henderson,	"
Los Luceros,	Rio Arriba,	N.Mex. T.
Mt. Airy,	Bledsoe,	Tenn.
Sinsinawa Mound,	Grant,	Wis.
Pleasant Hill,	Cumberland,	Tenn.
Butler,	Carter,	"
Beaver Lick,	Boone,	Ky.
Buchanan,	Sellinger,	Mo.
New Santa Fe,	Jackson,	"
Tickfaw,	Livingston,	La.
Catalpa Grove,	Green,	Ky.
East Homer,	Potter,	Pa.
Sweedlin Hill,	Pendleton,	W. Va.
Pleasant Grove,	Lunenburg,	Va.
Locust Grove,	Orange,	"
Bula,	Goochland,	"

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Haloya,	Marion,	Ala.
Thorn Hill,	"	"
Stillwater (C. H.),	Churchill,	Nevada.
New Boston,	Henry,	Tenn.
Noersville,	Loudon,	Va.
Wilsonville,	Highland,	"
Sussex C. H.,	Sussex,	"
Pushmataha,	Choctaw,	Ala.
Cairo,	Edgefield,	S. C.
Shoemakers,	Monroe,	Pa.
Boonsboro,	Washington,	Ark.
Lycurgus,	Allamakee,	Iowa.
Haw Creek,	Benton,	Mo.
Symmes,	Hamilton,	Ohio.
Gath,	Johnson,	Mo.
Arnaudville,	St. Landry,	La.
Clintonville,	Cedar,	Mo.
Savage Grant,	Wayne,	W. Va.
Oregon,	Jefferson,	Ala.
Mount Tabor,	Forsyth,	N. C.
Rialto,	Chatham,	"
Castania Grove,	Gaston,	"
Pleasantville,	Bergen,	N. J.
Bacon Castle,	Surry,	Va.
Lodore,	Amelia,	"
Weston,	Webster,	Ga.
Glass Village,	Pope,	Ark.
Nahma,	Delta,	Mich.
Grant,	Hardin,	Ohio.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County and State.		Nearest Office.
Howard,	Muskegon,	Mich.,	Muskegon.
Hillsborough,	Oneida,	N. Y.,	Rome.
Grant,	Hardin,	Ohio,	Kenton.
American City,	Storey,	Nevada,	Gold Hill.
Russell's Corners,	Sauk,	Wis.,	Baraboo.
Frogmore,	Concordia,	La.,	Vidalia.
Union Corners,	Westmorel'd,	Pa.,	Blysburg.
West Sheffield,	Warren,	"	———
Toogardia,	Pickaway,	Ohio,	Lithopolis.
Keatchie,	De Soto,	La.,	Mansfield,
New Santa Fe,	Jackson,	Mo.,	Independence.
West Manchester,	Allegheny,	Pa.,	Allegheny City.
Winnsborough,	Wood,	Texas,	Quitman.
Lindle's Mills,	Union,	Ky.,	Morganfield.
Blue Mountain,	Calhoun,	Ala.,	Jacksonville.
Hope Valley,	Alpine,	Cal.,	Carey's Mills.
Springfield,	Tuolumne,	"	Columbia.
Oshowa,	Osage,	Mo.,	Linnwood.
Ellisburg,	Camden,	N. J.,	Haddonfield.
Soho,	Allegheny,	Pa.,	Pittsburgh,
Reynolds' Ferry,	Tuolumne,	Cal.,	Angel's Camp.
Melrose,	St. Louis,	Mo.,	Fox Creek.
Norway Centre,	Oxford,	Me.,	Norway.
New Jordan,	Whitesides,	Ill.,	Sterling.
Grand Chain,	Pulaski,	"	Caledonia.
Flynn's Lick,	Jackson,	Tenn.,	Gainsborough.
Devon,	Henry,	Ind.,	New Lisbon.
Peeled Oak,	Barle,	Ky.,	Owensville.
Six Mile Grove,	Chippewa,	Minn.,	Burbank.
St. Marys,	Waseca,	"	Wilton.
Reed's Settlement,	Panola,	Texas,	Carthage.
Pleuitude,	Anderson,	"	Palestine.
Graceville,	Fannin,	"	Bonham.
Minden,	Montgomery,	N. Y.,	Amsterdam.
Tigersville,	Terre Bonne,	La.,	Houma.
Carey,	Pike,	Ill.,	Pittsfield.
Donner Lake,	Nevada,	Cal.,	Truckee.
Sugar River,	Montgomery,	Ind.,	Crawfordsville.
White Rock Prairie,	McDonald,	Mo.,	Pineville.
Bethlehem Centre,	Albany,	N. Y.,	Albany.
Shamblp,	Tovele,	Utah T.,	Stockton.
Easton,	Weber,	"	Ogden City.
Kamas,	Summit,	"	"
Midway,	Wasatch,	"	"
Peoa,	Summit,	"	"
Hoonefer,	"	"	"
Cabello,	Carroll,	Ohio,	Augusta.
Farmersville,	Collin,	Texas,	McKinney.
Tuckerville,	Camden,	Mo.,	Barnumtown.
Cane Hill,	Washington,	Ark.,	Fayetteville.
Vidalia,	Concordia,	La.,	Natchez.
Glenwood,	Rockbridge,	Va.,	Gilmore's Mills.
Angola,	Sussex,	Del.,	Lowes.
White Hill,	Campbell,	Ga.,	Atlanta.
Oakley,	Montgomery,	Ala.,	Montgomery.
Silver Hill,	Davidson,	N. C.,	Lexington,
Rock Spring,	Walker,	Ga.,	Ringold.
Sandy,	Multnomah,	Oregon,	Portland.
Warsaw,	Franklin,	La.,	Delhi.
Covington,	Hill,	Texas,	Hillsborough.
Tukannon,	Walla Walla,	Was. T.,	Delta Mills.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Batcheller,	Riley,	Kas.,	Milford.
Ridge,	Linn,	"	Farliville.
Eagle,	Hancock,	Ohio,	Williamstown.
South Malden,	Middlesex,	Mass.,	Everett.
Syracuse,	Bremer,	Iowa,	Plainfield.
White Horse,	Camden,	N. J.,	Kirkwood.
Waterville,	Morris,	"	Brookside.
Ollo,	Macon,	Mo.,	Atlanta.
Jacksonville,	Somerset,	Md.,	Crisfield.
Bear Grove,	Olmsted,	Minn.,	Byron.
Green Hill,	Montgomery,	Mo.,	Jonesburgh.
Newbury,	Geauga,	Ohio,	South Newbury.
Greene,	Bollinger,	Mo.,	Marble Hill.
Strathec,	Jackson,	"	[illegible]
Montgomery,	Jennings,	Ind.,	Sherman.
Lancaster,	Lancaster,	Neb.,	Lincoln C. H.
Lincoln,	Dodge,	"	Timberville.
Sandy Bridge,	Carroll,	Tenn.,	Hollow Rock.
Elmwood,	Christian,	Ky.,	St. Elmo.
Beesingersville,	Lehigh,	Pa.,	Albertis.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters Received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) also for Belgium and The Netherlands. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Canadian Correspondence. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is ten cents per half ounce, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from France, Algeria, &c., in French Mail or via England.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
2. To or from the North German Union (including all the German States and Austria) and to or from Belgium and the Netherlands, by Closed Mail via England.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.
3. To or from the North German Union (including all the German States and Austria), by Direct Mail via Bremen or Hamburg—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 2 and 3) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, or the Netherlands, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when insufficiently prepaid.

4. To the West India Islands, except Cuba, by British Packet, or partly by British and partly by United States Packet.—Newspapers 4 cents each; prepayment required. To British West Indies and Cuba.—Newspapers and other printed matter, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment required.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. Newspapers and other Printed Matter.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. Book-Packets.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. Patterns or Samples of Merchandise.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Philadelphia and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Chicago, Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 22d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santo Cruz,	Vieque,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desecado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

Showing the difference in routes, time required and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia and other Mails.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	30th	57	22d
do.	Southampton	20th	61	28th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	6th and 20th	24	15th and 22d
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	30	5th, 21st, 28th
China	Marseilles	6th and 20th	40	15th and 22d
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	47	5th, 21st, 28th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	6th and 20th	40	15th and 22d
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	45	5th, 21st, 28th
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	9th, 15th, 22d
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	5th, 21st, 28th
Singapore	Marseilles	6th and 20th	42	15th and 22d
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	46	5th, 21st, 28th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Napoleon, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every postmaster will be careful never to send a registered letter " direct," when there is a distributing post office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must inclose it in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the postmaster at the first distributing post office on the route, and also send the Return Registered Letter Bill in a common envelope to the same postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the distributing post office.

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotah, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Marking Stamps.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of Class No. 2; less than $500 and not less than $50, with circular marking stamps of class No. 3, and rating stamps of wood, on application to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $50 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

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Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

St. John B. L. Skinner,
First Ass't P. M. General.

P. O., Boston, Mass., May 4, 1867.—I am using in this office your system for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, &c., and I cheerfully recommend it to *all* offices as a convenient *labor-saving* and systematic plan of keeping these important accounts.

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Arrive at St. Thomas, 29th; Para, Brazil, 8th; Pernambuco, 15th; Bahia, 17th; Rio de Janeiro, 20th.

Mails for Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay and Buenos Ayres, forwarded from Rio de Janeiro.

Mails for Antigua, Barbadoes, Demarara, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Tampico, Trinidad, and all other West India Islands, forwarded from St. Thomas. Aug. '67, tf.

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FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
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March '67, tf.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—MARCH, 1868.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts, Prints &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco		10	2	4		
Aden, French mail	30	60				
Adrianople—see Turkey.						
Africa (foreign possessions on West Coast), via Engl'd		22	4	12	14	
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do closed mail via England		*20	8	12	12	
do by British Mail, via Southampton		22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles		a22	b 6	c14	c16	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4		
Altona—see German States.						
Amsterdam—see Holland.						
Antivari—see Turkey.						
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 22d each mo. from N.Y.	18	35	e	e		
Aspinwall		10	2	4		
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles		30	8	18	20	16
do (Br. Colonies) via Panama		22	6	10		
Austria, via North German Union, direct		*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail via England		*15	4	8	8	8
Azores Islands, French mail	*27	*54	2	4		
Baden, via North German Union, direct		*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via England		*15	4	8	8	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		3	2	4		
Baken, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	
do do closed mail via England		*18	8	12	12	
Basel, or *Bale*—see Switzerland.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		34	b 6	14	16	
do do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	
do French mail	30	60				
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct		*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via England		*15	4	8	8	8
Belgium		*15	4	8	8	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct		15	7	10	10	
do do closed mail, via Eng.		20	8	12	12	
do by French mail	*21	*42				
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans		10	2	4		
Berlat, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	
do do closed mail via England		*18	8	12	12	
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax		10	2	4		
Beyrout—see Turkey.						
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall		18	4			
Bolivia, British mail via Panama		34	6	10		
Bordeaux—see France.						
Borneo, French mail	30	60				
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	
do do closed mail via England		*18	8	12	12	
Boulogne—see France.						
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60				
Brazils, via England		34	4	g	g	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66				
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N Y		10	2	4		
Bremen, via North German Union, direct		*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via England		*15	4	8	8	8
Brest—see France.						
Brunswick—see German States.						
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4			
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 22d each month from N Y	18	25	e	e		
do via England		34	b 4	12	14	
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	
do do closed mail via Eng.		*18	8	12	12	
Burgas, do direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do closed mail via Eng.		*20	8	12	12	
Caiffa—see Turkey.						
Calais—see France.						
Calcutta—see East Indies.						
Canada		*10	2	4		5
Candia—see Turkey.						
Canea—see Turkey.						
Canton—see China.						
Cape of Good Hope, via England		34	4	12	14	16
Cavallo—see Turkey.						
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60				
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4			
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama		10	2	4		
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton		22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles		30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60				
Chili, British mail, via Panama		34	6	10		
China, American packet, via San Francisco		10	2	4		
do French mail	30	60				
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton		34	6	14	14	
do do do via Marseilles		42	6	18	20	
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do do closed mail, via Eng		*20	8	12	12	
do via England		a22	b 6	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Copenhagen—see Denmark.						
Cork—see Ireland.						
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30				
Costa Rica		10	2	4		
Cuba, direct		10	2	4		
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4			
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	
Dardanelles—see Turkey.						
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)		*14	5	8	8	
do do do closed mail, via Eng. (if prepaid, 18c.)		*19	6	10	10	
Dresden—see Saxony.						
Dublin—see Ireland.						
Durazzo—see Turkey.						
East Indies, British mail, via Southampton		28	b 6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles		36	b 8	18	20	16
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama		34	6	10		
Edinburgh—see Scotland.						
Egypt, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do do closed mail, via England		*20	8	12	12	
do British mail, via Southampton		22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles		a22	b 6	c14	c16	d16
England		*12	2	6	8	8
Falkland Islands, via England		23	4	12	14	16
Florence—see Tuscany.						
Fokshan, via North German Union direct		*13	7	10	10	
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		*18	8	12	12	
France	*15	*30	2	4		
Frankfort, via North German Union direct		*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		*15	4	8	8	8
do French mail	*21	*42				
Galatz, via North German Union direct		*13	7	10	10	
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*18	8	12	12	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Gallipoli—see Turkey.						
Gambia, via England		22	4	12	14	16
Geneva—see Switzerland.						
Genoa—see Sardinian States.						
German States, via North German Union direct		*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		*15	4	8	8	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England		22	4	12	14	16
do French mail	21	42				
Giurgeno, via North German Union direct		*13	7	10	10	
do do do do (closed mail via Eng.)		*18	8	12	12	
Glasgow—see Scotland.						
Gold Coast, via England		22	4	12	14	16
Great Britain		*12	2	6	8	8
Greece, via North German Union direct		*19	17	20		
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*24	19	22		
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 10 cents each, by direct mail, and 11 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60				
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas		18	4			
Guatemala		10	2	4		
Hague, The—see Holland.						
Hamburg, via North German Union direct		*10	3	6	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15	4	6	6	6
Hanover—see German States.						
Havana		10	2	4		
Havre—see France.						
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland		*15	4	8	8	8
Honduras (British)		10	2	4		
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton		34	6	14	18	16
do do do Marseilles		42	8	18	20	16
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco		10	2			
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct		*13	7	10	10	
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*18	8	12	12	
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6			
Ineboli—see Turkey.						
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60				
Italy, via North German Union, direct		*14	7	10	10	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (*See also Roman or Papal States.*)		*19	8	12	12	
Ireland		*12	2	8	8	8
Jaffa—see Turkey.						
Jamaica—see West Indies.						
Janina—see Turkey.						
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		34	8	g	g	
do do via Marseilles		42	8	g	g	
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60				
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
do American packet, via San Francisco		10	2	4		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		34	b 6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60				
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	
do French mail	*30	*60				
Jassy, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*18	8	12	12	
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60				
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Konigsberg—see Prussia.						
Kustendji—see Turkey.						
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		34	8	14	16	10
do do via Marseilles		42	8	18	20	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	
do via England		22	4	12	14	18
Larnica—see Turkey.						
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lusanne—see Switzerland.						
Latakia—see Turkey.						
Liberia, via England		22	4	12	14	16
Liverpool—see England.						
Lombardy, via North German Union, direct		*14	7	10	10	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*19	8	12	12	
London—see England.						
Lubec, via North German Union, direct		*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15	4	8	8	8
Lucca, via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*19	8	12	12	
do French mail	*21	*43				
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct		*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		*15	4	8	8	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4		
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60				
Majorca, French mail	21	42				
Malta, British mail, via Southampton		22	4	12	14	16
do do do via Marseilles		a22	b 6	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60				
Manchester—see England.						
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Marseilles—see France.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4			
Mauritius, British Mail, via Southampton		22	6	14	16	16
~~do do do via Marseilles~~		[illegible]	6	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60				
Melbourne—see Australia.						
Mexico, direct from New York		10	2	4		
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct		*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		*15	4	8	8	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42				
Messina, via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*10	8	12	12	
do French mail	*21	*42				
Minorca, French mail	21	42				
Mitylene, via North German Union direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		*20	8	12	12	
do French mail	*30	*60				
Modena, via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*19	8	12	12	
do French mail	*21	*42				
Moldavia, via North German Union direct		*13	7	10	10	
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*18	8	12	12	
do French mail	*30	*60				
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		34	b 6	14	18	
do do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	
do French mail		60				
Montevideo, via England		34	b 4	12	14	
do Am. Packet 22d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e		
Moscow—see Russia.						
Munich—see Bavaria.						
Naples, via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*19	8	12	12	
do French mail	*21	*42				
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N Y		5	2	4		
Natal, via England		34	4	12	14	16
Netherlands		*15	4	8	8	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick		*10	2	4		5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)		10	2	4		
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4			
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		22	6	14	18	18
do do via Marseilles		30	8	18	20	18
do via Panama		22	6	10		
do French mail	*30	*60				
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama		22	8	10		
do French mail	*30	*60				
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama		10	2	4		
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4		
Norway, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 20c.)		*23	13	16	18	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (if prepaid, 25c.)		*28	14	18	18	
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 10 cents each, by direct mail, and 11 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia		*10	2	4		5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Oldenburg—see German States.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama		10	2	4		
Paraguay, Am. packet, 22d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e		
Paris—see France.						
Parma, via North German Union, direct		*14	7	10	10	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*19	8	12	12	
do French mail	*21	*42				
Penang, British mail, via Southampton		34	b 6	14	16	
do do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	
do French mail	30	60				
Peru, British mail, via Panama		34	8	10		
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		34	6	g	g	
do do via Marseilles		42	8	g	g	
do French mail	30	60				
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do do (closed mail, via England)		*20	8	12	12	
Piatra, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*18	8	12	12	
Placentia—see Parma.						
Pfojeschti, via North German Union, direct		*18	7	10	10	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*18	8	12	12	
Poland, French mail	*30	*60				
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct		*10	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)		*15	4	8	6	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)		*18	6	8	8	
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)		*23	6	10	10	
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60				
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan		18	4			
Port Said, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	
do via British mail, via Southampton		22	4			
do do Marseilles		a22	b 6			
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4		
Prevesa, via North German Union direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	
do French mail	*30	*60		4		
Prince Edward's Island		*10	2	4		5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct		*10	3	0	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15	4	8	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton		22	6	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles		30	8	18	20	18
do do via Panama		22	6	10		
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct		14	7	10	10	
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		19	8	12	12	
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4		
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	
do do (closed mail, via England		*18	8	12	12	
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)		*18	5	8	8	
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)		*23	6	10	10	
Rustchuck—see Turkey.						
Salonica,—see Turkey.						
Samsoun—see Turkey.						
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco		10	2	4		
Sardinian States, via North German Union, direct		*14	7	10	10	
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*19	8	12	12	
do French mail	*21	*42				
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4		
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct		*10	3	6	8	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15	4	8	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.		*10	3	6	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15	4	8	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct		15	7	10	10	
do do closed mail via Engl.		20	8	12	12	
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland		*12	2	6	8	8
Scutari, via North German Union, direct		15	7	10	10	
do do closed mail via Eng.		20	8	12	12	
do by French mail	30	60				
Seres—see Turkey.						
Servia, via North German Union, direct		15	7	10	10	
do do closed mail via Eng.		20	8	12	12	
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4		
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton		34	b 6	14	18	
do do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	
Sicilies (The Two), via North German Union, direct		*14	7	10	10	
do do closed mail, via Eng.		*19	8	12	12	
do do French mail	*21	*42				
Sierra Leone, via England		22	4	12	14	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton		34	b 6	14	16	
do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	
do French mail	30	60				
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do closed mail, via Eng.		*20	8	12	12	
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42				
~~do direct~~		~~10~~	~~2~~			
St. Helena, via England		34	4	12	14	16
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.		10	2	4		
Stettin—see Prussia.						
Stockholm—see Sweden.						
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sulina—see Turkey.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		34	b 6	14	16	
do do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	
do French mail	30	60				
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 16c.)		*18	8	11	11	
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)		*23	9	13	13	
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 10 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, via North German Union direct		*15	10	13	g	
do do do do (closed mail via England)		*20	11	15	g	
do French mail	*21	*42				
Sydney—see Australia.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4		
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60				
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tchesme—see Turkey.						
Tenedos—see Turkey.						
Toulon—see France.						
Trieste—see Austria.						
Trebizond—see Turkey.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4		
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Phillppopolis, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo, via North German Union direct		*15	7	10	10	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct		15	7	10	10	
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		20	8	12	12	
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42				
Turk's Island		10	2	4		
Tuscany, via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		19	8	12	12	
do French mail	*21	*42				
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 22d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e		
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island		10	2	4		
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton		22	6	14	16	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles		30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	30	60				
do do via Panama		22	6	10		
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, via North German Union, direct		*14	7	10	10	
do do closed mail, via Eng		*19	8	12	12	
do do French mail	*27	*54	2			
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet		10	3	8		
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton		22	6	14	16	*16
do do do via Marseilles		30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	*30	*60				
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales		*12	2	6	8	8
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 22d of each month from N. Y.		10	2	4		
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas		10	2			
do (not British), do do		18	4			
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct		*18	7	10	10	
do do closed mail, via Eng		*18	6	12	12	
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct		*10	8	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via Eng		*15	4	8	8	8
do French mail	*21	*42				
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60				
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ... 4c.
" " over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz. ... 5c.
" " " 2 oz. " " 3 oz., ... 7c.
" " " 3 oz. " " 4 oz., ... 8c.
" " " 4 oz. " " 5 oz., ... 11c.
" " " 5 oz. " " 6 oz., ... 13c.
" " " 6 oz. " " 7 oz., ... 14c.
" " " 7 oz. " " 8 oz., ... 16c.
and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, NO. 166 WILLIAM STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VIII., NO. 7. | NEW YORK, APRIL, 1868. | WHOLE NO. 91.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lost Registered Letter, &c.—*J. T. M., A——, Va.*—1. In case of a lost registered letter, report the particulars of registration and loss to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office, Inspection Division, Washington, D. C.—Also to the nearest resident Special Agent. 2. A Postmaster's wife may be his assistant, provided she is sworn.

Office of Publication.—*J. H., F——, Ky.*—County papers may be mailed free only at the place where printed and published. But other papers may be mailed at different places of publication. Sections 201 and 202, Regulations, 1866.

Money Order Statements.—*H. C. P., W——, Ohio.*—You are not required to make up your weekly statement on Saturday evening till *after* the business has closed, and then you are to send it by the first mail. Section 586, Regulations, 1866.

Franking, &c.—*J. Y. G., B——, Texas, and others.*—Letters cannot be franked to the Editor of THE MAIL, nor has a bonded warehouseman a right to frank to collectors or their assistants, nor a deputy collector to another deputy collector or to delinquent taxpayers, nor an assessor to a Postmaster; neither is an assessor entitled to receive the *Internal Revenue Record* free of postage. Postmasters are not at liberty to open franked sealed packages to detect violations of the franking privilege. The persons named in Chapter XV., Regulations of 1866, in the Internal Revenue Law, and the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C., are the only persons entitled to the franking privilege, except the Adjutants General of New Jersey and Ohio, who may frank certain medals and certificates to soldiers. But copyright books, &c., may be sent to the librarians of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution free, provided they are marked "copyright" for the library to which they are sent.

Old Quarterly Returns.—*L. S., R——, Mo.*—Post Office quarterly returns more than two years old may be sold as waste paper, and the proceeds credited to the Department.

Dead Circulars.—*P. B. M., G——, Ohio.*—Circulars not called for are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but sold at the end of the quarter, and the proceeds credited to the Department. Section 390, Regulations, 1866.

Supplement to a Newspaper.—*F. C. J., R——, N. Y.*—A circular is not a supplement, nor is the sheet so commonly used by traveling physicians. The insertion of one of these between the leaves of a newspaper subjects the whole to letter postage. Section 209, Regulations, 1866.

Obscene Circulars.—*J. S., F——, Md.*—The law is very stringent respecting the depositing of obscene matter in the mails, but it is very difficult to detect such matter at the mailing office.

Average Sale of Postage Stamps.—*N. H. E., A——, N. Y., and E. L. H., D—— B——, N. Y.*—The average of the sale of postage stamps should be for three months previous to the order for a new supply. This seems the inference from Section 163, Regulations of 1866.

Desks for Post Offices.—*J. M. J., R——, Kan.*—A cheap plain desk is allowed, but, before purchasing, application should be made to the Auditor of the Post Office Department. Section 323, Regulations, 1866.

Tax on Salaries.—*K. J. A., L—— C——, Min.*—One thousand dollars is exempt from taxation; consequently there is no tax upon a salary of ten dollars.

Mail Schedule.—*W. M. S., H——, Ind.*—Postmasters are required to set forth the exact time of each arrival and departure of the mail, and to give the reason for every delinquency, if known to them. Section 108, Regulations, 1866.

Carrying the Mail Between a Post Office and a Railroad Station.—*W. B., D——, Pa., and J. M. W., R——, Mass.*—Railroad contractors are required to deliver mails at offices within a quarter of a mile of stations; where the distance is greater, mail messengers are appointed. For permission to do this apply to the Contract Office, Washington, D.C. Section 471, Regulations, 1866.

Expenses, &c.—*W. H. G., St. L——, N. Y., J. W. B., B—— R——, N. C., and B. W., G——, Ill.*—1. Expenses are allowed by law to offices of the first and second classes, and, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, to offices of the third and fourth classes. Application for envelopes should be made to the Third Assistant Postmaster General—not to either of the Blank Agents. Sections 17, 18, 19; Regulations, 1866. 2. Letters for another State, which should pass through a D. P. O. on their route to the office of delivery, should be sent to that D. P. O. 3. Postmasters at offices where the receipts are not sufficient to pay the salary will be paid by special draft from the Department, and in such cases it lies with the Postmaster General whether or not the office shall be discontinued.

Mutilated Currency.—*W. B., R—— M——, Ohio, and others.*—1. Mutilated currency must be taken in payment for postage stamps, according to the circular published in THE MAIL in September last. 2. Fractional currency is a legal tender for amounts not exceeding five dollars.

Newsdealers' Packages.—*F. S., E——, Iowa.*—1. Newsdealers can pay the postage on their packages as received, at the regular quarterly rates. Section 202, Regulations, 1866. Postage on such packages is not rated by the pound, but by the four ounces, and letter postage, where chargeable, is calculated on each half ounce or fraction thereof.

County Paper.—*J. B. J., M——, Mo.*—A subscriber to a county paper, in order to receive it free of postage, must live in the county of publication, though he may receive it at an office not in that county, provided it is the office at which he usually receives his mail matter. Section 228, Regulations, 1866.

General Account.—*S. C. B., P—— C——, Pa., and J. B., L—— G——, N. Y.*—The Department does not furnish books in which to keep the general account. But a book for this purpose, adapted to small offices, costs comparatively very little. An ordinary three or four quire cash-book would answer all the purpose, and last a good many years. The difference between the General Account and the Quarterly Account Current may be learned by consulting Chapters XXIX. and XXXI., Regulations of 1866.

Carrying Letters Out of the Mail.—*M. C., B——, Va., and J. R. Y., C——, Ark.*—Letters in stamped envelopes may be carried out of the mails, but the act of 1845 imposes a fine of $150 upon the person who may establish an express or act as an express for the carrying of mailable matter out of the mails, or aid or assist therein. See Chapter V., Regulations of 1866. *J. N., H——, Texas.*—1. See preceding. 2. Return dead letters, if not "valuable," may be forwarded. Section 387, Regulations of 1866. 3. One postmaster is not obliged to receipt to another for registered package envelopes, but we recommend it being done voluntarily. Read the communication of J. S. D., in THE MAIL of last October.

Post Bill to Distributing Office.—*W. W. O., M——, Mich.*—Unpaid letters sent to a distributing office for distribution should not be post-billed. A post bill is required only when mailing direct for delivery. Section 92, Regulations of 1866.

Assistant Postmasters.—*R. Y. W., M——, Ohio.*—Precaution should be taken to appoint an assistant postmaster, Section 22, Regulations of 1866, and whoever you appoint must be sworn, Section 11, Regulations of 1866.

Unpaid Letters.—*W. W. L., A——, Ill.*—Unpaid letters should be sent to the dead letter office. If you affix stamps to them and mail them, you do it on your own responsibility, and should not expect credit for the stamps so affixed. See Section 360, Regulations of 1866.

Dead Letters.—*S. W. C., S—— B——, N. Y.*—Study Chapter XXXV., Regulations of 1866. Section 361 has been modified, so that only offices of the first class are allowed pay for advertising in the papers.

Establishing a Money Order Office.—*H. W., N—— F——, Kan.*—There is no form or regulation for procuring the establishment of money-order offices. The selection of certain offices for money-order offices is made by the Department. By proper representations to the Department, however, and to the member of Congress for your district, you might have your office included in the next selection.

Notifying Publishers.—*C. M. M., W—— B——, Vt.*—After you have notified a publisher, your duty is done, and if then his paper continues to come to your office, and is not taken out, you must sell it at the end of the quarter, and credit the proceeds to the Department. There is an opinion prevalent with some publishers that the law that a subscriber is liable for the subscription to a paper until arrearages are paid, is a postal law, and hence they continue to send papers after being notified that they are not taken out.

Mail Carrier Carrying Letters Out of the Mail.—*W. A. R., B——, S. C.*—A mail carrier may receive letters and the money or stamps for postage on his way between two offices, if delivered to him more than a mile from a post office but must deposit them in the first post office at which he arrives. Sections 468 and 469, Regulations of 1866. Letters to the Editor of THE MAIL are not entitled to pass free.

Cents for Postage.—*J. H., F—— C. H., Va.*—The one and two cent coins of the United States are a legal tender for any amount not exceeding four cents.

Postage.—Correspondents who have asked questions on this subject will find them answered below. *O. R. G., M——, Mich.*—Postage must be collected at the office of delivery on papers published in Canada, and at the office of mailing on papers going to Canada. Section 261, Regulations, 1866...... *H. M. H., R——, Ohio.*—The Postmaster at New York has the right to charge a fine of five cents on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters from Germany. This fine cannot be avoided by paying the unpaid postage in silver. The only deduction that can in that case be made is the premium on specie in payment of postage, and not of the fine...... *J. P. M., C——, Pa.*—Printed matter should be weighed with the wrapper on. Underpaid domestic letters sent to a distributing office should have the amount due marked on them, but no bill should be sent with them. Section 92, Regulations, 1866. Subscribers who take papers for only one or two months must either pay postage for three months at quarterly rates, or pay at transient rates. Section 154, Regulations, 1866. Notify publishers to discontinue papers, by sending the notice to the Postmaster at the office in the town where the paper is published. Send to Appointment Office for a supply of blank No. 29...... *N. J., B——, Iowa.*—Postmasters at separating offices cannot collect the postage on papers passing through their offices. Postage must be paid either at the mailing office or office of delivery...... *J. M. F., N——, Ohio.*—If any matter on which, by law, the postage should be prepaid arrives at the office of delivery, either unpaid or insufficiently prepaid, the unpaid postage must be collected, and this must be done whether it is charged or not by the forwarding office...... *O. H. O., H——, Pa.*—Postage on monthly papers, weighing over four and not over eight ounces, is six cents a quarter, whether the Postmaster distributes them or not...... *J. F. H., F——, Mass.*—Postage on medicines in paper boxes should be charged at letter rates...... *H. L. W., C——, Mass.*—A person subscribing for a paper for four months should prepay the postage for the whole time, and the amount, though really more than one-quarter's postage, should be entered in the account of newspapers for that quarter; for, as the law does not allow of the entry of less than a quarter's postage, when there is postage for part of a quarter it must be included in the postage for the whole quarter...... *J. A. W., R——, N. H.*—If a Postmaster is out of stamps, he is allowed to take money for postage; but you should procure a temporary supply from some neighboring Postmaster. Section 161, Regulations, 1866. Do you charge one or two cents on drop letters? One cent is the correct charge if you have not a free delivery...... *J. G. P., R——, Mass.*—Postage on the manuscript of a Town Report should be charged at letter rates...... *L. G. S., S——, Cal., and W. S. H., O——, Minn.*—Printed matter and circulars cannot be forwarded unless prepaid for forwarding. The postage on book manuscript is two cents for four ounces or fraction thereof; on newspaper or magazine manuscript three cents for half an ounce or fraction thereof...... *R. N. S., McC——, Pa.*—1. When a publisher sends a second number of the same issue, by mistake, to another publisher, as an exchange, postage should not be collected on the extra number, if it has clearly been sent by mistake. 2. Letter postage should be charged on a package of tea, whether sealed or not. 3. On taking charge of a Post Office, the incoming Postmaster should collect from his predecessor all moneys collected for postage for which the latter does not account to the Department.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

Those of your patrons who were not witnesses of the operations and effect of the late equinoctial, have probably read or heard enough of it to render them somewhat familiar with the dismay and devastation it caused along the route it traveled. No such storm of wind and snow has swept across the country within the recollection of the present generation, and those who were unfortunate enough, to suffer pecuniarily from its destructiveness, or physically by exposure to its severity, will not soon forget it. It was fated that I should be caught in a car on a seashore railway (the delightful weather of the preceding week having tempted me to travel), and the experience of a few hours of that day will be among the prominent recollections of an eventful lifetime. I left my hotel that fearful morning, and convulsively grasping the handle of my baize bag in one hand and my umbrella in the other, having hurriedly adjusted my spectacles, pulled up my coat-collar and pulled down my broad-brimmed hat, I bowed my head to the elements, and steered as straight as I could through the blinding snow to the depot. In endeavoring to turn the first corner, a frightful gust of wind assailed me from the rear and sent me at a double-quick into the middle of the street, and the continued force of this unexpected propelling power was so great that I was obliged to keep up speed to preserve my equilibrium, until the next thoroughfare was reached, when a fresh breeze contributed its quota of accelerating influence, and in this undignified way I was hurried along until I arrived at the station. It was entirely deserted, save by a solitary policeman, who walked his lonely rounds muffled up to the eyes, and completely frosted over with the powdered snow which eddied through the chinks and crannies of the mammoth building.

The only wheeled vehicle to be seen was a baggage barrow, and the prospect of getting away by rail was as gloomy as the time and place. I presently accosted the civic sentinel in my usual urbane manner, and learned from him that a train would certainly leave during the morning; so I retired to the waiting-room, and taking out of my hat an old letter of Jane Mary's, I occupied myself therewith until the dull sound of a bell, a half-choked whistle and the subdued rolling of wheels informed me that a train had backed into the depot. Very soon I was on the platform, and entering the car I was rather pleased to find I was going to have company, which, I almost immediately discovered, consisted of three German artists—*i. e.* house-painters—a Connecticut River shad fancier, and last, though not least, for he was of Brobdignagian proportions, the proprietor of a patent machine for making pocket combs out of clam shells. We were off pretty soon, and had proceeded some distance when we were suddenly tumbled head over heels by a hump which brought the train to a dead halt. The general impulse at first was to get mad and swear at somebody, but as no one came into the car to allow the profanely inclined to indulge in a luxury of anathemas, good nature resumed her seat, and we quietly waited the result—and a weary wait we had of it. For three hours we remained unvisited by any of the train men, and the gusts of wind and squalls of snow obliged us to keep doors and windows closed. The uninterrupted blasts which swept inward from the ocean made our shelter sway fearfully, and we expected every moment to have it lifted from the track and sent careering through the air. But we were saved from this aerial expedition by the welcome appearance of the conductor; but he, to our dismay, informed us that the train could not move an inch, either forward or backward, and that for our own safety he would recommend that we return on foot to the point from whence we started. Soon there was a buttoning of coats, muffling of faces, and tucking up of trowsers; and leaping from the rear end of the car, we started, Indian file, across lots for the town, some three miles off.

Away we went, helter-skelter, over fences, under fences and through fences; now knee-deep into hidden gullies and post holes; now into deceptive snow banks, up to the chin; now flying before the snow-laden hurricane with frightful velocity; now having it dead ahead, disputing every inch of ground; now on the larboard side, now on the starboard, causing us to zig-zag like drunken men, and now exercising the privileges of a whirlwind, catching us in its embrace, and waltzing us into a condition of dizziness decidedly disagreeable to me, but the trio of Teutons seemed to relish the rotary motion of the gale hugely. Away we went over hedge-rows, through orchards and gardens, varying our course from point to point, thus doubling the distance we had to travel; now, for a moment, seeking protection under the lee of a building, then out and off again to battle with the tempest; away we went, blindly blundering over strange territory and through the half buried suburbs, and at last panoplied in snow, disorganized in garb and physically played out, I reached the hotel again. I had nothing to say; I lacked vocabulary commensurate with the occasion; but

> "There's a language that's *mute*, there's a silence that *speaks*,
> There are *words* that can only be read on the *cheeks*"—

which may have told a story. I confess I felt soured, and gave ill-natured answers to well-meant questions; but a change of garments, and the soothing influences of a warm stove, an innocent stimulant and a good dinner brought back all my genialty and cheerfulness, and I accepted an invitation to spend the evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and an exceedingly pleasant evening it was. Your official readers, I am sure, all know the object of these wide-spread brotherhoods; but you will be surprised, as I was, to learn that not a post-office clerk is connected with the one I visited, although it numbers over three hundred young men on its books; nor did any of the members with whom I conversed, and who had visited other localities, know of any anywhere else. It is not necessary to keep the hands always folded, the eyes upturned, the face free from smiles, to belong to one of these societies; the members are not expected to faint at sinful sights or profane sounds; they are not expected to damage their eyesight by watching their morals, or injure their health by the uninterrupted observance of religious duties; nor are they to give the cold shoulder to creature comforts, or to the comfort of their fellow-creatures who enjoy life a little differently from them. It is not necessary to go unshod or unshaved, in sackcloth and ashes, to pay penance for past, present or prospective misconduct; therefore, with these facts before them, I really do not see why post-office clerks should not be partakers of the rights, lights and benefits of these most commendable institutions, as well as anybody else. There is, to be sure, no drinking or gaming permitted in their rooms; bad company cannot be found there; no temptation to extravagance is tolerated on the premises, and there is positively nothing to engender a taste for anything that might result in dishonest or improper practices to gratify it; but it don't follow that is the reason why my young post-office friends are not to be found there—not at all, although some people are cynical enough to insinuate that you will never fail to find them where these things are. This may be and probably is true in some cases, but it is unjust to apply the remark indiscriminately; for I have traveled much, and among the many officials I have met I know several that do not visit such places. Upon the whole, however, I think it would be materially advantageous to themselves and the department they represent, if postmasters were to exercise greater care and caution in the selection of their clerks. It should not be an insuperable objection if they were not members of some Christian Association, nor should it disqualify them if they were; but pains should be taken to ascertain if they possessed the essential attributes—intelligence, good breeding, mild temper and patience, coupled with such other accomplishments as may be within their reach. They should inquire into their habits of sobriety, propriety and intercourse with society, and none should be chosen who failed to meet all legitimate requirements. An office organized under such auspices saves the Postmaster a world of trouble and annoyance. His best intentions are not thwarted; his well-laid plans are not disconcerted; he is not censured and denounced for irregularities and mismanagement; his authority is respected, and a high regard for his official and personal interest is paramount with his employees, who emulously strive to deserve and keep his confidence.

On the other hand, indifference to these details sows trouble, which the Postmaster must reap himself, amidst the execrations, denunciations and reproaches of those who helped him to the position he occupies, and which they, in their wrath, now charge he is unfit to fill.

MONS. TONSON.

A Touching Epistle.

The following is one of many hundred *fac simile* letters addressed to individuals—most generally elderly gentlemen—throughout the country, and to which probably some credulous ones have responded with material aid or sympathy:

ST. ALBANS, VT., 29th January, 1868.

My Dearest Sir:

In the spring of 1865, at Washington, I was introduced to, and several times met in society there, a gentleman from your State and of your name. So very attentive as you was then, you must be aware, if you are the gentleman I allude to. Accompanying my beloved father, who, from ill health, was seeking a change of climate and sea voyage, we were on our way to Europe. Alas! he died suddenly in Paris, shortly after our arrival there, and left me, a thoughtless, giddy, handsome girl, in that gay and beauteous capital, unprotected—at least, none but servants to care for me. No wonder, then, heedless, and surrounded by every snare, soon after the poignancy of grief had subsided, I fell. At present, my dearest sir, it matters not how, thoughtless and unsuspecting, I became an easy victim to a cruel deceiver. How dearly could I have loved him had he been just to me; but, oh, horror! too soon I discovered the blackness of his heart, his cruel villainy, and fled, scorning and despising him, and am now—but, alas! what am I now? Fallen from happiness and affluence to blackest despair and want. Never, never can I return to my loved home more. Let them mourn me as dead, if they mourn for me at all. My degradation leaves me no alternative but separation from all I love on earth.

Are you still unmarried? Sincerely I hope so. Often have I thought of you with the kindest feelings. And if you are still single, and will be very kind to me, I will be your constant slave—your grateful, willing, loving slave. Write to me if I may come to you. For the last ten months I have been living in the strictest seclusion, on the proceeds of my jewels, &c. Now all is gone, and to-morrow, from necessity, without a dollar; a young, inexperienced girl, friendless, destitute, I leave here to find and ask a shelter of my kind old nurse, settled somewhere near Arlington. She was our faithful dependent more than thirty years, and now, should I find her, hope she will be to me a protecting friend. I never knew a mother's care; she died when I was very young.

I am in the extremest want, and know not what will become of me if I fail to find her, and am in despair for fear I shall, and be left homeless, friendless, and in want; but I dare not remain here longer, for I have no money to pay the humble pittance required of me, and am cast out. O, in mercy be my friend. Send me a few dollars inclosed, and advise me how to act. Confiding my sad disgrace to your honor, I appeal to you as a Christian and a gentleman to save me from immediate want. Send me a trifle by next post; but send it with kindness, and I will be grateful—O, yes, very grateful.

I appeal to your courtesy to shield from, and not expose me to my friends. And believe me, I remain, my dearest sir, anxiously but with hope,

Your affectionate friend and well-wisher,

EVA A. CUTHBERT.

Direct, MISS EVA A. CUTHBERT,
Arlington, Bennington County, Vt.

These missives are written in a beautiful, delicate, lady-like hand, on fine tissue paper, and have altogether an aristocratic look; and are certainly calculated to touch the funds and feelings of the unsophisticated saints and sinners. They are prepared in Canada, and mailed by hundreds at various offices in the United States, along the border, and have no doubt by this time stirred up the feelings of many of the recipients.

We cannot, through our paper, reach these victims of misplaced confidence, so as to dissuade them from tendering love or lucre to the ostensibly crushed heart whose wailings crop out in every line of this letter, but we can reveal a secret to postmasters which may be used in the interest of such parties, where they are known, and are not ashamed to be informed that they have been, or may be, badly duped.

Miss Eva A. Cuthbert, alias Miss Frances Wentworth, alias Miss Adelaide Perry, is a great big overgrown gorilla of a man, named Dr. Edmund Ramsden, alias Robert Emerson, fifty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, and nearly as thick; wears blue goggles, dresses in a suit of gray frieze, and is altogether as repulsive a specimen of humanity as ever came under police surveillance.

If, after this flattering notice, he is patronized by prurient, peccable, pharisaical, platonic, prodigal or philanthropic people, we are not to blame.

NEW LIST OF POST OFFICES.—The Department has issued the revised List of Post Offices in the United States, and it is now being distributed to postmasters. It contains the names of all post offices in operation on October 20, 1867, with names of postmasters. Early in May next an edition will be published by J. Disturnell, New York, with further corrections and additions. See advertisement.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER. . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1868.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster Gnneral has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of tha Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders ot the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866], and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed nf all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

To Postmasters and Assistants.

The time may possibly arrive when we shall be able to afford to supply THE MAIL gratuitously to each Post Office in the Union; hnt we see no immediate prospect nf so desirable a consummation. In thn meantime, in looking nver our mail books, we see the names of a large number of nur subscribers whn we are sure would be very sorry to miss the monthly appearance of nur paper, but who, nevertheless, have so long neglected or procrastinated the renewal nf their subscriptinns that we shall be compelled, relnctantly, to erase their names unless they can find time to make the necessary remittance on receipt nf this number.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy nf THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number nf the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **91**, nr any lower number, will please remit at once.

To Our New England Subscribers.

We presume most of our subscribers in New England have received a copy of a Boston local paper, of 21st nlt., containing what purports to be a "vindication" nf the editor, publisher, or some one connected with that paper, from certain charges contained in an article in our supplement for February, headed "How it was Done." We take it for granted that this is all which those concerned have to say in reply; and as both sides have now been heard, we cheerfully leave the question at issue to be decided by those who have taken ennugh interest in the matter to read what THE MAIL and the Boston paper have said in regard to it.

☞ Our subscribers will find many and important changes in our Table of Foreign Postages for this month, which will require attention, especially on the part of Postmasters registering letters to foreign countries.

[OFFICIAL.]

REDUCED RATE OF POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS ADDRESSED TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA VIA PANAMA.

We are requested to state that the postage on each newspaper forwarded from the United States to New Zealand or Australia, by British mail, via Panama, has been reduced from 6 to 4 cents, *prepayment required.* This pays the postage in full to destination.

Book Packets.

It will be seen from the following letter that *book packet* rates are to be charged nn pamphlets and periodicals addressed to foreign countries. Thn publication nf this letter will be an answer to numerous inquiries which we have received nn this subject:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1868.

SIR—I have to inform you, in answer to your letter of the 22d instant, that as pamphlets are chargeable with book packet postage under all nf the conventions recently concluded by this Department with the different countries of Europe, it has been deemed advisable, for the sake of uniformity and simplicity in accounts, to include all pamphlets posted in this country and addressed abroad, in the category of book packets. Therefore pamphlets addressed to France are now chargeable with the domestic book-packet rate of postage, as indicated in the revised table of rates of postage to foreign countries lately furnished you for publication. * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Chief Clerk.

J. GAYLER, Esq., *Ed. U. S. Mail, New York.*

It is nnt intended by the above to convey the impression that pamphlets, &c., addressed to thn *British North American Provinces* are chargeable with book-packet postage. This rate is only applicable to pamphlets, &c., addressed to countries or places requiring an ocean transit in reaching destination. The established *domestic rates* of postage are chargeable to and from the line of crossing on all mailable matter except letters addressed to or received from the British North American Provinces.

Registration to Countries beyond North Germany, via North German Union Mails.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1868.

The Post Department of the North German Union has informed this office that letters passing in transit through North Germany may be registered to all of the countries and places reached via the North German Union mails, except the following named places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli.

No additional register fee is chargeable on letters, except they be addressed to the Papal States or to Egypt; the international register fee of 8 cents paying the cost of registration to destination.

Letters addressed to the Papal States, via the North German Union, may be sent registered on prepayment of a register fee of 12 *cents for each* 15 *grammes weight*, and to Egypt on prepayment of a register fee of 20 *cents per letter*, in addition to the established rate of ordinary postage chargeable on such letters.

No other postal packets than letters can be sent registered beyond North Germany.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Chief Clerk, P. O. D.

Postage to Italy and Switzerland.

On and after April 1st inst., the rates of international postage on letters and other postal packets sent from the United States to Italy and Switzerland, in closed mail via England, Belgium, and Germany, will be as follows

On Letters.—Fifteen cents per single rate of fifteen grammes (½ ounce), *prepayment optional:* hut unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters will, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine on delivery in the country of destination.

On Newspapers.—Four cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional rate of four ounces, or fraction of four ounces; *prepayment required.*

On Book-packets, Prints of all kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise.—Eight cents per four ounces, or fraction thereof; *prepayment required.*

If, however, the postage on any article other than letters shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will, nevertheless, be forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on its delivery.

The regulations to be observed with respect to printed matter of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are substantially the same as those adopted for similar postal packets addressed to Great Britain or the North German Union.

New York is the office of exchange on the side nf the United States.

Postmasters will levy postage accordingly on and after the 1st of April, inst.

Fines on Unpaid Foreign Letters, &c.

We judge, from the nnmber of letters we receive on the subject, that there is a general misunderstanding in regard to the *fines* imposed on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters and other postal packets sent between this and certain foreign countries. By the postal conventions between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the North German Union, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland, each country collects for itself the amount of fine imposed on unpaid and insufficiently paid matter arriving in that country. The United States has fixed the fine on each matter arriving here at *five* cents for each letter or other postal packet. The fines chargeable on such matter arriving in the foreign countries named above are fixed at the following rates:

Great Britain.......................... 6d. sterling.
North German Union . not exceeding 2 silbergroschen.
Belgium.............................. 30 centimes.
The Netherlands......not exceeding 15 cents (Dutch).
Italy........................not exceeding 30 centisimi.
Switzerland...............not exceeding 25 centimes.

These fines are for *each* unpaid or insufficiently paid letter nr other postal packet, and not nn each *rate.*

MORE CARE NEEDED.—A note to Section 6, Regulations in regard to registration nf letters, instructs postmasters that "in case a package too large to be inclosed in a registered package envelope is presented for registration at any Post Office, it should be *securely wrapped*, and a registered package envelope, properly directed and numbered, secured to the wrapper, by paste or otherwise, in such a manner that it will not become displaced before reaching its destination." We have seen evidence that some postmasters neglect these instructions by nmitting to *wrap* the package, and also by failing to attach the registered package envelope *securely*. A very little more care, and the use nf a little more twine, are all that is needed to prevent the envnlopes and packages from becnming separated, as they now sometimes do.

☞ A new swindle through the mails, in the form of a bogus gift enterprise, is in preparation in New York. Postmasters will do well to warn their neighbors against taking any stock in it.

The Proposed New Post-Office at New York.

The Commission appointed by Congress to select and purchase a site and to procure plans and estimates for a building suitable for thn purposes of a Post Office and United States Court Rooms in the City nf New York have made their report to the Postmaster-General and Secretary nf the Interior, who have approved the plan presented by thn Commission, and (the lower angle of the City Hall Park having been some time since purchased by the Government) an appropriation by Congress is all that is now needed to secure the commencement of the work of erecting the building.

For a number of years past, the necessity for a new post-office building in New York has been felt and acknowledged, and various attempts have been made to secure one. The execution of these attempts, however, has hitherto been thwarted by the impossibility of reconciling the conflicting interests involved in thn question of location. To so locate a post-office that it should be in the immediate vicinity of every bank, wholesale store and newspaper office in the city, and add to the value of everybody's, while it depreciated the value of nobody's real estate, has been the rather difficult task which those who have hitherto sought tn effect an improvement upon the shabby and disgraceful old postal rookery in New York have found confronting them; and naturally they have abandoned it in despair. We hope better things from the present effort; but it is rather too much to hope that it should be allowed to proceed without opposition. A prolonged shriek has issued from an editorial writer in one of the city papers, whose æsthetic sensibilities were shocked by the outrageous and unparalleled hideousness of the plan recommended by the Commission, and who has given utterance to his feelings in a style which we think we should have ourselves adopted had we been moved to treat the same subject while laboring under the combined influences of an aggravated indigestion and the disappointment consequent on the failure to accomplish the grinding of a cherished private axe. The other opposing newspapers have confined themselves chiefly to objections to the location, and have all demonstrated to their own entire satisfaction that the site selected is thn most absurd, ill-chosen, inaccessible and inconvenient which the malice of an enemy to the city's prosperity and the comfort of its inhabitants could have hit upon. The post-office, in their opinion, should be located somewhere in the neighborhood of Central Park, the Five Points, Madison and Washington squares, and the City Hospital Grounds, convenient to all the ferries, steamboat landings and railroad depots, in some unfrequented main business thoroughfare. We fear the combined talent and ingenuity of the gentlemen composing the Commission would prove unequal to the task of so directing their labors as to meet these views, and wn trust they will not undertake it. For even if by some miracle they should succeed, and should in addition, through spiritual or nther medium, procure the drawing of a plan and the erection of a building under the joint supervision of Michael Angelo and Sir Christopher Wren, the number of malcontents would still not be sensibly reduced. We believe the point which has been fixed upon and purchased for the post-office site to be the very best procurable; and we hope that Congress will promptly make the necessary appropriation, and thereby gladden the citizens of New York with the prospect of a sightly and convenient substitute for the ridiculous and uncomfortable old deformity which has for so long reared (or rather squatted) its hybrid proportions in Nassau street—an offence to the eyes of all beholders and (literally) a stench in the nostrils of those whose duties have doomed them to confinement within its walls.

In the meantime—as it will in all probability be at least three years before the proposed building is completed—an attempt is being made to mitigate the inconveniences of the present building by the addition of another story to the comparatively modern portion of it. At present the business is cramped and choked for lack of space, and the necessity for the proposed relief is very urgent. Congress has appointed a committee to inspect the building and report as to this necessity. Doubtless they will use their eyes (and noses,) and follow the suggestions which those organs cannot fail to make.

Special Request Envelopes.

The following Regulation on this subject has been issued by the Post-Office Department:

Section 187 of the Post-Office Regulations, published in 1866, is so far modified as to allow postmasters to receive orders for envelopes bearing a business card, and request to return to a particular address, in quantities of 500 and upward, instead of 1,000, as heretofore.

1. Postmasters must not receive orders for less than five hundred of any particular kind.

2. Cards and requests can only be printed across the end, in the form adopted by the Department.

3. No variation in style of type or color of ink from that adopted by the Department will be made.

3. Card and request together must not exceed the limit of four lines.

5. The address of correspondents will, in addition to the card and request, be printed on not less than five hundred of any particular kind for each address.

6. Orders must be made separate from all other requisitions.

7. When printed cards do not accompany orders the matter desired to be printed must be plainly written. Cards should not be permanently attached to orders, but should be loosely inclosed therewith.

8. It must be distinctly stated whether or not the request to return is required in addition to the business card.

9. The Post-Office address nf parties must be given when required to be printed; otherwise, special instructions to the contrary should accompany orders.

Government stamped envelopes are furnished at the following rates per thousand, and proportionately for less quantities:

Second quality, letter size, 3 cent stamps, buff. $32 80
First quality, letter size, 3 cent stamps 34 80
Letter size, 6 cent stamps 64 80
Official size, 3 cent stamps........................ 38 60
Official size, 6 cent stamps......................... 68 60

The actual cost, less the value of the stamps, is, respectively, $2.80, $4.80, and $8.60 per thousand, or 28 cents, 48 cents, and 86 cents per hundred—being less than half a cent for a letter size envelope of the first quality, and but little more than a quarter of a cent for one of the second quality; only one quality of the other denominations is furnished.

Envelopes of higher denominations of official size (9, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 40 cents) may also be obtained.

The postage on stamped envelopes spoiled in directing will be refunded *in stamps*, by postmasters, if satisfied that they have never been used, as provided above, and that the misdirection actually occurred at the place where the redemption is claimed. In no case is an envelope to be redeemed at the place to which it is directed.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" is the text for quite a long letter to us on "Sundry Post-Office Matters," the gist of which is a decision of the Department contrary to an "answer" in THE MAIL for February, wherein we say that the sender of a book or paper may write his address on the wrapper thereof. We must acknowledge that on application to the Department we find a view taken of the section relating to the case, differing from the one held by us in the answer referred to. The question is one of construction of the law; and we need not inform our correspondent that laws almost invariably admit of two or more interpretations, which give rise to different practices until the matter is brought before the proper authority to decide which interpretation shall obtain. We can well see how a name may be placed in a book, or on a wrapper, and yet not convey the least information to the party addressed; for instance, we once knew of two gentlemen residing over one hundred miles apart. During their correspondence A expressed a wish to read a book which B possessed, and B offered to send it to him by mail, to which A assented. B took the book to the Postmaster, stated to him the circumstances and his wish to send it by mail, and showing him his name written in the book, inquired of him what the postage would be. The Postmaster knowing that the name in the book did *not* convey the least information, but that it had been there for some years as evidence of ownership, charged postage at book rates. Our correspondent further remarks on the differing constructions of the word "circular," and asks "who shall decide?" Advertising by means of cards, hand-bills, circulars, &c., is practiced in so many different ways that it is difficult to draw distinctions, especially when we consider local differences of meaning. But though we might, in an exceptional case of this kind, give decisions based on practice within our own experience, which may not accord with those made by the Department, of course we always adopt Department decisions. Our correspondent wants "light." We suggest that, in all cases where there is conflicting practice, the Postmaster should follow his judgment until he can procure a decision from the Department * * * * Another correspondent, a route agent on a steamboat route, wants to know what to do with unstamped letters left with him and with the clerk of the steamboat; also if the clerk has the right to convey and deliver such letters to the person addressed. We reply: The clerk is not allowed to convey such letters, but should give them to the route agent, and he should deliver all unstamped letters that come to his hands into the first post office at which he arrives, to be sent thence to the Dead Letter Office. This does not apply to letters relating to part of the cargo, which may be carried by the clerk, according to Section 45, Regulations of 1866. Paid and unpaid letters conveyed by a steamboat or other vessel not in the mail service, should be treated as directed in Section 242, Regulations of 1866.

ROBBERY OF LETTERS—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR.—This morning Mr. Fred. Depro, special agent of the Post Office, arrested Tilghman Dorsey, a colored servant employed at the Seaton House, for robbing letters entrusted to him to take to the Post-Office. On the 12th of December last, Rev. C. A. Sehon, who was stopping at the Seaton House, mailed two letters, one containing $140, to his wife in New York, and another $10 to another party, which never came to hand. On the 22th of the same month, a lady stopping at the same house addressed a letter to Franklin Depot, Va., containing $15, which also never came to hand. These persons addressed notes to Postmaster Bowen of our city Post Office, who entrusted the investigation of the case to Mr. Depro. He at once set to work to discover the perpetrator, and after due inquiry he became satisfied that the pilfering was not done by any Post-Office employee here. Directing his attention to Tilghman Dorsey, he requested an inmate of the Seaton House to place a $10 marked note in a letter in the presence of Dorsey, and directed the employees of the Post Office to keep a lookout for the letter, and retain it if it came to hand. This was done, and Dorsey failed this morning to place the letter in the office, and Mr. Depro at once took him in custody, when the note was found in his possession. Dorsey acknowledged that he had committed the theft above-mentioned, as also several others. Mr. Depro and other Post-Office officials are well satisfied that many of the robberies of letters which are laid to the charge of the Post Office are committed by servants and other outside parties entrusted with letters.—*Washington Star.*

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of February, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	307	1,067,065	604,974	203,395	2,225,408
Philadelphia	101	675,098	331,077	224,941	794,646
Chicago	60	464,614	81,007	102,295	406,597
St. Louis	40	336,139	53,337	113,458	212,191
Boston	56	285,449	85,830	51,237	336,592
Baltimore	53	195,937	30,193	53,845	136,108
Cincinnati	41	102,728	40,100	30,032	136,539
Brooklyn	35	167,877	32,404	27,724	67,190
Cleveland	23	129,372	11,068	48,089	84,613
Albany	21	127,966	13,124	21,860	66,429
Washington, D. C.	27	116,749	17,154	33,901	98,000
Louisville	19	109,973	14,877	29,225	71,100
Detroit	18	100,181	14,846	34,368	68,251
Buffalo	27	99,636	16,465	30,540	70,048
Syracuse	13	93,806	8,776	27,973	61,358
Milwaukee	19	90,295	9,647	23,316	66,992
Pittsburg	16	81,037	10,610	25,974	44,647
Memphis	12	75,061	4,077	14,166	61,497
Rochester	17	75,290	6,694	30,387	26,275
Newark	21	70,191	12,859	30,875	49,711
Utica	12	56,142	6,090	24,430	41,547
Troy	11	54,785	6,124	14,771	36,739
Williamsburgh	12	51,817	7,003	12,687	13,607
Providence	11	46,260	8,806	13,109	20,636
Nashville	7	40,751	6,074	15,767	24,135
Toledo	9	30,806	2,354	31,851	49,048
Jersey City	5	35,419	3,511	5,914	13,750
Hartford	7	32,502	2,017	14,848	21,370
Wilmington, Del.	5	30,907	4,611	9,743	14,696
New Haven	7	29,407	4,061	12,444	31,024
Charlestown	5	29,247	3,213	8,832	17,330
Lowell	6	29,023	2,674	10,966	12,326
Worcester	6	27,910	3,777	9,664	12,194
Alleghany	4	26,245	2,768	14,444	10,451
Portland	3	25,723	2,130	9,461	40,120
Manchester	5	25,199	3,279	16,421	12,5 6
Cambridge	4	24,596	2,046	16,501	10,078
Erie	7	24,025	2,273	22,859	10,164
Reading	6	23,296	2,312	10,664	11,663
Roxbury	6	22,132	2,051	7,904	9,837
Lynn	4	21,027	1,356	8,332	14,464
Lancaster	4	20,214	2,208	7,517	4,459
New Bedford	5	18,554	2,095	5,243	13,628
Salem	6	17,891	1,626	7,521	9,516
Cambridgeport	3	16,818	578	5,505	4,574
Harrisburg	4	16,018	1,346	5,184	6,450
Lawrence	6	15,293	2,720	4,034	15,083
Trenton	3	11,045	1,333	4,073	5,313

REGISTERING MUTILATED CURRENCY.—The Department has definitely decided that postmasters are required to pay the registration fee on packages of mutilated currency sent by them to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption.

☞ No revenue stamps are required on receipts given by contractors to postmasters for moneys paid by the latter to the former on the order of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of March, 1868.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Beallsville	Montgomery	Md.
Bergen	Yankton	Dak. Ter.
Shattuckville	Franklin	Mass.
Shady Plain	Armstrong	Pa.
Arizonia	Claiborne	La.
Lone Cedar	Crawford	Mo
Moulton	Appanoose	Iowa.
Norwood	Lucas	"
Williamsburg	Wapello	"
Flint	Franklin	Ohio.
East Bridgewater	Susquehanna	Pa.
Bundall	Saginaw	Mich
La Crosse	Hancock	Ill.
Mewersville	Franklin	Pa.
Locust Lane	Indiana	"
Knottsville	Taylor	W. Va.
Springvale	Humboldt	Iowa.
Oseuma	Cherokee Nation	Ark.
Carbon Hill	Johnson	Mo.
Big River	Pierce	Wis.
South Meriden	New Haven	Conn.
Lucas	Lucas	Iowa.
Norwood	Franklin	Kas.
Erin	Washington	"
Little Gravels	Miller	Mo.
Bliss	"	"
Stevenson's Mills	Wayne	"
Tarribaville	Sevier	Ark.
Stevensville	Missoula	Mont. Ter.
Centre Point	Shelby	Ohio.
Devien	Woodruff	Ark
Kawkawlin	Bay	Mich.
Lick Ridge	Athens	Ohio.
Glen Roy	Howard	Iowa.
Ploe Lake	Fulton	N. Y.
Four Mile Prairie	Perry	Ill.
Montaview	Montgomery	Ky.
Duff	Dubois	Ind.
Haws' Ford	Floyd	Ky.
Lowell	Cherokee	Kas.
Slatersville	Weber Co.	Utah Ter.
Chalk Spring	Santa Rosa	Fla.
Antioch	Tippah	Miss.
Filer City	Manistee	Mich.
Ambor	Mason	"
Red Oak	Choctaw Nation	Ark.
Laformes' Store	Braxton	W. Va.
Reno Gap	Edwards	Ill.
Spring Creek	Oceana	Mich.
Ulva	Portage	Wis.
Rock Falls	Whitesides	Ill.
Drake	Gasconade	Mo.
Hollena	Barbour	W. Va.
Radersburgh	Jefferson	Montana Ter.
Centre View	Johnson	Mo.
Doylesport	Burton	"
Spencer	Lawrence	"
Ferguson	St. Louis	"
Brown Hill	Crawford	Pa.
Farnham Cross Roads	Richmond	Va.
Bunker Hill	Giles	Tenn.
Yemassee	Beaufort	S. C.
Schlichter	Bucks	Pa.
Sligo	Clarion	"
Carroll	Baltimore	Md.
Edenville	Midland	Mich.
Antelope	Charles Mix	Dakota Ter.
Colonn	Parke	Ind.
Acton	Hood	Texas.
Lewiston	Columbia	Wis.
Redden	Sussex	Del.
Carrville	Washington	Tenn.
Tingley	Union	Iowa.
Chase	Jebnson	"
Winona	Columbiana	Ohio
Rock	Schuylkill	Pa.
South Pass City	Carter	Dakota Ter.
Reynolds	Schuylkill	Pa.
Rural Vale	Lapeer	Mich.
Hibernia	Morris	N. J.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Belmont	Martin,	Minn.	Nashville Centre.
Kennebec	Stearns,	"	Torah.
Viola	Olmsted,	"	Little Valley.
Eagle Creek	Bradley,	Ark.	Warren.
Hancock	Houston,	Texas	Crockett.
Pleasant Hill	Fayette,	W. Va.	Kanawha C. H.
St. James	Manitan,	Mich.	Mackinaw.
Pajarito	Bernalillo,	N. Mex. Ter.	Albuquerque.
Apple Grove	Polk,	Iowa	Williamsville.
Parvin	Clinton,	Pa.	Lamar.
Tunnell's Store	Sussex,	Del.	Hall's Store.
Haw Patch	LaGrange,	Ind.	LaGrange.
Little Blue	Jefferson,	Neb.	Big Sandy.
Bowers' Corners	Oswego,	N. Y.	Oswego.
Williamsport	Maury,	Tenn	Columbia.
East Chester	Rockingham,	N. H.	Chester.
Bairdstown	Sullivan,	Me	Milan.
Vermont	Dane,	Wis.	Mazomaine.
East Greenville	Stark,	Ohio	Brookfield.
Pierceville	Cleveland,	N. C.	Camp Call.
Sylvan Retreat	Humboldt,	Iowa	Dakota
McKinney	Douglas,	Kas.	Baldwin City.
Woodside	Schuyler,	Pa.	Pettsville.
Dixon	Dixon,	Neb.	Vermillion, Dak. T.
Nelson	Mitchell,	Iowa	Brownsville.
Plum Creek	Kearney,	Neb.	Fort Kearney.
Spokan	,	Mon. Ter.	Helena.
Zeandale	Wabaunsee,	Kas.	Wabaunsee.
Turnersville	Crowford,	Pa.	McLean's Corner.
Bedwig's Hill	Mason,	Texas	Mason.
New Dungeness	Clallam,	W. Ter.	Port Townsend.
Pleasant Valley	Pawnee,	Neb.	Pawnee City

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Newmansville	Alachua	Fla
Mount Pleasant	Gadsden	"
Red Oak	Fayette	Ga
Moore's Bridge	Tuscaloosa	Ala.
Crow's Mills	Greene	Pa.
Zackville	Wirt	W. Va.
Mulberry	Wilkes	N. C.
Centreville	Montgomery	Ark
Silver Hill	Wetzel	W. Va.
Bargrove's Tavern	Nansemond	Va.
Locust Hill	Middlesex	"
Pleasant Gap	Cherokee	Ala
Stony Fork	Watauga	N. C.
Purlear's Creek	Wilkes	"
Mount Zion	Hancock	Ga.
Minden	Montgomery	N. Y.
Headsville	Mineral	W. Va.
Mootauk	Dent	Mo.
Melrose	St. Louis	"
Jenesville	Cass	"
Keatchie	De Soto	La.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State.
New Franklin	Wayne	Ill.
Union Cross Roads	Union	La.
San Patrice	Sabine	"
Hill Grove	Pittsylvania	Va.
Richardsville	Culpeper	Va.
Round Glade	Raleigh	W. Va.
Big Sycamore	Clay	"
Beaver Creek	Dale	Ala.
Oregon	Rockingham	N. C.
Woodville	Green	Ga.
Jo's Branch	Wyoming	W. Va.
Rock View	"	"
Morgan Valley	"	"
Sun Hill	"	"
New Topic	Barbour	Ala.
O'Brien	O'Brien	Iowa.
Spottsville	Henderson	Ky.
Williamsburgh	Dorchester	Md.
Oakdale	Delaware	Pa.
Woodbury	Baltimore	Md.
Mt. Washington	"	"
Wall's Store	Johnson	Mo.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Snells' Mills	Harrison,	Mo.	Brooklyn.
Kendall	Clay,	"	Kerney.
Copi	Johnson,	Iowa.	Tiffin.
North Henderson	Mercer,	Ill.	Norwood.
West Danville	Androscoggin,	Me.	South Auburn.
Station Landing	Lewis,	Ky.	Carrs.
Mount Alto	Augusta,	Va.	Elizabeth Furnace.
Condit	Marion,	Oregon	Aumsville.
Mill Haven	Juneau,	Wis.	New Lisbon.
Henderson's Mill	Green,	Tenn.	Home.
Millville	Muskegon,	Mich.	Bluffton.
Gilead	Wood,	Ohio	Grand Rapids.
Little Piney	Phelps,	Mo.	Arlington.
Quechy	Windsor,	Vt.	Quechee.
Stephens' Depot	Boone,	Mo.	Stephens.
Buckeye	Benton,	Iowa	Luzerne.
Marshall's Corners	Crawford,	Pa.	McLean's Corners.
Antrim	Shiawassee,	Mich.	Glass River.
Dawson	Fayette,	Pa.	Indian Creek.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each*. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
2. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.
3. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 2.)
4. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Philadelphia and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Chicago, *Portland* and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 22d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Cocha,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cangua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desecado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of April, 1868.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	2	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Cunard	U. S.	1	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	2	Havana and West Indies.
French	France	4	French mail via Brest.
Dales	U. S.	4	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	7	Europe via Southampton and Hamburg.
Cunard	U. S.	8	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	9	Europe via S'thn & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	9	Havana and West Indies.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11	Australia, N. Zealand, S. Pacific & C. America.
Dales	U. S.	11	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	14	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	15	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	16	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	16	Havana.
French	France	18	French mail via Brest.
Dales	U. S.	18	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	21	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	S. Pacific, C. America, &c.
Cunard	U. S.	22	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	23	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	23	Havana and Nassau.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Argentine Republic, Brazil & West Indies.
Dales	U. S.	25	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	28	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	29	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	30	Europe via Southampton & Bremen.
Havana	U. S.	30	Havana and West Indies.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	20th	57	22d
do.	Southampton	24th	61	28th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	6th and 20th	24	15th and 22d
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	30	5th, 21st, 25th
China	Marseilles	6th and 20th	40	15th and 22d
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	47	5th, 21st, 28th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	6th and 20th	40	15th and 22d
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	45	5th, 21st, 28th
India	Marseilles	every Friday.	24	9th, 15th, 22d
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day.	29	5th, 21st, 28th
Singapore	Marseilles	6th and 20th	43	15th and 22d
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	46	5th, 21st, 28th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from publishers) intended to go by mail westward from the western boundary of Kansas, or eastward from the eastern boundary of California, must be prepaid by stamps at *letter postage rates. Sec. 259, P. O. Laws, Edition of* 1866.]

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over four oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 4 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 6 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Napoleon, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every postmaster will be careful never to send a registered letter "direct," when there is a distributing post office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must inclose it in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the postmaster at the first distributing post office on the route, and also send the Return Registered Letter Bill in a common envelope to the same postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the distributing post office.

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotah, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT NO. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Marking Stamps.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of Class No. 2; less than $500 and not less than $50, with circular marking stamps of class No. 3, and rating stamps of wood, on application to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $50 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The National Post Office Account Book,

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,

Newspaper and Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,

Nos. 111 and 113 William street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1,	containing	64 pages	price $3 00
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No. 5,	"	376 "	" 12 00

Nos. 1 and 2 sent by mail, post paid. Larger sizes by express. No. 1 designed for the smallest offices. No. 2 for offices supplying two to five thousand inhabitants. Larger sizes for larger offices. Books of any size will be made to order at prices proportionate with the above schedule.

It has given infinite satisfaction, and elicited unqualified recommendations, from which we copy only the following:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

P. O., BOSTON, MASS., May 4, 1867.—I am using in this office your system for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, &c., and I cheerfully recommend it to *all* offices as a convenient *labor-saving* and systematic plan of keeping these important accounts.

JAMES Q. YOUNG.

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UNITED STATES

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

A FULL AND COMPLETE

LIST OF OFFICES

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With the names of Postmasters annexed, in alphabetical order, and by States and Counties, giving the distance in miles from Washington to the several County Seats; also, embracing the Officers of the Post-Office Department, Money-Order Offices, Rules and Organization of the Department, Rates of Postage, and other important postal information.

This is the Official Post-Office Directory, as issued by the Department at Washington in 1868 printed in large and handsome type, on about 300 imperial octavo pages, being a most reliable and valuable work of reference. ☞ It will be issued early in May, 1868.

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BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington Street.
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PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth Street. Oct. '67 tf.

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March '67, tf.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—APRIL, 1868.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Adrianople—see Turkey.						
Africa (foreign possessions on West Coast), via Engl'd	....	22	4	12	14	....
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 20
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	c14	c16	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Altona—see German States.						
Amsterdam—see Holland.						
Antivari—see Turkey.						
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	....
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do (Br. Colonies) via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Azores Islands, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Basel, or *Basle*—see Switzerland.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Belgium	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Beyrout—see Turkey.						
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Bordeaux—see France.						
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botuschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Boulogne—see France.						
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	g	g	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Brest—see France.						
Brunswick—see German States.						
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Caiffa—see Turkey.						
Calais—see France.						
Calcutta—see East Indies.						
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Candia—see Turkey.						
Canea—see Turkey.						
Canton—see China.						
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Cavallo—see Turkey.						
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	....
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	a22	b 6	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Copenhagen—see Denmark.						
Cork—see Ireland.						
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernavoda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Dardanelles—see Turkey.						
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*14	5	8	8	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*19	6	10	10	h 8
Dresden—see Saxony.						
Dublin—see Ireland.						
Durazzo—see Turkey.						
East Indies, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	20	16
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Edinburgh—see Scotland.						
Egypt, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 20
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	c14	c16	d16
England	....	*12	2	6	8	8
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Florence—see Tuscany.						
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gallipoli—see Turkey						
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Geneva—see Switzerland.						
Genoa—see Sardinian States.						
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Giurgevo, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Great Britain	....	*12	2	6	8	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*19	17	20	....	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*24	18	23	....	h 8
do (small newspapers under 3 ounces, 10 cents each, by direct mail, and 11 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Hanover—see German States.						
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Havre—see France.						
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	16	16
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ineboli—see Turkey.						
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland	....	*12	2	6	8	8
Jaffa—see Turkey.						
Jamaica—see West Indies.						
Janina—see Turkey.						
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	g	g	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	g	g	....
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Konigsberg—see Prussia.						
Kustendji—see Turkey.						
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Larnica—see Turkey.						
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lausanne—see Switzerland.						
Latakia—see Turkey.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
London—see England.						
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	14	18	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	18
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Melbourne—see Australia.						
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mityleno, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail		60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
do Am. Packet 22d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Netherlands	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	13	18	16	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (if prepaid, 25c.)	....	*28	14	18	18	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 10 cents each, by direct mail, and 11 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	g	g	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	g	g	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	[illegible]	8	12	12	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	6	8	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do via British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	....	....	....
do do Marseilles	....	a22	b 8	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island	....	*10	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Rustchuck—see Turkey.						
Salonica—see Turkey.						
Samsoun—see Turkey.						
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Scotland	....	*12	2	6	8	8
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Seres—see Turkey.						
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	16	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42				
do direct	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Stettin—see Prussia.						
Stockholm—see Sweden.						
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sulina—see Turkey.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 10 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see Australia.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernavoda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mityleno, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	[illegible]	6	10	....	....
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	....
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	8	14	16	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales	....	*12	2	6	8	8
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (not British). do do	....	18	4	....	....	....
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	8	8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ... 4c.

Weighing over 1 oz.	and not over	2 oz.,	6c.
" " 2 oz.	" "	3 oz.,	7c.
" " 3 oz.	" "	4 oz.,	9c.
" " 4 oz.	" "	5 oz.,	11c.
" " 5 oz.	" "	6 oz.,	13c.
" " 6 oz.	" "	7 oz.,	15c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 3c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per 15 grammes (half ounce.)*

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter except letters to or from British North American Provinces.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 166 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VIII., NO. 8. NEW YORK, MAY, 1868. WHOLE NO. 92.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Foreign Postage Table.—*W. W. L., S——, Mass., (and sundry others.)*—The "Table of Postages to Foreign Countries," as published in THE U. S. MAIL, is the only one to be relied on as a guide, and the only one indorsed by the Post Office Department. We need hardly say that it is the only one for the correctness of which we hold ourselves in any way responsible.

Short-paid Circulars.—*P. M., B——, Mass.*—Unsealed circulars, containing writing which subjects them to letter postage, and pre-paid two cents, should not, when deposited in your office, be sent forward marked "Due 1." They should be held for postage and sent to Dead Letter Office as letters not pre-paid one full rate. See Section 389, Regulations of 1866. We fear you have neglected reading THE MAIL lately.

Procuring Postage Stamps.—*A. B., C——, Iowa.*—Stamps are procured from the Third Assistant Postmaster General; the requisition must be made on a printed form furnished by the Blank Agents. Section 162, Regulations, 1866.

Withdrawing Letters after Mailing.—*E. W. L., C——, Del.*—Although the proprietor of a boarding-school stands for the time being, in place of a parent or guardian, this fact gives him no right to control the correspondence of those under his charge, unless by direction of their parents. If clandestine correspondence is carried on against his wishes by the pupils, he has his remedy either in expelling them, or in obtaining the necessary authority from their parents, to stop it.

Manuscript Advertised Letters.—*O. B. S., C——, Mo.*—No fee or charge is allowed for letters advertised by posting manuscript lists. Section 362, Regulations, 1866.

Name of Sender on Wrapper of a Newspaper.—*M. E. H., A——, O.*—It has been decided that the name of the sender on a wrapper of a newspaper subjects it to letter postage. Section 216, Regulations, 1866.

Post Office Accounts, &c.—*A. L., B—— C——, N. Y.*—A retiring Postmaster is required to deliver to his successor, *as public property*, all desks, cases and other furniture, and all books, maps, blanks, stationery and other articles which have been furnished to him as Postmaster. Section 31, Regulations, 1866.

Letter in Transit bearing Cancelled Stamp.—*S. B., E——, Pa.*—A Postmaster is not allowed to detain domestic mail matter in transit. In case, however, of a letter bearing a stamp that has been previously used, it would be proper to write to the Postmaster at the office of delivery, a statement of the facts, who should then endeavor to discover if the use of the stamp was with fraudulent intent, or through error; if the latter, be should collect the proper postage; if the former, act according to Section 180, Regulations, 1866.

Defacing Stamped Envelopes.—*G. C. C., L—— T——, Iowa.*—Stamped Envelopes must be immediately and effectually canceled in the office in which they are deposited (Section 176, Regulations, 1866), and the canceling must be done with a separate instrument from the postmarking stamp. Section 178.

Unsealed Letters.—*R. M. B., N—— H——, Ind.*—Unsealed manuscript letters are chargeable with the same postage as though they were sealed, and if bearing only a two cent stamp, should be sent to the Dead Letter Office, unless they are Drop Letters. Section 360, Regulations, 1866.

Supplement to a Newspaper.—*W. W. T., E—— G——, N. Y.*—Section 226, Regulations of 1866, defines a supplement. A handbill or advertisement designed to promote private interests cannot be called a supplement.

Desks, Signs, Envelopes, &c., for Offices.—*J. B. G., W——, Minn.*—A cheap plain desk only is allowed to Postmasters, at the expense of the Department. Section 323, Regulations, 1866 ...... *J. S. McD., S——, Ill.*—Postmasters are required to pay for their own signs. Money-order offices are established to suit certain localities not according to the postal business done. Postmasters can purchase revenue stamps at a discount, but they cannot be ordered and paid for quarterly, as is done with postage stamps ...... *G. W. T., S——, N. H.*—You cannot have a box receipt printed and charge the amount in your quarterly account. See advertisement of Wm. Tryon, in THE MAIL.

Notifying Publishers.—*A. B. M., C—— C——, Wis.*—You notify publishers by inclosing the notice to the Postmaster at the office of the publisher's place of business. Being on "Official Business," you frank to the Postmaster. Section 392, Regulations, 1866.

Unpaid Letters to a Postmaster and others.—*W. H., S—— D——, Pa.*—An unpaid mail letter to a Postmaster, marked "Official Business," unless sent by a person having the franking privilege, should be held for postage and sent to the Dead Letter Office ...... *C. M., W——, Me.*—1. Postmasters are not allowed to send letters without stamps, except when they have none, and in such case they should purchase a temporary supply from the nearest office, (Section 161, Regulations, 1866.) 2. A Postmaster who habitually neglects to postmark letters should be reported to the Department ...... *J. R., P—— Y——, N. Y.*—Postmasters are allowed no discretion with regard to mailing unpaid letters. Such letters must be sent to the Dead Letter Office, or if the writer be known, they may, as a matter of courtesy, be sent to him, to give him an opportunity to correct his error.

Mutilated Currency.—*J. McD., A——, N. Y.*, and *E. P. C., P——, Ohio.*—Postmasters are obliged to take mutilated currency in proportion to its value, according to the circular published in THE MAIL last September.

Franking Privilege.—*J. S. D., S——, Mo.*, and *C. S. B., Ill.*—We must refer you to Chapter XIII. of Laws and Chapter XV. of Regulations of 1866. Mutilated currency cannot be registered free to the Treasurer of the United States. "The Answers to Correspondents" are intended to explain the law, and conform to it.

Registration of Letters.—*C. G. F., E——, N. Y.*—Registered package envelopes are furnished by the Third Assistant Postmaster General ...... *G. L. F. S., C——, S. C.*—The postmaster at the office of final destination of a registered letter should send the return registered letter *receipt* to the original mailing office, whether the letter were first sent to a D. P. O. or not ...... *A. W. S., S—— L—— C——, U.*—A registered letter received at a D. P. O., with neither registry fee nor postage paid, should be billed to the proper office with the postage charge, while the registry fee should be collected on delivery of the letter. See paragraph 9, page 6, of Regulations for Registration of Letters. ...... *W. D. R., B—— ——G, Ky.*—Route agents' receipts for registered letters are not subject to postage, and a postmaster has no right to detain one knowingly in consequence of not being prepaid. To do so might be productive of much trouble and annoyance ...... *M. D. H., O—— G——, Ill.*—Receipts for registered package envelopes in transit for postmasters to sign are not required to be sent from the mailing office with the registered package envelopes.

Dead Letters.—*B. P. A., T——, Mass.*—A letter indorsed "To be kept till called for," must be kept about one month after being advertised, unless the postmaster has special reason to think the letter can be delivered by holding it more than a month, in which case he must stamp or write upon it, "Specially held for delivery." Sec. 365, Reg. 1866 ...... *J. B., M——, Tenn.*—Packages of seed not delivered within the specified time should be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Carrying the Mail, etc.—*J. B. E., W——, Minn.*—1. To obtain the privilege of carrying the mail you must address the Second Assistant Postmaster General with a statement of facts. 2. At small offices dead letters must be advertised by putting up a manuscript list, and no compensation is allowed. Sec. 362, Reg. 1866 ...... *S. A. J. W., R—— H——, Md.*—"Bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them." Sec. 424, Reg. 1866 ...... *J. A. P., I—— C——, I. T.*—If a mail carrier delivers the mail at the post office at the contract time it is optional with him whether he delivers it immediately on his arrival or drives through the village first ...... *A. N. W., S——, Ky.*—As railroad contractors are required to deliver the mail at all offices within eighty rods of stations, they are required to deliver them at an office within seventy feet. Sec. 471, Reg. 1866.

Forwarding Circulars and Newspapers, etc.—*J. T. M., W——, Wis.*—Neither circulars nor newspapers can be forwarded free of additional postage. The privilege is restricted to prepaid and free letters ...... *H. A. F., J——, Mo.*—A postmaster should not forward mail matter to a neighboring office, either in or out of the mail, by a person not sworn in, even though he present an order signed by the postmaster of the neighboring office. Sec. 24, Reg. 1866 ...... *J. H. H., C——, Tenn.*—A daily paper on which the postage has been paid quarterly in advance, cannot be forwarded free of postage to a subscriber, who has temporarily removed, but should be prepaid at transient rates.

Newspapers to France.—*M., H. & Co., C——, S. C.*—You cannot prepay postage *in full* on newspapers to France. There is a further charge on delivery—how much we cannot tell.

Newspapers to Germany.—*E. K. S., Mt. C——, Ill.*—Two or more papers under one wrapper cannot be sent to Germany for three cents, though the package weighs under four ounces. *Each paper* must be rated separately.

Postage.—*W. A. M., R——, Ga.*—Insufficiently prepaid postage collected on a newspaper having writing on the wrapper should be entered in the undercharged column of the account of mails received ...... *W. M. F., C—— F——, Minn.*—Where a subscriber exhibits to a postmaster a receipt from another postmaster for quarterly postage and has the original address of the paper charged, he is entitled to receive the paper free of additional postage. ...... *W. L. B., C—— S——, Pa.*—Daily and tri-weekly papers cannot pass free through the mails in the county of publication; it is only weekly papers to which the privilege is allowed. Sec. 156, Reg. 1866 ...... *A. M. G., L——, Mo.*—The postage on a regular paper to a subscriber in Ireland is two cents each ...... *C. B., C——, N. Y.*—Quarterly postage on regular papers must be prepaid either at the mailing office or office of delivery; it cannot be paid at an intermediate office ...... *H. W., B——, Ill.*—Postage to Switzerland is as stated in the Foreign Postage Table. One route only is inserted, because it is the only route by which letters are sent to that country, it being quicker and better than any other ...... *H. D. S., G——, N. Y.*—1. Newspaper manuscripts are chargeable with letter postage. 2. Publishers of weekly papers may receive any kind of paper free as an exchange. 3. A subscriber to receive a paper free must reside in the county of publication. Sec. 156, Reg. 1866. *C. D. E., N—— G——, N. Y.*—A weekly paper sent in one package every three months is chargeable with the regular quarterly postage, the same as if the paper were sent weekly. *J. M. C., St. J——, Mich.*—1. A subscriber to a regular paper who has paid the quarterly postage cannot remail the same to another office and prepay postage at quarterly rates. A paper must be sent from the office of publication or a news agent to be entitled to the quarterly rates. Sec. 225, Reg. 1866. 2. There is no provision made for a postmaster to obtain credit for the registry fee paid on mutilated currency sent to the Treasurer of the United States. *G. O. S., D——, W.*—Postage to Canada was reduced on the 1st of April to six cents if prepaid. There is no change in postage in the United States.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO, April, 1868.

The advancement made by learned men in spreading intelligence among the people of the earth within the last half century, is almost beyond belief; and yet, this very intelligence has discovered to us through the exhumation of long buried cities, and the explorations of hidden lands, that we are not yet up to the standard of intellectual greatness in many respects, which obtained away back in the young centuries of the world. New developments in different parts of the earth are every day being made, which show beyond doubt the existence in the old, old times of a degree of culture in art and science, which in some respects we have not yet reached, and with rare exceptions it is doubtful if any of the many modern inventions are original with us. Be this as it may, however, we are nevertheless a wonderfully progressive people, and the hatred of ancient customs grows with our growth and strengthens with our strength as much as the love of lucre or the love of women.

But here come in the questions, Are the contemners and condemners of old customs and old fashions any better off? Are we more sturdy in our strength or more steady in our habits? Do we live happier or longer? Are we more pure in our morals and more happy in all our social relations?

We have more spires and towers to point our thoughts skyward; we have more asylums for the sick and afflicted; we have more fountains to supply those who thirst for knowledge; we have more wealth, more power, more commercial and political greatness, and more means and appliances for increasing them; but we have also more crime and craftiness, and less respect for religion and ethics. We fare more sumptuously, dress more extravagantly, spend money more lavishly, and generally enjoy life more liberally; but don't we grow old sooner, lay up in ordinary earlier, and die younger? The styles of dress are more novel and change more frequently, but I don't believe that an abridged coat, which makes a man look like a rearing grasshopper, or a hoop-skirt that makes a lady look like a moving cupola, add one iota to the personal comfort of their wearers. The chemical discoveries which enter into the manufacture of our food, and into the distillation and adulteration of our beverages, save a great deal of time and swell the exchequer of their producers; but don't you believe that the digestive organs of the consumers are fearfully impaired by their use, and their leases of life shortened? Is it any wonder that the worshipers of the "flowing bowl" soon cave in, when the brandy they drink is flavored with strychnine, their whisky with benzine, and their champagne made out of petroleum oil? Yet modern science has reached this advanced stage in the production of luxuries. For my part, I have a strong liking for old fashions and old customs, and believe a return to some of them would be immensely beneficial to the human family at large. The restoration of our colonial blue laws, I concede, would be improper, and the ancient Hindoo rite of burning the widows of recently deceased husbands was righteously abolished; but still, they probably answered the purposes of their day and generation. It is something to be thankful for, that no such custom as the latter has a legal existence here—suicides of revengeful, jealous husbands would be more frequent than the phases of the moon, and holocausts would become as familiar as the smith's forge-fire in every city, town, village, and hamlet in the land. Chicago would have less celebrity, and the law of divorce would have never been paraphrased from the Scriptures. This is merely speculation, however. With the decay and disuse of the usages and modes of our ancestors, goes the annihilation of old landmarks, and to-day, within our borders, there is scarcely a habitation standing in which our grandsires dwelt, or a church wherein they worshiped. Occasionally one comes across an "Ancient," upon whom time and temptation have failed to impress the necessity, or propriety of modern improvement—and a close adherence to the old fashions renders him an object of curiosity, and earns for him the reputation of eccentricity. Such a one I recently saw in the person of a postmaster in the interior of the country, a good many miles removed from the beneficial or baleful influences of railways. For almost half a century he has been a public functionary, and he performs the duties of his office to-day as he did when he first assumed its responsibilities. To be sure, it is a very small affair; but it has capacity enough for the limited primitive settlement in which it is located; and I dare say there is not one of its patrons who desires or would accept of any change that would take the old official out of his time-worn groove.

His isolated office is in the centre of an agricultural district, near the country church of which he is the sexton. None of the inhabitants within his postal purveyance ever visit his office on business. He knows them all—man, woman and child—no stranger has come to dwell within their gates, they are a people unto themselves, and have been since the days of Washington. Some have gone, and some have come—the grave and the cradle have received a like number of tenants, and the population has not perceptibly decreased or augmented one.

Once a week, the weather-worn turret on the queer old church is terribly agitated by the oscillations of the antique bell, whose musical tones break the solemn hush of the Sabbath morning, and the decently-dressed and devout people gather together to worship, and afterward devote themselves to salutations, interrogations, communications, secular and ecclesiastical, which render these hebdomidal meetings peculiarly desirable and felicitous, and once a week, before the hour of devotion has arrived, the white-haired Church and State official enters the church, and going from pew to pew deposits in each one the mail matter which has arrived during the preceding week for the family; and again, after the congregation has separated, and stillness in all its solemnity is itself again, he enters the deserted sanctuary and finds upon the vacated seats letters written during the week, which he quietly picks up, carries to his home, and on the morrow, properly prepares for dispatch to their destination when the inevitable mail day swings round. Could anything be more perfect or satisfactory? Celerity is no object, then, but safety is insured. These people are satisfied with their letters once a week; others, who have no more at stake, but pretend they have, are not thankful if they get theirs once an hour. The carrier system of the old sexton P. M. is old-fashioned, and not so extensive or diffuse as your modern most excellent institution—but in his limited sphere of usefulness he labors to satisfy the public want, and his little public are well satisfied; but in the big world of business it is different. Do what you will, strive as you will, to accommodate the public, introduce every modern convenience, increase manual power, symplify routine business—extend the means of delivering and receiving letters—in short, do what you will, you will not be able, like the rural P. M., to satisfy everybody. Grumblers there are, and grumblers there will be. Grumbling is a disease—it is congenital, and cannot be got rid of. In infancy it shows itself in various ways; in manhood it wars with everything, animate and inanimate, private and public; (sometimes even in monthly magazines); in old age it finds fault with what ought to be and what might *have* been—and, *at the last*, if such a thing were possible, would cavil over the choice of a coffin, and object to the soil in which it is to be deposited. A plague upon all grumblers. The old-fashioned official is to be commended—I like his style; and the originators and operators of the modern system are to be commended—I like their style; in fact, people must be hard pushed for work who employ themselves in criticising and finding fault with the growing improvements in the administration of the postal service. This crabbedness and proneness to growl when there is no cause, has the effect to make officials fretful and niggard of affability. Young men, particularly, will grow morose and unamiable, and, unless they are strong-minded enough to let the effect and cause die suddenly, their heretofore sweet dispositions will be spoiled, and they will "creep into the jaundice by being peevish." It is trying to the temper, I admit, to receive abuse instead of thanks for meritorious service; but the offense is soon smothered in contempt for the offending party. Postal officials, however, should rise above these petty annoyances; they should do their duty as they understand it. People are different in their behavior everywhere; and post-office employees have every variety of humanity to deal with. But courtesy and politeness are always the same; and if they fight on that line they will not fail to be fully appreciated.

Now and then you find a chronic bad temper *in* a post office, which should be weeded out, but possibly a diseased liver is the cause of it; and the poor fellow carries his punishment under his own jacket. Every time I hear a disobliging, ill-natured clerk (I know *one*) giving snappish answers to proper questions, I make up my mind his liver is affected; and if I succeed in getting a glance at his countenance I can tell exactly the quantity of bile he carries. The first time you have a chance, try the experiment, and you will be surprised how easy it is to diagnose this complaint.

MONSIEUR TONSON

☞ In ordering from the blank agents, postmasters are requested to draw their orders for wrapping-paper and twine on separate sheets of paper from their orders for blanks.

Establishment of Money-Order Offices.

N——, ILLINOIS, *April*, 1868.

Editor U. S. Mail:

The writer, with (I presume) all other postmasters in small, but fast-growing towns, like our own, is almost daily asked by one or more applicants for a Post Office Order; when the applicant is informed that we cannot supply them, I am met with the exclamation: "Why is it *not* a Money-Order Office?"

Now, then, I would ask you, Mr. Editor, with all due deference to the powers that be, why is it that our Money-Order Offices are established only in the great cities, or at least, in the larger towns, where, before our Money-Order System became a fixed institution, the residents had every facility that the local banks and the general system of banking could supply, while a rapidly growing town, like this, which has not had, and does not for years to come expect to have, any such privileges accorded to it, and where the Post Office Money-Order System would prove a blessing—would be in all respects a perfect God-send to our numerous farmers, merchants, and business men—is "left out in the cold?"

It would seem as though, in the present arrangement, the residents of such places as ours must do without this manifestly economical mode of transmitting their hard earnings—that they are, in fact, totally ignored, and this at a time when other circumstances unite to force them to submit, not willingly, but perforce uncomplainingly, to the extortions of both public and private corporations, when but half of the sums thus exacted from them would afford a very profitable revenue to our Uncle Samuel.

The registered letters sent from this Office during the last six months were over one hundred in number, while for the first nine days of the present quarter eleven have been forwarded from here; thus you may perceive that under the present not faultless system of registering letters, with its almost total lack of responsibility for losses or delays, that branch (a most important one) of the Post-Office business is happily most satisfactorily increasing.

I do not anticipate that this, my first contribution to your valuable paper (provided you deem it worth the space it may occupy in your columns), will have the desired effect of making this a Money-Order Office. Should there, in your estimation, be the least probability of establishing it as one, you, of course, will inform us, through THE MAIL, of the steps it may be necessary for us to take in the premises, to accomplish so desirable a result. But at all events, we would like to see this question discussed, both pro and con., by some of the able minds (not *a la* Nasby) now in the employment of the Post Office Department.

Yours, with respect,

D. P. B., P. M.

It is apparent, upon examination of the subject, that in the establishment and extension of a money-order system the post offices of the cities and large towns must *first* be made money-order offices, because, in the natural course of exchange, the majority of money orders are drawn on centres of trade and commerce in payment of subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals and for small purchases.

It is furthermore evident that such localities contain a larger number of remitters of small sums, for whose convenience the money-order system was instituted, than the lesser towns and villages. Hence it has been the policy of the Department to inaugurate the system at the larger post offices, and to extend it gradually to those of less magnitude. Many small offices, however, cannot be made money-order offices, for the reason that the postage funds coming into the hands of the postmaster do not furnish him with sufficient capital to transact properly the money-order business. It is, in fact, impracticable to make *every* post office a money-order office; but the Department designs to establish at least one office of that description in each county, and that situated at the county seat is usually selected for the purpose, provided it be large enough, as it is presumed that it will best accommodate the *residents* of the county who habitually resort most frequently to the county seat.

Whenever the establishment of a money-order office is desired in any "rapidly-growing town," application to that effect should be made to the Superintendent of the Money-Order System, who will, if circumstances seem to make it expedient, take measures to put the system into operation thereat, although there may be at the time several money-order offices in the vicinity. Not unfrequently the postmaster and other residents of a considerable town are averse to the establishment of the money-order system at their post office, alleging that they prefer for the transmission of small sums the registry system, to which they have been long accustomed.

Six Cent Stamps.

Editor U. S. Mail: The increasing business between the United States and Canada requires a postage stamp for the half ounce letter. The Canadian Government has promptly had engraved and distributed a postage stamp of the denomination recently prescribed as the postage to or from the United States, viz.: six cents, to which the postage is now wisely reduced.

May it not be hoped that our Post Office Department will soon provide our people with a stamp of similar denomination? The same stamp would suit for our own letters of one ounce weight (or double weight, so called).

BANKER.

AN ENGLISHMAN lately called at one of the Paris post offices to inquire how much it would cost to send him home to England by mail. He was weighed, and the calculation was 8,648 francs. The sum was counted out, but the clerks objected to sending this new species of parcel, and the police being called, the gentleman was taken to his hotel as insane.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1868.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866], and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **92**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

Reduction of Postage to Norway, via Germany.

We are requested to state that the postage on letters, newspapers, prints and other postal packets, forwarded to Norway, *via* the North German Union, has been reduced, as follows

I. BY DIRECT STEAMERS TO BREMEN OR HAMBURG.

Letters.—16 cents if prepaid or 18 cents if unpaid, per single rate of ½ oz., or under.

Newspapers.—(Not over 4 oz. in weight) 8 cents each, prepayment required.

Book Packets, Prints, Patterns or Samples.—11 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

II. BY CLOSED MAIL TO GERMANY, VIA ENGLAND.

Letters.—21 cents if prepaid, or 23 cents if unpaid, per single rate of ½ oz., or under.

Newspapers.—(Not over 4 oz. in weight) 9 cents each, prepayment required.

Book Packets, Prints, Patterns or Samples.—13 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

[Small newspapers (under 2 oz.), 6 cents each by *direct mail*, and 7 cents each by *closed mail, via England.*]

Postmasters will levy the above rates of postage; which are the same as the rates to Sweden, *via* North German Union Mail.

MAIL COMMUNICATIONS TO MAURITIUS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL, VIA ENGLAND.

The British Post Office has given notice that a communication by *British Packet* no longer exists between Great Britain and Mauritius, or between Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope or Natal.

Correspondence from the United States for Mauritius, forwarded by British mail will therefore be dispatched from England, in future, wholly by means of the French Mail Packets on the line between Suez and Mauritius; while correspondence for the Cape of Good Hope and Natal will be dispatched from England by the British Packets leaving Devonport on the 10th and Southampton on the 26th of each month.

The single rate of letter postage (½ oz.) is as follows

To Mauritius, British Mail *via* Marseilles, 30 cents.
To Cape of Good Hope or Natal, *via* England, 34 cents, *prepayment required*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *April*, 1868.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 22d of January last, I have to inform you that the British Office reports that in lieu of the mail to Malta via Marseilles, discontinued on the 26th of February last, a mail will, in future, be made up at the London office for Malta, on the evening of every Monday, and a supplementary mail on the morning of every Tuesday, which will be forwarded through France and Italy to Messina, for transmission by the Italian packet, leaving Messina for Malta every Sunday; and that the same rate of postage will be chargable upon letters sent by this route that has hitherto been charged on letters forwarded via Marseilles. The rate, therefore, on letters addressed to Malta from the United States, by this route, will be *twenty-two cents* per each quarter ounce. On newspapers, however, the charge will be *eight cents* per each four ounces or fraction thereof, and on book-packets *fourteen cents*, and on patterns or samples *sixteen cents* per each weight of four ounces or under. Prepayment of postage is required, both on letters and printed matter. Please make the necessary correction in the forthcoming issue of THE MAIL.

The British Office further reports, that although registered letters for the Philippine Islands are forwarded from Great Britain to Hong Kong, and that office obtains an acknowledgment of their receipt at Manila, there is no arrangement with the Philippine Islands to continue the registration; and that, under the circumstances, the British Post Department cannot undertake to receive, as registered to destination, letters sent via the United Kingdom from the United States to the Philippine Islands.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Chief Clerk.

J. GAYLER, ESQ., *Editor* U. S. MAIL, *New York.*

Soldiers' Medals, Certificates, &c.

P. O. DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *April* 21, 1868.

By a joint Resolution of Congress (No. 13), approved March 2, 1868, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks, or other testimonials awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States or Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

This being the law, Postmasters are expected to conform thereto, by passing such matter free of postage, when properly indorsed and certified by the respective Adjutants General.

The contents of the packages should be distinctly stated by naming the Medal, or the character of the Certificate, as the case may be.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE OFFICE, April 30, 1868.

SIR—By an Act of Congress, approved March 9, 1868, it is required that "all letters and documents to and from the Congressional Printer, relating to the duties and business of his office, shall be transmitted by mail free of postage, under such regulations as may be established by the Postmaster General."

Be pleased to publish this fact in the U. S. MAIL for the information of postmasters.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Asst. P. M. General.

JAMES GAYLER, ESQ.,
Special Agent P. O. Dept., and Editor U. S. Mail.

A Text for a Post-Office Sermon.

Some months since the attention of the Post-Office Department was called to a series of losses of registered and unregistered letters to and from post offices on two stage routes in one of the Northern States, and a special agent was instructed to investigate the matter, and, if possible, to detect the depredator. It did not take long to discover that the point at which the irregularities occurred was a post office which was the common terminus of both the stage routes, and through which all the letters to and from the offices on the routes passed on the way to and from the railroad. At this post office the postmaster employed his brother and son as assistant and clerk, all three bearing excellent reputations for integrity. Their relationship was somewhat of an embarrassment to the operations of the agent, but he nevertheless found means to thoroughly test their honesty, and the result was a confirmation of the good report which had been obtained concerning them. The losses ceased for a time, only to be renewed with increased frequency. Other tests were applied, but with the same results. The agent finally sought a private interview with the postmaster, and soon succeeded in convincing him that the thefts must have been committed within the walls of his office. He felt certain, however (as did the agent), that neither the brother nor the son was the offender. The question then naturally followed: "Do you allow outsiders to have access to your mail matter?"

"No, sir; that is, no one but Mr. X."

"And who is Mr. X?"

"Oh, he's the senior partner of the firm of X. and Y., just round the corner, in the dry-goods business."

"Why do you allow him this privilege? You are, of course, aware that is contrary to both law and regulations."

"Yes, I know it; but, bless you, *he's* above all suspicion—a most honorable business man, does a thriving trade, and is trusted by all who know him. He only comes in occasionally and helps sort the stage mail, by which he receives a good many letters."

"Oh, that's all?"

"That's all. I'd as soon think of stealing myself as of suspecting *him*; but I'll keep even him out in future."

"No, don't interfere with him at present; you might, perhaps, offend him."

Two days afterward the immaculate Mr. X. was detected in the act of leaving the post office with letters in his pocket which he had abstracted from a mail pouch. He was arrested, made no attempt to deny his guilt, and is now awaiting trial for the offence. The losses on the stage routes have ceased.

Here was a case in which, if a postmaster were ever excusable for allowing an "outsider" to have access to, or to handle, mail matter within a post office, some excuse might be found. But the fact is, that there is no excuse for such a violation of duty; and if there is within our circle of readers a postmaster who thinks he is justified in allowing a merchant, a bank president or a clergyman to act as his volunteer assistant, we beg him to take the above facts for a text, and preach a sermon to himself thereon.

Sundry Post-Office Matters.

"What shall we do with mail matter received from other offices in a wet or damaged condition, as we are not allowed, under any circumstances, to detain it?" is the purport of a question asked us. Generally speaking, a postmaster is not allowed to detain mail matter; but we think that when it arrives at an office in a condition unfit to be forwarded it should be detained long enough to be put in a proper condition; whether this includes the reaffixing of stamps that have fallen off, or securing those likely to do so, depends somewhat on the postmaster's courtesy and the time needed. There are many slight courtesies which a postmaster can perform which would save trouble and annoyance and expense to those receiving letters; and though these courtesies may never be rewarded, appreciated, or even known, they are none the less the unprescribed duties of a postmaster, and they may prove, in Scriptural language, "bread cast upon the waters." Among these unprescribed duties is that of reaffixing stamps, where it can be done without interfering with the prescribed duties of the office.......“What is the use of the unpaid letter bill, when we are not allowed to send letters unpaid?" is a seemingly pertinent question. The unpaid post bill is used, however, whenever there are any charges to be collected on a letter. Suppose a letter chargeable with more than one rate is paid one rate, it must be forwarded, charged with the balance due and accompanied with a post bill, if mailed direct. Hence the use for the unpaid post bill......And again, "What right has the Treasury Department to make a discount on mutilated currency?" We presume the rule was made to guard against fraud; but whatever may be the reason, it need not subject a postmaster who takes such currency to any loss, for he is not obliged to receive currency for more than its value A valuable circular with diagrams is furnished by the Treasury Department, which enables every one to know exactly what a piece of mutilated currency is worth. The discount of which you complain was made because one or more of the pieces was not of the full value. No explanation was given, because none was needed......Quite a lengthy complaint comes to us from an assistant postmaster who has failed to receive a book sent to him by mail. We admit it is vexatious not to receive an expected book, but then books by mail are liable to so many accidents, so frequent among which is misdirections, that we are unwilling to join in a sweeping attack on the honesty or carefulness of postmasters......Another inquiry for the New Post-office Directory, and we reply, the Department edition was published last month; an edition for general use will be published in this city, next month, by J. Disturnell. See his advertisement on the third page.

ENCOURAGE REGISTRATION.—The money-order system and the present improved system of registration have greatly reduced the number of complaints of losses through the mails; but there is still entirely too much valuable matter sent in unregistered letters. For the transmission of small sums of money the money order system offers, of course, the best and safest method. But at offices to which the system has not yet extended, the postmaster should not knowingly allow a citizen to post a letter containing valuables (whether money, deeds, bonds, or other papers of importance), without urging on the sender the advantage offered by registration. The expenditure of twenty cents may prevent the loss, through misdelivery or otherwise, of thousands of dollars. At money-order offices the registration of valuables (other than money) should also be encouraged.

UNPAID AND SHORT-PAID PRINTED MATTER.—In the instructions printed with the List of Post Offices recently issued by the Department (page 8), the following paragraph appears:

☞ "All transient matter *must* be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at *double* the prepaid rates."

We are authorized by the Department to state that the word "double" in the above paragraph was erroneously inserted, and that postmasters should continue to be governed in this matter by the instructions contained in Section 150, Regulations of 1866, which provide for the collection of the deficient postage on the delivery of unpaid or short paid matter at the (single) prepaid rates only.

"PRIVATE ENTERPRISE."—One of the most prominent daily papers in New York (which at irregular intervals emits a shriek for the abolition of the Government Post Office, and the substitution therefor of one conducted as a "private enterprise"), lately sent to the Post Office a sack of newspapers intended for Indianapolis, Indiana, and labeled

EN'NAPOLIS.

It is to be hoped that when an indignant people wrest from the Government the control of their postal affairs, they will be careful as to *whose* "private enterprise" they entrust it.

A TELEGRAM from Pesth, Hungary, published in the Vienna papers, says, that hardly had the night train of March 17th entered the station of Szegedin and the travelers alighted, when all the gas lamps were suddenly extinguished; the post-office agents were then seized, bound and gagged, and all the letters, the value of which has not yet been ascertained, carried off. The authors of this audacious act disappeared without leaving the slightest trace.

Prepayment of Foreign Letters.

Prepayment of letters directed to foreign countries, to which prepayment is optional, should be made in *full* or *not at all.* A surprisingly large number of such letters reach the New York office short paid. This is often the result of carelessness or ignorance on the part of the sender; but it is sometimes due to the same faults in the postmaster at the mailing office, some of whom labor under the delusion that a letter directed to a foreign country, if the writer elects to send it unpaid, still requires a *three-cent* stamp to prepay it from the interior to New York. This is not the case. The postage rates on letters to trans-Atlantic countries, noted in the Table, prepay letters from *any part* of the United States; and if prepayment is optional, no charge is made if the letters are unpaid until they reach the office of delivery.

POSTAGE TO CANADA.—It is evident, from the number of letters directed to Canada, which continue to pass through the mails with *ten* cent stamps affixed in prepayment of the postage, that a large proportion of the public, and probably many postmasters, are not yet aware that on the first of April last the postage on prepaid letters between the United States and the Dominion of Canada was reduced to *six* cents per half ounce. Such is the fact, however. *Unpaid* letters from and to Canada are chargeable with postage, at the office of delivery, at the rate of *ten* cents per half ounce. The "Dominion of Canada" includes the Canadas (East and West), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. To Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, the postage remains at ten cents.

A LETTER postmarked eleven years ago, and addressed to Miss Van Hoesen, Shodack, was found, recently, by a mail agent on the Hudson River Railroad. It had slipped into the false bottom of the distribution table, which, with the car, had been laid up for several years. The owner received the letter. We noted a somewhat similar case as having occurred on the Long Island Railroad some time since. Route agents would do well to look out for cracks, crannies and crevices in their cars.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of March, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	308	1,217,721	577,412	248,965	2,318,945
Philadelphia	151	730,920	289,716	241,227	762,633
Chicago	75	516,809	72,117	112,150	424,110
St. Louis	40	348,931	39,773	122,738	224,260
Boston	56	301,868	82,091	58,379	375,353
Baltimore	53	212,403	21,791	56,817	133,181
Cincinnati	41	184,588	24,949	30,598	131,513
Brooklyn	35	176,581	29,670	40,870	61,883
Cleveland	23	138,184	9,247	49,714	94,670
Albany	21	136,209	9,651	22,925	68,544
Washington, D. C.	27	132,000	10,900	40,693	99,462
Louisville	19	114,514	10,646	30,641	74,191
Detroit	18	110,583	10,930	33,325	69,059
Buffalo	27	105,623	12,127	51,279	74,947
Syracuse	13	100,340	7,604	29,188	64,449
Milwaukee	18	99,323	6,549	26,742	73,313
Rochester	17	87,601	4,478	27,004	26,853
Pittsburg	16	82,498	10,132	26,726	46,343
Memphis	12	79,078	4,274	16,412	66,219
Newark	21	75,651	9,063	31,888	49,549
Utica	12	60,123	3,932	25,462	47,540
Troy	11	56,174	5,886	15,627	37,379
Williamsburgh	13	49,243	3,846	12,184	10,668
Providence	11	48,376	5,924	14,902	18,466
Nashville	7	41,438	2,258	13,983	21,720
Toledo	9	41,289	2,033	32,631	52,129
Jersey City	5	33,684	1,359	7,068	12,569
Wilmington, Del.	5	33,535	2,288	10,096	13,289
Lowell	6	31,811	1,368	10,676	14,026
Charlestown	5	31,114	3,466	11,314	18,693
New Haven	7	31,057	3,541	12,856	20,612
Alleghany	6	30,770	2,862	16,595	13,039
Hartford	7	30,020	1,910	13,424	23,657
Worcester	6	29,764	2,518	11,216	13,038
Cambridge	4	29,756	2,178	18,614	10,769
Portland	6	27,868	1,917	9,527	45,431
Manchester	5	26,678	1,358	16,147	12,979
Erie	7	24,446	1,427	23,195	10,535
Reading	6	24,326	1,481	10,891	11,690
Lynn	4	24,063	999	9,694	16,326
Roxbury	6	22,318	1,803	6,033	9,984
Lancaster	4	20,961	1,207	7,550	4,667
Salem	6	19,950	893	8,397	12,075
New Bedford	5	18,909	662	5,575	14,813
Lawrence	6	17,845	1,031	4,516	18,474
Harrisburg	4	17,660	753	5,233	4,798
Cambridgeport	3	16,697	298	5,642	4,689
Trenton	3	11,090	648	4,566	6,734

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of April, 1868.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Valton	Sauk	Wis.
Mondamin	Harrison	Iowa.
McLellan	Campbell	Ga.
Coldbrook Springs	Worcester	Mass.
Collins' River	Grundy	Tenn.
Timberville	Paulding	Ohio.
Stoneboro	Mercer	Pa.
Leech's Corners	"	"
Raymilton	"	"
Norrisville	Crawford	"
Berlin Centre	Wayne	"
Norton	Kankakee	Ill.
Juneville	Christian	Mo.
Turney's Station	Clinton	"
Shiloh	Grant	Ind.
Oakland Mills	Henry	Iowa.
Martinsville	Wayne	Mich.
Fort Hunter	Montgomery	N. Y.
Deysville	Oswego	"
Cypre-mort	St. Mary's	La.
Mungen	Wood	Ohio.
Wood Lawn	Westchester	N. Y.
Ancram Centre	Columbia	"
Allemans	Clearfield	Pa.
Elizabethtown	Taos	New Mex. Ter.
Virginia	"	"
Tularosa	Dona Ana	"
Fort Stanton	Valencia	"
Agua Negra	San Miguel	"
Crystal Spring	Yates	N. Y.
Pamlico	Craven	N. C.
Panamore Hill	Screven	Ga.
Burnip's Corners	Allegan	Mich.
Maine	Waseca	Minn.
Olin	Mitchell	Iowa.
Tracy	Dallas	"
Factoryville	Cass	Neb.
Boon	Clackamas	Oregon.
Adamsville	Beaver	Utah Ter.
Bordoville	Franklin	Vt.
Lyndonville	Caledonia	"
Weelaunee	Jefferson	Fla.
Paynesville	Milwaukee	Wis.
Clitherall	Otter Tail	Minn.
Newtown Mills	Forest	Pa.
Bladensburgh	Wapello	Iowa.
Fort Bidwell	Siskiyou	Cal.
Running Creek	Douglas	Col.
Greenwood	Deer Lodge	Montana Ter.
La Junta	Mora	New Mex. Ter.
Upper Mora	"	"
Double Bridges	Dyer	Tenn.
Blue Lake	Muskegon	Mich.
North Grove	Miami	Ind.
Beck's Station	Hamilton	"
Woolstock	Wright	Iowa.
Stanley	Morris	N. J.
Newmanville	Clarion	Pa.
Salina	Westmoreland	"
Smootsdell	Hendricks	Ind.
Burnside	Hancock	Ill.
Clemansville	Winnebago	Wis.
Linnwood	Butler	Neb.
Atwood	Antrim	Mich.
Leoto Landing	Washington	Miss.
Mahopac Falls	Putnam	N. Y.
Solon	Otoe	Neb.
Springville	Jefferson	Montana Ter.
Cuba	Republic	Kas.
Nipmuc	Kent	R. I.
South Glover	Orleans	Vt.
Sampson Creek	Harrison	Mo.
Dyer Brook	Aroostook	Me.
Turkey Hill	Lancaster	Pa.
Cotton Plant	Marion	Fla.
Covert	Van Buren	Mich.
Bigham	Monroe	Ohio.
Bear Creek	Cumberland	Ky.
Scott	LaGrange	Ind.
Crossland	Calloway	Ky.
Maywood	Benton	Minn.
Pike Rapids	Morrison	"
Lomond	Steele	"
Swift Lake	Meeker	"
Antelope	Jefferson	Neb.
Sheffield	Dubuque	Iowa.
Ferryville	St. Clair	Ala.
Oak Point	Wilson	Tenn.
Cub Prairie	Jefferson	Ill.
Fish Springs	Inyo	Cal.
Rock Creek	Mitchell	Iowa.
Pahaquarry	Warren	N. J.
Houlka	Chickasaw	Miss.
Savoy	Champaign	Ill.
Soho	La Salle	"
Hardy Station	Yallobusha	Miss.
Chuskey's Station	Newton	"
Drehersville	Schuylkill	Pa.
Kennedale	Tuscaloosa	Ala.
Randall	Bradley	Ark.
St. John	"	"
Bradley	"	"
Newburgh	Izard	"
Unionburgh	Harrison	Iowa.
Newport	Winn	La.
Randallsville	Madison	N. Y.
Drownwood	Brown	Texas.
Enyland	Harris	"
Bellona	Falls	"
Elmwood	Cass	Neb.
Lowisville	Polk	Oregon.
Coast Range	Colusa	Cal.
Newville	"	"
Needmore	Hendricks	Ind.
Flourtown	Montgomery	Pa.
Adams' Station	Albany	N. Y.
Centreville	Lake	Col. Ter.
South Arkansas	"	"
Lawrence	Marquette	Wis.
Gas Jet	Humboldt	Cal.
Alma	Henry	Ohio.
Atlantic	Queens	N. Y.
Elm Flat	Chautauqua	"
Canyon Ferry	Meaghar	Montana Ter.
Howard	Piscataquis	Me.
Six Mile Falls	Penobscot	"
Horn	Jasper	Iowa.
Zif	———	Ill.
Atlanta	San Joaquin	Cal.
San Joaquin Valley	"	"
Collegeville	"	"
Five Creeks	Clay	Kas.
Mulberry	"	"
Middle Creek	Lancaster	Neb.
Milford C. H.	Seward	"
Merea	Mitchell	Iowa.
Rocklin	Placer	Cal.
West Eagle	Wyoming	N. Y.
Whitney	Boulder	Col. Ter.
Korenia	Meeker	Minn.
Stark	Chisago	"
Eitzen	Houston	"
Pilot Hill	Washington	Tenn.
Cruiser Creek	Kenton	Ky.
Mill Brook	Green	Tenn.
McCall	Hancock	Ill.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Clover Valley	Mason	W. Va.
Dockery's Store	Richmond	N. C.
Hurdle's Mills	Person	"
New Prospect	Spartanburgh	S. C.
Portersville	DeKalb	Ala.
Poplar Creek	Choctaw	Miss.
Point Pleasant	Ashley	Ark.
Martinsburg	Monroe	Ky.
Cedar Spring	Harrison	Ind.
Angola	Sussex	Del.
Henderson	Greene	Mo.
Double Springs	Benton	Ark.
Yocony	Itawamba	Miss.
Oestingsville	Clinton	Ind.
Greyson	Crittenden	Ark.
Day	Saratoga	N. Y.
South Pendleton	Hamilton	Ohio.
Collins' River	Grundy	Tenn.
Sigel	Clayton	Iowa
Wilsonia	Huntington	Pa.
Morning View	Belmont	Ohio.
Helmick	Coshocton	"
Potter's Creek	Ocean	N. J.
Crete	Indiana	Pa.
Vineyard Hill	Adams	Ohio.
Foxburg	Forest	Pa.
Freehold	Greene	N. Y.
Petite Jean	Yell	Ark.
Shirley	Tyler	W. Va.
Charenton	St. Mary's	La.
Walnut Hill	Lafayette	Ark.
Spring Creek	Phelps	Mo.
Loonville	St. Landry	La.
Orange Station	Delaware	Ohio
Oak Hill	Fayette	W. Va.
Hannah	Hardy	"
Coman's Well	Sussex	Va.
Hillsborough	Shelby	Ala.
Murphrees' Valley	Blount	"
Alpine	Talladega	"
Rose Hill	Covington	"
Packsville	Sumter	S. C.
Liberty Hall	Newberry	"
Conotv Line	Campbell	Ga.
Winfield	Columbia	"
Castle Grove	Jones	Iowa.
Monterey	Abbeville	S. C.
Sweet Water	Gwinnett	Ga.
Pinckneyville	Tallapoosa	Ala.
Reed Level	Covington	"
Grove Hill	Warren	N. C.
Bald Creek	Yancey	"
Okonoko	Hampshire	W. Va.
Batesville	Albemarle	Va.
Rocky Hill	Fayette	W. Va.
Lease's Grove	Mason	Ill.
Randolph	Lafayette	Ark.
Bethlehem Centre	Albany	N. Y.
New Church	Accomack	Va.
Ryland's Depot	Greenville	Ala.
Yongesborough	Lee	Ala.
Tulln	Iredell	N. C.
Zion	Yadkin	"
Chapel Hill	Campbell	Ga.
Mount Pinson	Jefferson	Ala.
Cummins	Arkansas	Ark.
Dabney	Pulaski	Ky.
Zif	Wayne	Ill.
Bee Lick	Lincoln	Ky.
White Mountain House	Coos	N. H.
Wittsburg	Cross	Ark.
Copi	Johnson	Iowa.
Silver Creek	Madison	Ky.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Maple Hill	Wabaunsee,	Kas.	Topeka.
Ashland	Davis,	"	Junction City.
Sharpsburg	Mills,	Iowa.	Plattsmouth.
White Sulphur Sps.	Catawba,	N. C.	Hickory Tavern.
Ocracoke	Hyde,	"	Portsmouth.
Triann	Madison,	Ala.	Decatur.
Honorville	Crenshaw,	"	Greenville.
Travelers' Rest	Greenville,	S. C.	"
Thomas' X Roads	Darlington,	"	Darlington C. H.
Jacksonborough Depot	Colleton,	"	Charleston.
Olade Hill	Franklin,	Va.	Fittsylvania C. H.
Oum Pond	Mitchell,	Ga.	Albany.
Coosa Bend	Floyd,	"	Rome.
Friend's Station	Jefferson,	Tenn.	New Market.
Crete	Indiana,	Pa.	Indiana.
Maple Grove	Venango,	"	Raymilton.
Jamesville	Southampton,	Va.	Branchville.
Grand Cheiner	Vermillion,	La.	New Orleans.
Madisonville	St. Tammany,	"	"
Rifle Point	Concordia,	"	"
Sruly Landing	W. Baton Rouge,	"	"
Gordon	Claiborne,	"	"
Chacahoula	Terre Bonne,	"	"
St. Maurice	Winn,	"	"
Specie Grove	Kendall,	Ill.	Yorkville.
Carnent's Prairie	Perry,	"	Pinckneyville.
West Hale	Warren,	"	Little York.
Georgetown	Lafayette,	Wis.	Mineral Point.
Pleasant Run	Vernon,	Mo.	Dry Wood.
West Moscow	Somerset,	Me.	Bingham.
North Prospect	Waldo,	"	Prospect.
Noblesboro	Lincoln,	"	Wiscasset.
Hudson	Hillsboro,	N. H.	Nashua.
Haverhill Centre	Grafton,	"	North Harverhill.
Lincoln	Grafton,	"	Woodstock.
Belvidere Corners	Lamoille,	Vt.	Eden.
Raleigh	Smith,	Miss.	Forest.
Pleasant Hill	De Soto,	La.	Mansfield.
Albemarle	Assumption,	"	Assumption.
Santa Clara	Washington,	Utah Ter.	St. George.
Parker's Mills	Houston,	Texas.	Crockett.
Bottom	Monona,	Iowa.	Onawa City.
Solomon	Taylor,	Ky.	Campbellsville.
Caceville	Jackson,	La.	Vernon.
War Creek	Hancock,	Tenn.	Sneedsville.
Middleburgh	Hardeman,	"	Bolivar.
Oil Rock	Wirt,	W. Va.	Wirt C. H.
Happy Valley	Harrison,	Mo.	Mitchellville.
Stoker	Davis,	Utah Ter.	Centreville.
South Weber	"	"	Ogden City.
Ecleto	Karnes,	Texas.	Sutherland Sps.
Cross Creek	Jackson,	Kas.	Vienna.
Arington	Atchison,	"	Monrovia.
Lanesburgh	Marshall,	"	Nottingham.
Jerome	Phelps,	Mo.	Rolla.
East Prairieville	Rice,	Minn.	Faribault.
Poland	San Joaquin,	Cal.	Lockeford.
Honcut	Yuba,	"	Marysville.
Halloway's Store	Walker,	Texas.	Huntsville.
Millersburgh	Washington,	Utah Ter.	St. Thomas, Ar.
Mechanicsville	Cannon,	Tenn.	Woodbury.
Bruce	McDonough,	Ill.	Macomb.
Orange Prairie	Peoria,	"	Peoria.
Jacksonville	Tuolumne,	Cal.	Chinese Camp.
Barnard Station	Wharton,	Texas.	Richmond.
Hickory Plains	Prairie,	Ark.	Brownsville.
Blooming Rose	Texas,	Mo.	Houston.
Stanford	"	"	"
Astoria	Wright,	"	Sacramento.
Mint Springs	"	"	Hartville.
Belleview	Cherokee Nation,	Ark.	Tahlequah.
Potter's Creek	Ocean,	N. J.	Tom's Creek.
Byrd's Springs	Jefferson,	Ark.	Pine Bluff.
San Pedro	Houston,	Texas.	Augusta.
Shields	Jefferson,	Kas.	Oskaloosa.
New Church	Accomack,	Va.	Norfolk.
Newport	Sauk,	Wis.	Delton.
Orange Spring	Marion,	Fla.	Ocala.
West Bainbridge	Chenango,	N. Y.	Bainbridge.
Iena	Falls,	Texas.	Marlin.
Edinburgh	Hidalgo,	"	Brownsville.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Montgomery	Ada,	Idaho Ter.	Middleton.
King George C. H.	King George,	Va.	Chatterton.
Grove	Chatham,	N. C.	Raleigh.
Caseyville	Copiah,	Miss.	Brookhaven.
Rix	Ionia,	Mich.	Saranac.
Booth's Point	Dyer,	Tenn.	Dyersburgh.
Clear Springs	Clark,	Ark.	Antoine.
Atlanticville	Suffolk,	N. Y.	River Head.
Washington	Idaho,	Idaho Ter.	Florence City.
Glenville	Fairfield,	Conn.	
Little Gravois	Miller,	Mo.	Pleasant Mount.
nlles	"	"	
Cedar Grove	Lucas,	Iowa	Chariton.
Elbow	Fresno,	Cal.	King's River.
Buffalo	Henderson,	Texas	Athens.
Vernon	Sutter,	Cal.	Charlestown.
Prairie Creek	Logan,	Ill.	Mason City.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to.*
Green River	Hart,	Ky.	Hardyville.
Babcock's Grove	Du Page,	Ill.	Lombard.
Lola	Cherokee,	Kas.	Millersburgh.
White Rock	Hill,	Texas	Jackson.
Tidewell	Hunt,	"	White Rock.
Potter's Creek	Ocean,	N. J.	Chasseford.
Newstead	Branch,	Mich.	Sherwood.
New Jefferson	Greene,	Iowa	Jefferson.
Jefferson	Dubuque,	"	Richardsville.
Lybrand	Allamakee,	"	Byron.
Newark	Marion,	"	Otley.
Six Mile Falls	Penobscot,	Me.	East Bangor.
East Haynesville	Aroostook,	"	Haynesville.
Catalpa Grove	Boston,	Ind.	Aylesbury.
Kernville	Kern,	Cal.	Kernville.
Catville	Wayne,	Mich.	New Boston.
West Boscawen	Merrimack,	N. H.	Webster.
Arcade	Adams,	Wis.	Arkdale.
Wilson's Ranch	Placer,	Cal.	Emigrants' Gap.
North Hempstead	Queens,	N. Y.	Old Westbury.
Weston Rapids	Clark,	Wis.	Staffordville.
Cholsea	Will,	Ill.	Frankfort Station.
Ledi	Miami,	Kas.	Saint Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five* cents on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered to the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in *stamps*) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on letters to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than letters can be registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each*. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed: Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

2. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

3. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 2.)

4. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples to the North German Union exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Philadelphia and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Chicago, *Portland* and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following Islands, in British mail via St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anguilla.	Dominica.	*St. John.
Antigua.	Grenada.	St. Lucia.
Barbadoes.	Grenadines.	*St. Thomas.
Barbuda.	Jamaica.	St. Vincent.
Caymen (Great & Little).	Montserrat.	Tobago.
Caymenbrack.	Nevis.	Tortola.
Cuba.	St. Christopher.	Trinidad.
	*Santa Cruz.	Vieque.
	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following Islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre.	Guadaloupe.	Oruba.
Cuebe.	Hayti.	Porto Rico.
Cuagua.	Los Saintes.	Saba.
Culebra.	Margarita.	St. Bartholomew.
Curacoa.	Marie Galante.	St. Martin.
Desseado.	Martinique.	Tortuga.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of May, 1868.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
Inman	U. S.	2	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	2	French mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	4	Halifax, Bermuda, &c.
Hamburg	U. S.	5	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	6	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	7	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	7	Havana and West Indies.
Inman	U. S.	9	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	9	S. Pac., C. Am., Australia, China, Jap. & Kingston.
Hamburg	U. S.	12	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	13	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	14	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	14	Havana.
Aspinwall	U. S.	16	S. Pacific & C. America.
French	France	16	French mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	16	Europe via Liverpool.
Inman	U. S.	18	Halifax, Bermuda, &c.
Hamburg	U. S.	19	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	20	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	21	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	21	Havana and Nassau.
Inman	U. S.	23	Europe via Liverpool.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Brazil, St. Thomas & Argentine Republic.
Aspinwall	U. S.	25	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg	U. S.	26	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	27	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S.	28	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	28	Havana and West Indies.
Inman	U. S.	30	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	30	French mail via Brest.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	22d	57	30th
do.	Southampton	16th	61	3d
Brazil	do.	9th	26	4th
Ceylon	Marseilles	8th and 22d	24	14th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d, 16th, 30th	30	9th and 23d
China	Marseilles	8th and 22d	40	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d, 16th, 30th	47	9th and 23d
Hong Kong	Marseilles	8th and 22d	40	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d, 16th, 30th	45	9th and 23d
India	Marseilles	every Friday.	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	8th and 22d	42	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d, 16th, 30th	46	9th and 23d

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from publishers) intended to go by mail westward from the western boundary of Kansas, or eastward from the eastern boundary of California, must be prepaid by stamps at *letter postage rates*. Sec. 259, *P. O. Laws, Edition of 1866.*]

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over four oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 4 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 6 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage. Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must* be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.
	Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every postmaster will be careful never to send a registered letter "direct," when there is a distributing post office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must inclose it, with the registered letter bill, in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the postmaster at the first distributing post office on the route, and also send the Return Registered Letter Bill in a common envelope to the same postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the distributing post office.

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotah, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT NO. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Marking Stamps.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of Class No. 2; less than $500 and not less than $50, with circular marking stamps of class No. 3, and rating stamps of wood, on application to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $50 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
" [Way]	5:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
East Mail		7:00 A. M.
"		1:30 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat]		4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way]	5:00 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
South		7:00 A. M.
" [Way]		4:30 P. M.
"		6:00 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]		10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]	7:00 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 11th, 21st ea. month,		10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown]	7:00 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.		3:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
" [Way]	5:00 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport		2:00 P. M.
Long Island		5:00 A. M.
"		2:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 6:15, 8 A. M.; 4, 11:30 P. M. [Way] 11 A. M.; 7:45 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 5:30 A. M.; 6, 11:30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 5:45 A. M.; 6, 10:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 8:30, 12:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 7:30 A. M.; 1, 4, 10:30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO POSTMASTERS,

NEWSDEALERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

The National News Company,

Nos. 21 and 23 ANN STREET, New York,

will forward Newspapers, Periodicals, Books and Stationery to all parts of the country on more liberal terms than has ever before been done, and guarantee perfect satisfaction to all our customers. We have a large capital, and our facilities for supplying the largest wholesale as well as the smallest retail dealers early, prompt, and at the very lowest rates, cannot be surpassed. Our present large trade and the heavy capital at our command are the best guarantees of success and stability. Dealers will find it greatly to their interest to send us their orders.

GEO. L. TYSON, President.
STEPHEN FARRELLY, Treasurer
THOS. W. TIMPSON, Superintendent.

PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

1868. THE NEW POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY, with Additions and Corrections to the 20th April, 1868, will be ready for delivery about the 1st of June next. Price $3 in muslin; $2 paper covers. Postage free. Address

J. DISTURNELL,
Cooper Institute,
New York.

TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets $1.60
For fifteen sheets 2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts, $4 per 1,000 Receipts. Address

WILLIAM TRYON, Box 110,
Vineland, N. J.

QUINBY'S Improved Letter Delivery-Case

FOR

POST OFFICES OF ALL CLASSES.

THESE CASES (intended to facilitate the labor and save the time of the postmasters and delivery clerks) have now been in use for four years. The universal testimony of those using them is that it is *unequalled* by any other in use, *economizing both time and labor*. It is in use in very many offices, of different classes, in all of which it has come to be considered as *almost indispensable*. Its compactness renders the cost of its transportation very trifling.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, address

REUBEN QUINBY, Postmaster,
Sing Sing, N. Y.,
Or JNO. H. QUINBY, Princeton, Ill.

The National Post Office Account Book,

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,

Newspaper and Letter Postages.

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,

Nos. 111 and 113 William street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of all classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1,	containing	64 pages	price	$3 00
No. 2,	"	108	"	5 00
No. 3,	"	204	"	6 00
No. 4,	"	276	"	8 50
No. 5,	"	376	"	12 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

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THE OFFICIAL POST ROUTE MAP

OF THE

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Is now on Sale to the General Public.

PRICES.

Unbacked $4 00
Backed with muslin, with edges bound 5 00
Mounted on rollers and varnished 6 00

Maps of other States, separately or in groups, are in preparation.

These Maps may be procured, at the above prices, from

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P. O. Dept., Washington, D. C.,

Or from the Sale Agents in

NEW YORK, N. Y., D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington Street.

PORTLAND, Me., Bailey & Noyes, Exchange Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth Street. Oct. '67 tf.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY,

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND.

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, delivered by mail at the following rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5.

☞ Send for a circular.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail. If sent by mail, *Letter Postage* to be added.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

mh '67, tf.]

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—MAY, 1868.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	...	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	14	18	20	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	10	14	16	18
Adrianople—see Turkey.						
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h20
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	c14	c16	d18
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Altona—see German States.						
Amsterdam—see Holland.						
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	....
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do (Br. Colonies) via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do closed mail via England	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Basel, or *Basle*—see Switzerland.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	43	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Beyrout—see Turkey.						
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Boulogne—see France.						
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60				
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	g	g	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brest—see France.						
Brunswick—see German States.						
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Caiffa—see Turkey.						
Calais—see France.						
Calcutta—see East Indies.						
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Candia—see Turkey.						
Canea—see Turkey.						
Canton—see China.						
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Cavallo—see Turkey.						
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	....
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	a22	b 6	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Copenhagen—see Denmark.						
Cork—see Ireland.						
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Dardanelles—see Turkey.						
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*14	5	8	8	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng. (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*19	6	10	10	h 8
Dresden—see Saxony.						
Dublin—see Ireland.						
Durazzo—see Turkey.						
East Indies, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	20	16
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Edinburgh—see Scotland.						
Egypt, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h20
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c 14	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	c14	c16	d16
England	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Florence—see Tuscany.						
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gallipoli—see Turkey.						
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Geneva—see Switzerland,						
Genoa—see Sardinian States.						
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Giurgeno, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Great Britain	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*19	17	20	....	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*24	18	22	....	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 10 cents each, by direct mail, and 11 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Hanover—see German States.						
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....

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	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	16	16
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ineboli—see Turkey.						
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	...	l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....		7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....		8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21		....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Jaffa—see Turkey.						
Jamaica—see West Indies.						
Janina—see Turkey.						
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	0	g	g	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	g	g	....
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	18	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Konigsberg—see Prussia.						
Kustendji—see Turkey.						
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	18	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	18
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Larnica—see Turkey.						
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lusanne—see Switzerland.						
Latakia—see Turkey.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
London—see England.						
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	..	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	14	18
do do do via Messina	22	44	8	14	18	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Melbourne—see Australia.						
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	....	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
do Am. Packet 22d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	14	18
Netherlands,	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	18	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do via Panama	....	22	8	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	43	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	g	g	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	g	g	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8

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	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do via British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	....	....	....
do do Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island	....	*10	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14.	18	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h 8
Rustchuck—see Turkey.						
Salonica,—see Turkey.						
Samsoun—see Turkey.						
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altonburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland	....	*12l	2	8	8	8
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Seres—see Turkey.						
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do direct	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Stettin—see Prussia.						
Stockholm—see Sweden.						
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sulina—see Turkey.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if pre[illegible] 16c.)		*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed England, if prepaid, 21c.)	...	*23	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see Australia.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	18
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	10
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	8	10	....	....
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	8	8	....	....
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	8	14	18	18
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales	....	*12	2	8	8	8
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	....
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under .... 4c.
Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz. 5c.
" " 2 oz. " " 3 oz., 7c.
" " 3 oz. " " 4 oz., 9c.
" " 4 oz. " " 5 oz., 11c.
" " 5 oz. " " 6 oz., 13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation to countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per* 15 *grammes* (*half ounce.*)

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 10[illegible] W[illegible] STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VIII., NO. 9. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1868. WHOLE NO. 93.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Salary.—W. J. H., C——, Ala.—The salary of an office is adjusted on a basis fixed by law; but if the business of your office has greatly increased since your salary was adjusted, the Postmaster General will readjust on application to him.

Custody of Mails by Mail Carriers.—J. McP., H——, Cal.—There are undoubtedly cases where a mail carrier must be allowed to have charge of the mails over night; but according to section 106, Regulations of 1866, "When the mail stops over night where there is a Post Office, it must be kept in the office."

Wrapping Letters.—H. H. T., W——, O.—We suppose that section 88 of the Regulations refers to single letters as well as to several; we understand, where there is only one letter for an office, that letter forms a package for that office as much as though there were twenty or more.

Postmaster's Wife acting as Assistant.—N. S. M., L—— L——, La.—No person not sworn in should be allowed to handle mail matter, not even the wife of a person who is sworn in. Secs. 24 and 71, Reg. 1866.

Letters Addressed to the Popular Name of a Place.—R. J. K., V——, Pa.—Letters addressed to V—— City, the popular name of a place with another Post Office name, and sent to V——, should be forwarded to the former place; V—— City, as missent, unless certainly intended for some person at V——. In case of a registered letter, it would be as well to inquire of the Postmaster at V—— City if a person with that address received letters at his office.

Keeping Office Open.—J. U. F., W—— H——, O.—A Post Office is to be kept open during the usual business hours of the place. Sec. 27, Reg. 1866.

Box Rents.—E. P. C., P——, O., and others.—Box rent must be accounted for to the Department. Chap. 42, Reg. 1866.

Withdrawing a Letter Deposited by a Minor.—S. L. B., B—— G——, O.—Where minor children are dependent upon their parents for support, the parents should control their correspondence. See article on this subject in THE MAIL for February last.

Opening Packages of Letters passing through an Office, &c.—R. K. S., Mt. C——, Ill.—1. A Postmaster must not suffer any package to be opened that is not addressed to his office. Sec. 71, Reg. 1866. 2. News agents may pay the postage on their packages of newspapers and periodicals, as received, at the same rate that actual subscribers thereto pay quarterly in advance. Sec. 202, Reg. 1866. We think this is clear, and the calculation for the postage is easily made. 3. Postage on photograph albums is at book rates, if not in wrappers sealed against examination.

Fictitious Address.—G. W. T., S——, N. H.—1. Letters, either drop or mail, with fictitious [illegible] are not deliverable. Sec. 60, Reg. 1866. 2. If the widow of a deceased person is his legal representative, letters addressed to him should be forwarded to her.

Stopping Unmailable Letters in Transit.—D. O. C., W——, N. C.—A Postmaster at an intermediate office, unless it is a distributing office, has no right to stop an unmailable letter. It should go forward to the office of destination, and the deficient postage collected there, according to section 150, Reg. 1866. If a distributing office, the letter should be rated and billed to destination.

Names on Papers to Clubs.—J. G., W—— F——, Pa.—Postmasters are required to put the names on papers coming in clubs. Sec. 211, Reg. 1866.

Postmasters holding Office of Tax Collector.—C. O. H., F——, Ga.—There is nothing in the postal laws forbidding a Postmaster to hold the office of tax collector, unless sections 10 and 11, Regulations of 1866, should indirectly do so.

Books with Torn Wrappers.—B. P. R., S—— P——, Iowa.—Books arriving at an office with the wrappers so torn that the name of the persons for whom they are intended cannot be known, should be sent to the Dead Letter Office, unless, as must be the case in many offices, the ownership could be decided. Persons expecting books would generally inquire for them, and if there were doubts as to their claims, a letter to the publisher would settle the matter. This is one of the cases where a Postmaster is called on to use judgment and common sense.

Marking Stamps.—H. L. C, C——, Ill.—We have no means of knowing why your application for marking and rating stamps has not received attention. We can only advise you to keep trying, or else purchase for yourself; but in the latter case the Department will not allow you for the expense.

Money Orders.—W. W. M., P—— C——, Utah.—Money orders cannot be made payable at offices in foreign countries......A. M. W., D——, Va.—If by mistake a money order is made payable to C, instead of to B, to pay a debt due B, and B on receiving the order acknowledges it and gives it to C to draw the money, he does so at his own risk; the Department and the Postmasters are clear of all responsibility; B. must look to other sources to enforce payment of the money to him by C.

Registration.—W. L. D., R——, N. Y.—The registration fee on packages of mutilated currency to the Treasurer of the U. S. must be paid by postmasters as well as others...... D. M. McA., S—— L—— C——, Utah.—Official letters from one P. M. to another can be registered free......G. P. M., L——, Pa.—If it is clear that the registration fee was only partly prepaid, the balance should be collected on delivery......R. L., E——, Iowa.—Registered Letters unclaimed for a month after being advertised, should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 373, Reg. 1866...... G. B. E., G——, Ky.—It is not necessary that registered letters and registered package envelopes should bear the same numbers, a dozen or more letters bearing as many different numbers may be inclosed in one package envelope, which must bear only its proper consecutive number......A. B., I——, Wis.—Blank receipts for registered package envelopes are furnished by the Blank Agents. 2. Postmasters are not obliged to receive papers published in the same town for distribution; See editorial......W. D., S——, V——, Pa.—1. Registered letters must be sent to the first D. P. O. on the route. Sec. 6, Registration Regulations. 2. An office is to be kept open during the usual business hours of the place.

Mutilated Currency.—C. W. N. S., W——, Ind.—Postmasters are required to take Mutilated Currency, under certain regulations, which can be procured of the Third Assistant P. M. General.

Office Expenses.—E. U. P., W—— U——, Iowa.—To obtain allowance for a night clerk, you must address the Appointment Office. Whether it will be granted or not depends on circumstances......G. M. E., D——, Ill.—Envelopes are not allowed to offices of the fifth class.

Deficient Receipts.—H. W., W—— I——, W. Va.—Where the receipts of an office are not sufficient to pay the salary, the balance will be paid by a special draft of the Postmaster General.

Franking.—We have so many inquiries on this subject that we cannot reply to each; we must refer to Chapter 15, Regulations of 1866. To the persons and officers there named, and the officers of the Internal Revenue Department, mentioned in THE MAIL for September last, must be added the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C. Also the Adjutants General of the several States or Territories have the right to frank medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials which may be awarded by the Legislatures of several States or Territories to the soldiers thereof, and "all letters and documents to and from the Congressional Printer, relating to the duties and business of his office, shall be transmitted by mail free of postage."

Forwarding Letters.—S. McC., T——, Pa.—Letters must be forwarded free, at the request of the party addressed.

Postage.—J. A. F., H——, Mass.—Sole leather taps should be charged with letter postage. They would be classed under Section 245, Laws of 1866......J. M., M—— M——, Pa.—Medicines should be charged at letter rates, but packages containing liquids should be excluded from the mails. Section 38, Regulations, 1866......J. C. A. W., S——, Utah.—The quarterly postage on semi-monthly papers is six cents. Consult thoroughly Sections 201 and 202, Regulations, 1866......A. C., B—— V——, Pa.—Daily papers are subject to postage, even if delivered in the county of publication; if delivered through the post office in the place of publication they are chargeable with postage at the rate of *one cent* for each four ounces, to be prepaid by stamps. See editorial in this number on "Delivery of Local Newspapers, &c."..........H. A. B., B——, O.—Postage should be collected on delivery on fashion plates, or any other mail matter, stamped "paid" with the private stamp of the sender, and on which there is no other evidence that the postage has been paid......H. C. W., F—— B——, Ind.—The law for the charge of one cent on drop letters where there is not a free delivery can be found in Section 261, Law of 1866......A. McL., A——, O.—The postage on papers to England is, as stated in THE MAIL, on each paper. The postage on papers from England is fixed by that country......W. C., F——, Ill.—Postage on manuscript for newspapers should be charged at letter rates......A. E. R., G——, N. Y.—A letter for Canada left on a post-office counter, with only three cents to prepay postage, should be sent as an unpaid letter. The three cents should be returned to the person who left the letter, if possible...... J. B., G——, Me.—We cannot tell on simple inquiry why postage is charged on a letter delivered in Italy which purports to be prepaid. We need a full knowledge of the circumstances, and probably an inspection of the envelope itself......C. H., U——, N. Y.—Postage is not to be collected on prepaid papers from Italy. As unpaid papers are not sent, the only case where postage can be chargeable is where the prepayment is partial, when the balance is to be collected on delivery, and a fine in addition. See note *l*, Table of Foreign Postages, in UNITED STATES MAIL......A. B. B., J—— C——, Kan.—The notices you send is a circular, and can be sent at circular rates.

COMMUNICATIONS.

P. O. INNUBIBUS.
May, 1868.

Editor U. S. MAIL:

A brother post-official, in the course of a mutual interchange of ideas on post-office matters, has suggested to me that I take advantage of my relation to the U. S. MAIL, as correspondent, to call the attention of postmasters to a negligence, or carelessness, quite common, in not erasing the original addresses when mailing Request Letters to the writers. He showed me a letter he had lately received covering a Request Letter returned to his office. The letter stated that the Request Letter had been received at the office to which originally directed no less than five times; and, at last, to insure its reception at the original mailing office, it was inclosed in a letter addressed to the postmaster. The whole difficulty lay in the original address not having been properly erased. An attempt at erasure had, indeed, been made, by drawing a lead pencil lightly through the name of the post office; the letter had then evidently been thrown each time loosely in the mail pouch, and each time returned by the route agent, its presence there, no doubt, being considered evidence of carelessness on the part of the postmasters.

Postmasters should be careful when returning a Request Letter, to so completely deface the original address (person's name, post office, and State), that it cannot any longer be considered the proper address of the letter. In addition to this, I think it would be a good plan if they would draw with a pen an index, or, commonly speaking, a fist, pointing to the request to return. But I would go further. The time is not far distant when Request Envelopes will be in general use among business men—the rule, and not the exception—it would be a convenience now, and a necessity then, if the Department would establish a rule in this matter, and furnish all post offices with a stamp of uniform device, which should designate at once that a letter was being returned to the writer. I have often thought that a large, bold R to be impressed across the original address would be a good mark. That some such mark will, as I have hinted, become a necessity, I am positive.

I regard the introduction of Request Envelopes as a great advance in postal science, and am tempted to "spread myself" on the subject; but as it is a "fixed fact," it hardly comes within the limit of the design of my letters, so I forbear.

NICOTINUS.

POST OFFICE, P——, IND.

Editor U. S. MAIL:

In the recent May number of THE MAIL, among "answers to correspondents," reference is made to short paid circulars deposited for mailing, and how to dispose of them. The correspondent probably is one who carefully examines printed matter according to Section 212, Regulations of 1866. The neglect in observing this section no doubt involves a loss to the Department each year of thousands of dollars. It is a fair question, can a Postmaster properly rate a package with postage without knowing its contents? A business firm will send at one time hundreds or thousands of circulars, all similar. How easy for the Postmaster where deposited to make proper examination of one or more to know their contents, and when they are held for postage, could, in most cases, notify the sender of the fact. If he mails them without this examination and they contain information in writing other than the address, the Postmaster at the office of destination to properly comply with the law, must collect the balance of postage, probably *one cent* on each. Recently from a "first-class" office we received a lot of unsealed written letters, each paid two cents. The statement by the party depositing that they are circulars, is not sufficient to pass them as such. If it be urged that this examination cannot be made at the start, for want of time, how can it be better done at the office of destination where they should be delivered promptly after arrival, and when if postage is due on them they are often refused. That justice be done the Department, and time and good humor saved, we urge examination before mailing.

Truly yours,
J. H. F., *Postmaster.*

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO, May, 1868.

Rain, rain, rain, everywhere and every day—East, West, North and South. The month of flowers has been the month of showers, and haters of the beauties of Nature—and there are such—have had a feast of damaging, misery-making weather. The bright sun and the silvery moon have evidently been inundated, and when a little break in the lazy, spongy cloud-drifts shows the face of either, it looks so dingy and cheerless, so uninviting and invalidish, that the little elasticity of feeling left in the composition of mortality loses its tension, and surrenders unconditionally to the fates the small fragment of *elan* and spirit which the fogs and floods have spared. Some few spring flowers have bravely dared to open their many-hued lips, but they exhale no odors—their fragrance has been soaked out. The earth begins to have a healthy green look, and the half-developed buds and leaves on the trees show that Nature is on hand with her ornaments if Jupiter Pluvius would only dry up for a while; but the prospect is not at all favorable, and it looks as if it might rain forty days and forty nights yet without the least exertion. If he keeps these ceaseless celestial pumps at work much longer, the astral pathway athwart the vaulted blue will lose its milky hue; for there cannot be any doubt but this wet season pervades the entire solar system, and the corporation of stars which forms this *via lactea* will lose its identity, and modern astronomy will have to look about for a new route into undiscovered planetary territory. But it is to be hoped the skyey reservoirs are about exhausted. People you meet everywhere look blue and atrabilious. There is no comfort anywhere. Traveling in steam cars or steamboats is eminently monotonous and tiresome; no delightful views from car windows, no invigorating deck promenades and prospects; one might as well be in one's own attic, as far as pleasure is concerned; equestrian and pedestrian exercises are out of the question, and out-door amusements of all kinds have come to a stand-still. Horse-racing, trap-shooting and base-ball playing, the three absorbing institutions of fast-crabdom, are almost overwhelmed with tribulation, and their worshipers are indescribably nervous, peevish and gloomy. The base-ballians, however, are evidently hurt the worst. Several grand tournaments, which have required months of preparation to arrange and perfect, were to come off in May; but alas! alas! the thirsty earth has been overdosed with a supply of fluid, and ball grounds are more like vast mortar beds than anything else, and base-ball and beds of mortar are incompatible. I feel a little sorry myself that it has resulted so, for several of my young post-office friends who have invested their surplus funds in new outfits of clothes and clubs are so depressed and vexed at the disappointment, that they are entirely unfit to attend to their official labors, and magnanimously allow some of their fellow-clerks to do double duty. But while I sympathize with these young men in their stunning disappointment, I am not entirely convinced that it is not better for them. The sedentary employment in which they are engaged has a softening and relaxing influence upon their frames, and the severe exercise of ball playing, continued during a period of several hours for days together, is so exhaustive of muscular and nervous power that a temporary or prolonged prostration of the nervous system is inevitable, and then, by way of recuperation, they indulge freely in exhilarating stimulants and frightful luncheons; colds and indigestion follow; brain and stomach are completely disorganized, and in many cases the seeds of a fatal disease are planted, which, sooner or later, culminates in the transfer of its worn-down victim to the dust from whence he came. If I were permitted to advise these juniors, I would urge them to seek some other out-door recreation; but I don't suppose it would avail anything. I don't believe the advice of Solomon, with all his experience and all his wisdom, stopped any one from doing just as he did; and as I am a long way from Solomon, I will not undertake the thankless job. Now, there is a large class of people (one of whom am not I) who are always ready to give advice, wholesome or whimsical, who feel fearfully insulted or disgusted if the same commodity is tendered to them; they are always foremost in getting up a joke at the expense of others, but anything like a retort sets them ablaze with indignation; they fully justify themselves in firing at the follies and incongruities of their neighbors, but they bellow terribly at the recoil upon themselves of the overloaded weapon which they use in their offensive pastime. Good advice, however, should not be disregarded, though it cuts to the quick, nor should a good jest lose its unction. The rose smells none the less sweet, though somebody's fingers are pricked in plucking it.

There is another and a larger class (count me out again) who never give advice when it is needed, never ask it when it might be beneficial, nor profit by it when it is voluntarily proffered, though it be of palpable and positive advantage. Selfish and self-reliant, they go about, caring for nobody and nobody caring for them, and look at the world with the same shallow regard as they bestow upon a panorama or a balloon ascension from a paid standpoint, success or disaster exciting no other emotion than that of disappointment at not getting their money's worth. There is no cure for such people; for it is not the fault of education, but original conformation. Culture and training will no more change such natures than will the same appliances change a pepper-pod to a pine-apple. Education is a great human elevator, and its influence can overcome extraordinary mental and moral deficiencies; but it cannot alter the shape of a bad head, nor enlarge the size of a dwarfed heart. Their owners should be looked upon, however, as charitably as possible, for they were born so. Now, I always am glad to receive advice, and it pleases me much to impart it, and if what I offer is received in the sincerity of spirit with which it is tendered, I feel amply rewarded. Very few of this unhappy class are found among officials, so far as I know—none at all, I hope, in post-offices; and here let me take the opportunity of acknowledging that the statement made in one of my late letters, that I could learn of but very few post-office clerks who were members of the Young Men's Christian Association, should be materially modified. Through letters and other sources, I have received reliable information from various localities convincing me that very many members of this praiseworthy organization *can* be found in the mail service of the country, and I hope none of them will weary in well doing.

Happy is he who knows his follies in his youth.

To such hands the text furnished by the editor in the last number of THE MAIL may be safely committed for elaboration, explanation and dissemination. Having a reverential feeling for the sanctity of their official obligations, they do not forswear themselves by permitting unsworn and unauthorized persons to have access to their own or any other person's mail matter inside the office. They have too much good sense and too much respect for private and official reputation to turn post offices into curiosity shops; and too much dignity of character to tolerate that kind of familiarity which, on the least check or curb, folds its arms, shakes its head and says: "Well, well, we know;" or, "We could, and if we would;" or, "If we list to speak;" or, "There be, and if they might," etc. On the other hand, through the intermeddling and itching inquisitiveness of privileged characters, many a postmaster and many a clerk are charged with breaches of confidence and dishonest practices of which they are absolutely guiltless, and the public mind is *quietly* prepared to believe anything to their detriment.

The incident mentioned in your article resulted in the detection of a member of the FREE LIST, whose social and commercial standing, only for the ocular proof, was strong enough to ward off suspicion from himself, though the P. M. and his whole official family should have innocently suffered for crimes committed within that establishment. It was by the merest chance, as I learn, that this very respectable rascal was caught in *flagrante delicto*, else he might have gone on in his villainous career, covertly destroying the good names and fame of all connected with the locality of his nefarious work, merely because he was "Mr. X, the senior partner of X & Y, round the corner, a most honorable business man, doing a thriving business and trusted by everybody." Apart, however, from the danger which impends from this disobedience of orders and disregard of a solemn oath—how would the principle of reciprocity work? A postmaster permits a banker, a merchant, a clergyman, or a lawyer to have full, free swing of his offices, come when they please, go when they please, inspect what they please, and, for all he knows, take what they please. Now, reverse the thing, and let the postal official go behind the banker's counter and attempt to thumb his bills or clink his coin—let him go behind the merchant's counter and pull his wares from the shelves—let him go to the clergyman's library and paw over his well-bound books and original or borrowed sermons—let him go into the lawyer's office and undertake to look over his papers, his pleadings, his affidavits waiting for prepared witnesses to sign, his schedules of costs incurred in looking after the vanishing estates of widows and orphans, and other mysterious writings done up in bundles and tied with tape, and he would no doubt be peremptorily ordered to leave; and if there was strength enough to propel a well-filled boot, the broad disk under his coat tails would be very apt to feel its force if he failed to "move on" promptly, or some other equally honor-touching result would follow. This is putting it a little too strong, perhaps, but it is merely hypothetical and intended to show the difference between passive and active treatment for unpardonable impertinence. No such thing is likely to occur, but if I were an official I would summarily cut off privileges that involve so much risk, and which, under no circumstances, would confer upon me the immunity to make myself "at home" in other establishments.

MONS. TONSON.

Fractional Currency Again—Information Wanted

If I understand the instructions in THE MAIL of last August, every postmaster is *required* to receive, whenever offered in payment for stamps and stamped envelopes, fractional currency to any amount not exceeding $5, and he cannot refuse any such fractional currency when offered, no matter how much torn, worn, abraded, defaced, ragged or what not, provided not more than one-tenth part of such fractional piece is missing, and provided always that the piece is satisfactorily genuine. The postmaster *may*, and for his own safety when there is any doubt about the genuineness of a piece or of pieces, he *should* require the person offering such currency to assort the pieces properly, and pin a paper strap on each different denomination, giving number of pieces, date, and name of person offering. But he is never at liberty to refuse the fractional currency offered one or more pieces (the amount not exceeding $5), because of the deplorably ugly condition, if the pieces are satisfactorily genuine.

The "rules" of the Treasury Department, given in connection, simply inform the postmaster how he is to dispose of such defaced fractional currency as is in too bad a condition to put again into circulation.

Do I understand the matter right?

OUTSIDER.

Our correspondent is correct. Postmasters are required to take "fractional notes of which not more than one-tenth is missing, *if clearly genuine.*" If not clearly genuine they *may* take it, making such arrangement, as they please, to enable them to return it to the person from whom it was received.

Letter Address.

Postmark, "SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., March 9."

"German Woman
with small child
East side of Elizabeth st
a few doors below Prince st
in a back basement through
a narrow alley with high
Picket gate on door
New York."

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1868.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866], and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **93**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

Postage to Denmark, via North German Union.

We are requested to state that notice has been given by the North German Office, that the rates of postage between the United States and Denmark, via Germany, will in future be as follows:

BY DIRECT STEAMER TO BREMEN OR HAMBURG.

Letters—13 cents per half ounce, if prepaid; 16 cents per half ounce, if unpaid.

Newspapers.—6 cents each, not over four ounces in weight—*pre-payment required.*

Book Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples.—10 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof—*pre-payment required.*

BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND.

Letters.—18 cents per half ounce, if prepaid; 21 cents per half ounce, if unpaid.

Newspapers.—7 cents each, not over four ounces in weight—*pre-payment required.*

Book Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—13 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof—*pre-payment required.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *May* 26, 1868.

SIR—In accordance with information received from the General Post Department of the North German Union, the rates of postage chargeable upon the correspondence forwarded addressed to Greece, via the North German Union, has been reduced to the following amounts, viz.: On letters by *direct* mail to Hamburg and Bremen, respectively, 18 cents per each half ounce or under, and in closed mail through England, 23 cents; prepayment optional. On newspapers, 9 cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof in direct mail, and 10 cents in German closed mail through England; and on book-packets and samples or patterns of merchandise, 12 cents per each four ounces or under by direct steamer to Hamburg and Bremen, and 14 cents in German closed mail through England. Small newspapers, however, weighing two ounces or under, are chargeable with 7 cents by direct mail and 8 cents if sent through England. Prepayment of the above charges on printed matter and samples is *obligatory* in the United States.

The German office also informs this Department that the international register fee of 8 cents prepays the cost of registration to Greece on letters addressed to that country and forwarded via the North German Union, but that letters only can be registered.

You will please make the necessary correction in the next issue of the U. S. MAIL.

I am, very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, *Chief Clerk.*

J. GAYLER, ESQ.,
Editor U. S. MAIL, *New York.*

☞ We are pleased to note a decided falling off in the number of inquiries as to whether this or that bogus lottery or gift enterprise is "reliable." We trust that all our subscribers have now their eyes open to the fact that each and every one of these concerns can only be "relied on" to steal as much as they can and keep all they steal.

How Would It Work?

The bill lately introduced into Congress authorizing the Government, through the Postmaster General, to assume the charge of a telegraph line between New York and Washington, has had the effect of eliciting once more from one or two newspapers, the demand that "private enterprise" shall be allowed to supersede the Government in the charge of the postal service of the country. It is a little curious, however, that these same papers, who will apparently never be satisfied until the mail service is taken from under the Government control, never seem to trouble themselves with any speculations as to the hands into which such an important trust would probably fall. If Congress were to-day to pass an act declaring that on and after January 1st, 1869, all Government contracts for the transportation of the mails should become void, and the offices now held by the Postmaster General, his assistants, the clerks of the P. O. Department, all postmasters, route agents, and of others in any way connected with the service, should become permanently vacant, no doubt all the gentlemen of the press who have so long been urging such action, after the natural exhilaration consequent on the success of their labors had somewhat subsided, would begin to look about them for a substitute for the *effete* and unsatisfactory old Post Office Department whose abolition they had effected. Naturally they would turn to those "private enterprises" whose operations most closely assimilated to those of the post office. Of course, they would first approach the "railroad kings." But the antecedents of these magnates certainly justify us in assuming that their reply would be, in effect, as follows:

"Certainly, gentlemen—we shall be most happy to take entire charge of the mails: but you will please to remember that we do business strictly on the "private enterprise" plan—and therefore we can't think of carrying mails to those remote and sparsely settled portions of our country where the Government service didn't *pay*; we will establish a tariff of charges in proportion to distance—say three cents for a letter from Boston to New York, ten cents to Chicago, fifty cents to San Francisco, and a dollar to Portland, Oregon. To many of the small, unimportant points, we couldn't, of course, undertake to furnish any mail facilities whatever. And then, you know, in justice to the stockholders, we couldn't think of 'dead-heading' your exchanges, nor of supplying your subscribers with their papers at the absurdly low rates formerly charged by the Government—quite out of the question."

"But consider, your majesties, the damage to the material, educational, moral and religious interests of the *public*, which such a course on your part would be certain to entail!"

"Beg your pardon, gentlemen—but you seem to be forgetting that our proposition comes from a '*private* enterprise'—the moral, educational, and religious element 'won't mix' with our operations. All we have to 'consider' in the matter is, 'will it pay?' We don't feel any very lively interest in anybody's prosperity but our own—being 'corporations,' we are of course equally destitute of souls eligible to salvation or its reverse, and of bodies capable of being kicked; in short, we have nothing but *pockets*, and if you want your mails carried on the high moral and public interest plan, please apply to some other shop, and ——, good morning, gentlemen."

It might possibly then occur to the gentlemen of the press, that these railway monarchs who had thus rudely rejected their overtures, were the very ones whom they had been for years, in the course of their editorial labors, denouncing as a set of unscrupulous, selfish, grasping monopolists, totally regardless of the lives, the health, the interests and the convenience of the public, and intent only on securing fat dividends, or purposely depreciating the value of the roads under their control in order to enrich themselves by speculations in the stock, or using the stockholder's funds for the corruption of legislators whom they found it necessary to make accomplices in their schemes. These reflections may possibly convince them that "private enterprise" of the railroad sort would hardly be the kind to which it would be judicious to entrust the management of the mail service.

They would scarcely apply to the Express Companies, who are so closely identified with the railroads, and whose shortcomings they have been no less slow to point out in print. The steamboat interest could offer but little hope of assistance—and besides, the injurious remarks which have appeared from time to time in the papers concerning certain ferry companies and California Steamship lines might lead to an "unpleasantness" in case of an interview between the editors and the steamboat owners. As for the telegraph companies, they would, of course, be out of the question.

The fact is, the proposition to place the vast postal interest of the country in the hands of private individuals is so absurd as to be scarcely worthy of serious consideration—hardly more so than a proposition to place the army or navy under the charge of a corporation. And the charge (which always accompanies the suggestion) that the Post Office Department has proved incompetent for the duties belonging to it, has no foundation. Those who make it cannot have any just idea of the magnitude and extent of those duties. It is usual for these critics to allude to the perfection of the postal system of England, and compare it with our own, which is about as fair a comparison as would be one between the drilling of a militia corporal's guard and the movements of an army corps. It is not surprising that the comparatively petty details necessary to the management of the postal business of a territory of 88,000 thickly populated square miles, should work more smoothly than those required for a territory of 2,950,000, in a country which, in comparison with England, was born yesterday. With the difficulties it has had to contend with, our Post Office Department has done more and better than could have been expected. Not a year passes without some marked improvement in its workings; and it would be far better for those who find cause for criticising it to do so in a more temperate and patriotic spirit, and with more knowledge of the facts than most of them seem to have cared to obtain.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

A much esteemed subscriber—a publisher of a popular monthly, not a Postmaster—requests us to remind Postmasters that stamps for registry fees must be affixed on letters before leaving the mailing office. We would like to make clear as noon-day sun, that the process of paying for registering a letter is the same as for paying postage on the letter—that is: stamps to the amount of the registration fee, besides the proper postage, must be affixed to the letter before it can be registered. In no case should a Postmaster receive a letter to register, unless the stamps are so affixed, or money handed him to pay for the stamps; in the latter case he should himself immediately affix them. No account is to be kept of money received for stamps for registration; it goes into the general fund the same as money received for stamps for postage, and no separate account is to be made of it in the quarterly account current. No domestic letter should be registered unless it is prepaid at least *twenty-three* cents, twenty cents registration fee, and three cents postage; if the letter weighs over half an ounce to an ounce, the postage would be six cents, beside the registration fee of twenty cents......"How to dispose of old accounts that have been accumulating for eighteen years?" asks a Postmaster. Sell all, to within two or three years of present date, and credit the proceeds to the Department. ......More than one worthy Postmaster complains of the hardship of being compelled to pay registration fee on mutilated currency to the Treasurer of the United States, when they are not allowed to refuse such currency for postage. There is a hardship in this, but such is the law......A five years' subscriber and Postmaster writes that he had almost concluded to stop THE MAIL, as he thought his five years' reading of it, and his equally long experience qualified him to graduate, but on sober second thought, inasmuch as constant changes are taking place in the Laws and Regulations, and in the Table of Postages, he concluded not to "conclude to stop," but to renew, and to advise all Postmasters to subscribe. We think his conclusion and his advice very commendable......A correspondent and new Postmaster is somewhat nettled at receiving a letter from one older in the business, on account of a failure to send a registered letter on the day it was made up. He asks if old Postmasters do not make mistakes? Certainly they do. But that is no reason why attention should not be called to mistakes. The way to avoid a repetition of mistakes, is to comment on those committed; and to make up a registered letter, ready to send off, and then neglect it, is a very grave mistake, which might create a great deal of trouble, and subject innocent parties to unpleasant suspicions. Our correspondent wants to know if envelopes and stationery are furnished to fourth-class offices. They are allowed in the discretion of the Postmaster General, to whom application must be made. He also proposes a sort of class-meeting of Postmasters. The proposition meets our approval; we do not doubt but that a free interchange of ideas and experiences among Postmasters would add greatly to their attention to their duties, and to the efficiency of the postal service.

The circulation of THE MAIL has largely increased in a few months. With this increase is a corresponding increase of inquiries, requesting replies in our column of "Answers to Correspondents." We are glad to see this disposition on the part of our patrons to perfect themselves in their duties, and are generally ready to respond to their inquiries, but in some cases where the inquirers are old subscribers and the information is already in some recent number of THE MAIL, we feel that the demand upon our time and space is hardly justifiable. Box Rents, The Franking Privilege, and Mutilated Currency form the subjects for repeated replies. To exhaust them would require far more space than we could spare, and hence, we feel no apology is needed when we ask all who want information on these subjects to carefully consult one or more previous numbers of THE MAIL before addressing us. So, also, on questions of Postage, consult carefully the Miscellaneous Information on the third page, and the Table of Foreign Postages on the fourth page, paying particular attention to the notes at the bottom of the latter.

We would add, do not hesitate to write to us for information, in consequence of what we have said above. Write, and write freely.

Delivery of Local Newspapers, Etc.

Several subscribers have addressed to us the question as to what is the proper postage to be charged upon newspapers deposited in and to be delivered through the post office at the place where they are published. The Act of 1852 provides, that "the publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof, free of charge." The Department has decided that this law is intended to apply to weekly newspapers *passing through the mails* within the county, and that a postmaster is not bound to deliver, free, papers printed and published in the same city, town or village where the post office in which they are deposited is located—but if they are delivered no charge should be made. At *letter-carrier* offices where such papers (whether weekly or other) are deposited the charge is *one cent* each, to be prepaid by stamps.

We understand that some further legislation on this subject is contemplated by Congress.

At post offices where the carrier system is not in operation, the postage on drop-letters or circulars is *one cent* per half ounce, rate to be prepaid by stamps—at letter-carrier offices *two* cents.

Railway Post Office Service.

The mail service by railway postal cars is being rapidly extended and improved. On the 1st of July next, it is proposed to establish postal car service on the Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with the New York Central road direct to Buffalo—leaving New York and Buffalo every week day night and morning. An additional line between New York and Boston is to be at the same time established, to run via Springfield, and a line from Springfield to Albany, connecting with those from New York. The service will also be continued on the Shore Line from Boston, connecting with the service via Springfield, at New Haven.

Arrangements are being made for two daily lines between Boston and Portland, and one between Portland and Bangor, and the establishment of this service will complete a continuous Railway Post Office line from Bangor to Washington, and also west to Toledo, Ohio. When the service between Toledo and Chicago is established, the line will be continuous from Bangor to Omaha.

Inexcusable Blundering.

We do not doubt that all the readers of THE MAIL are sufficiently well posted in the registration system to be able to comply with all its requirements—and we trust that all of them do so. But that there are certainly many postmasters and other officials who have not taken the trouble to qualify themselves for this duty, is evident from the number of complaints of negligence in regard to it, which we receive, and which include sins both of omission and commission. Registered package envelopes are sent "direct" instead of through D. P. O.'s—or in through pouches from other than first-class offices, instead of being given to route-agents—postmarks are omitted or imperfectly affixed—numbers are incorrect, both on letters and registered package envelopes—registration fees on foreign letters are overpaid or underpaid—the fee is placed on the registered package envelope instead of on the letter, etc., etc. Will not some of our subscribers perform a missionary work among their erring brethren, by offering a little fraternal advice, including a recommendation to take THE MAIL?

GIVE ALL PARTICULARS.—Postmasters in reporting to the Department and to Special Agents the non-arrival of registered letters called for by return bills which they have received, too often neglect to include *all* the necessary particulars in their reports. Not only the number of the letter, but the number of the registered package envelope, the date and the full address of the letter, should be given. Although these delayed letters almost without exception, afterward reach their destination in safety, yet an investigation of the cause of delay is necessary; and this investigation cannot be promptly commenced or properly conducted without a knowledge of all the particulars mentioned above.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of April, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	308	1,225,288	535,514	230,633	2,312,144
Philadelphia	165	736,658	304,222	254,636	804,652
Chicago	76	543,713	69,470	108,365	407,160
St. Louis	41	346,489	35,544	114,910	213,870
Boston	57	304,509	90,302	51,572	374,334
Baltimore	53	212,283	24,162	47,695	125,638
Cincinnati	41	185,733	27,440	30,180	141,813
Brooklyn	35	169,373	24,709	39,831	58,351
Cleveland	23	144,609	8,798	51,476	99,856
Buffalo	27	118,401	11,636	43,472	81,595
Albany	21	116,462	8,957	21,380	70,430
Louisville	19	115,375	9,725	29,017	72,008
Washington, D. C.	30	111,974	11,767	36,526	90,304
Detroit	20	107,201	11,177	32,921	63,172
Milwaukee	18	105,030	5,873	26,187	71,596
Syracuse	13	100,646	7,395	29,845	88,242
Rochester	17	86,676	4,485	28,443	34,152
Pittsburg	16	86,342	10,509	31,222	52,555
Newark	21	75,913	9,947	30,827	48,730
Memphis	12	72,842	6,811	13,457	64,471
Utica	12	63,512	4,320	24,798	47,396
Troy	11	63,021	5,446	16,391	41,392
Williamsburgh	12	51,286	4,433	13,049	12,280
Providence	11	49,349	8,764	12,178	18,359
Toledo	9	46,493	1,870	23,920	55,694
Nashville	7	38,700	2,189	12,898	20,495
Wilmington, Del.	5	35,939	2,724	13,226	16,684
Cambridge	4	31,800	1,653	20,216	10,153
Alleghany	6	31,266	2,301	19,426	11,063
Lowell	5	30,995	1,234	11,047	12,593
Worcester	6	29,799	2,849	10,459	14,448
Charlestown	5	29,347	2,206	9,939	16,937
New Haven	7	28,865	2,973	12,892	10,992
Portland	8	28,297	1,452	10,115	47,716
Manchester	5	28,190	1,167	21,054	12,728
Reading	6	25,478	1,676	10,317	14,312
Erie	7	24,852	1,753	22,196	10,739
Lynn	4	24,302	1,191	11,591	19,794
Roxbury	6	22,415	3,116	7,956	10,090
Lancaster	4	22,350	1,044	7,763	4,430
Lawrence	6	19,780	937	5,930	19,091
Harrisburg	4	19,288	681	5,382	5,734
Salem	6	19,141	1,072	8,522	12,889
New Bedford	5	18,982	895	4,955	14,810
Cambridgeport	3	16,938	408	5,352	5,435
Trenton	3	11,438	563	4,536	5,948
Jersey City	not reported.				

"MAIL" ROBBERY.—Stealing the editorial and other matter from this paper and publishing it as "original." This definition is intended for the benefit of any advertising sheet in Chicago or elsewhere which may feel interested in such matters.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of May, 1868.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Ciiola	Adams	Ill.
Calverton	Suffolk	N. Y.
Coal Creek	Campbell	Tenn.
Long Hill	Stearns	Minn.
Prospect	Waldo	Me.
May Spring	Grainger	Tenn.
Rockport	Refugio	Texas.
New Forestville	Anson	N. C.
Hepton	Kosciusko	Ind.
Frostville	Saginaw	Mich.
Loyal Oak	Summit	Ohio.
Rock Hill	Barbour	Ala.
Hayesville	Clay	N. C.
Niel's Creek	Steuben	N. Y.
Elm Store	Randolph	Ark.
Centre Creek	Jasper	Mo.
Springville	Natchitoches	La.
Phillip's Bayou	Phillips	Ark.
Dustin	De Kalb	Ill.
Griffinsville	Appanoose	Iowa.
Altamont	Shelby	"
Port Crescent	Huron	Mich.
Witherups	Venango	Pa.
Clay Bank	Middlesex	N. J.
Chebeague Island	Cumberland	Me.
Oakland	Burt	Neb.
Saint Joseph	Dane	Wis.
You Bet	Nevada	Cal.
Unity	Pacific	Wash. Ter.
Sidney	Venango	Pa.
Rinard's Mills	Monroe	Ohio.
Warren Grove	Jasper	Iowa.
Honey Creek	Pottawattamie	"
Dayton	Campbell	Ky.
Hadley	Mercer	Pa.
West Berlin	Worcester	Mass.
Orr's Island	Cumberland	Me.
Paris	Osage	Neb.
Dry Creek		"
Reno	Washoe	Nev.
Boylston	Henry	Iowa.
Hackberry	Floyd	"
Boutear	Washington	Mo.
Green Grove	Madison	Ala.
Fountain Bluff	Jackson	Ill.
Beacon	Ogle	"
Hazle Green	Shiawassee	Mich.
Canton	Lincoln	Dak. Ter.
Broadhead	Rock Castle	Ky.
North Vernon	Sussex	N. J.
Bowling's Mill	Logan	Ky.
Poor Valley	Hawkins	Tenn.
Mason & Dixon	Franklin	Pa.
Springfield	Lane	Oregon.
Rattlesnake	"	"
Dona Ana	Dona Ana	N. Mex. Ter.
Wenks	Adams	Pa.
Orangedale	St. Johns	Fla.
Walnut Bend	Calhoun	Miss.
Mill Creek	Volusia	Fla.
Rothville	Chariton	Mo.
Valto	Solano	Cal.
Troutsville	Botetourt	Va.
Brumfield	Jessamine	Ky.
Cesky's Station	Christian	"
Locust Spring	Greene	Tenn.
Botland	Nelson	Ky.
Grissom's Landing	Daviess	"
Pleasant Valley Mills	Fleming	"
Alcony	Miami	Ohio.
Harris Station	Limestone	Ala.
East Harpswell	Cumberland	Me.
Otisco Valley	Onondaga	N. Y.
Plemington	Columbus	N. C.
Bondyville	Benton	Ark.
Victory	Mason	Mich.
Spring Mills	Richland	Ohio.
Newton's Retreat	Tippecanoe	Ind.
Carter's Creek Station	Maury	Tenn.
Shackelford	Henderson	Texas.
Loyal Valley	Mason	"
Aiken	Bell	"
Mulloy's	Robertson	Tenn.
Thompson's Point	Benton	"
Woodland Mills	Obion	"
Simmon's Bluff	Wilson	"
Chatata	Bradley	"
Vine's Springs	Ripley	Ind.
Silver Lake	Grand Traverse	Mich.
Brookside	Osceola	"
Viona	Humboldt	Iowa.
Hall's Mill	Bartow	Ga.
Germantown	Richland	S. C.
Harrell	Decatur	Ga.
Green Vale	Franklin	Me.
Anderson	Pope	Minn.
Reno	"	"
Perch Lake	Blue Earth	"
Cedarville	Martin	"
Decoria	Blue Earth	"
Herzhorn	Renville	"
Norwegeon	Watonwan	"
Hawk Creek	Chippewa	"
Tabernacle	Tipton	Tenn.
Saidora	Mason	Ill.
Weehta	Cherokee	Iowa.
Xenia	Sarpy	Neb.
Purrissima	San Mateo	Cal.
Sunol	Napa	"
New Pleasant Grove	Huntington	Pa.
Alaska	Union	Iowa.
Naughrightville	Morris	N. J.
Red Hill	Cherokee Nation	Ark.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Baryson	Jefferson	Ark.
Ione	Iowa	Iowa.
Nobleboro	Lincoln	Me.
Terry	Carroll	Tenn.
Alvira	Union	Pa.
Palo Alto	Chickasaw	Miss.
Brick Church	Giles	Tenn.
Bluff	Sauk	Wis.
Millwood	Kosciusko	Ind.
Milton	Rutherford	Tenn.
Hickory Plains	Prairie	Ark.
Vernon	Madison	Miss.
Providence	Carroll	"
Pleasant Mount	Panola	"
Pleasant Valley	Pawnee	Neb.
St. Maurice	Winn	La.
Hampton	Edgefield	S. C.
Williamsburgh	Iredell	N. C.
Alexandriana	Mecklenburgh	"
Bell's Landing	Monroe	Ala.
Valley Falls	Spartanburg	S. C.
Bushville	Barbour	Ala.
Fort Buffington	Cherokee	Ga.
Jones' Spring	Berkley	W. Va.
Umpqua City	Douglas	Oregon.
Keysburg	Logan	Ky.
Silver Creek	Cedar	Mo.
Byrne	Putnam	Tenn.
Poplar Neck	Nelson	Ky.
Dry Fork	Barren	"
Flag Pond	Washington	Tenn.
Carrollton Station	Montgomery	Ohio.
War Creek	Hancock	Tenn.
Pine Bluff	Pulaski	Mo.
Prestonville	Carroll	Ky.
Pineville	Marengo	Ala.
Hath	Franklin	Ind.
Estell Flat	Carter	Ky.
Warsaw	Franklin	La.
Cane Ridge	Claiborne	"
Reed's Creek	Lawrence	Ark.
Porter's X Roads	Porter	Ind.
Bellefonte	Pulaski	Mo.
Bernard Station	Wharton	Texas.
Grand Chain	Pulaski	Ill.
Forks of Elkhorn	Franklin	Ky.
Warrenton Springs	Fauquier	Va.
Stoker	Davis	Utah Ter.
Taney	Washington	Ark.
Bayou Bœuf	St. Landry	La.
Danielsville	Dickson	Tenn.
Berlin	Marshall	"
Robinson's Mills	Tarrant	Texas.
Jenny Lind	Sebastian	Ark.
Holly Hill	Charleston	S. C.
Warrenton	Marshall	Ala.
Manack	Lowndes	"
Cherry Grove	Gwinnett	Ga.
Spring Hill Academy	Henry	Penn.
Wood's X Roads	Gloucester	Va.
Alto Vista	Russell	
Van Dyke	Des Moines	Iowa.
Hall's Hill	Rutherford	Tenn.
North Bend	Stark	Ind.
Pond	Geauga	Ohio
Jones' Hill	Woodruff	Ark.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Peacevale	Cattaraugus	N. Y.	New Albion.
San Jose	San Miguel	N. Mex. Ter.	Las Vegas.
Porter's X Roads	Porter	Ind	Valparaiso.
Abbeyville	Medina	Ohio	Medina.
Crystal Lake	Placer	Cal	Dutch Flat.
Prairie Home	Montgomery	Texas	Montgomery.
Richardson's Land'g.	Tipton	Tenn.	Memphis.
Rip Shin	Carter	"	Doe River Cove.
Santa Ynes	Santa Barbara	Cal	Santa Barbara.
Sherwood's Mills	Mason	Wash'n Ter.	Oakland.
Dale City	Laramie	Dak. Ter.	Fort Sanders.
Elk Spring	Warren	Ky	Bowling Green.
Morelen	Prairie	Ark	Hickory Plains.
Isleta	El Paso	Texas	El Paso.
Sebastopol	Trinity	"	Sumpter.
Etna	Polk	Oregon	Rickreall.
Umpqua City	Douglas	"	Gardiner.
Hartland	Huron	Ohio	Clarksfield.
Gladeville	Preston	W. Va.	Barracksville.
Tobinsport	Perry	Ind	Cloverport, Ky.
Carneros	Napa	Cal	Napa City.
Kamitchis	Mason	Wash'n Ter.	Olympia.
Fleecedale	Allegheny	Pa	Broadhead.
Prewitt's Tan Yard	Anderson	Texas	Palestine.
Lunonburgh	Izard	Ark	Batesville.
Elm Tree	Boone	Mo	Sturgeon.
Shook's Bluff	Cherokee	Texas	Crockett.
Petra	Saline	Mo	Marshall.
Warrenville	Laclede	"	Lebanon.
Nogallis Prairie	Trinity	Texas	Sumptor.
Jenning's Gap	Augusta	Va	Staunton.
Meadow Creek	Grayson	"	Piper's Gap.
Garlandsville	Jasper	Miss	Paulding.
White Hall	Mecklenburg	N. C	Charlotte.
Sparta	Edgecomb	N. C	Tarborough.
Quallatown	Jackson	"	Waynesville.
Nahunto	Wayne	"	Weldon.
Marley's Mills	Randolph	"	Raleigh.
Mount Mourne	Iredell	"	Charlotte.
Kyle's Landing	Cumberland	"	Raleigh.
Leo	Stanley	"	Albemarle.
Mackey's Ferry	Washington	"	Plymouth.
Stevens' Mills	Union	"	Charlotte.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Hessville	Harrison	W. Va	Worthington.
Sherrard	Marshall	"	Wheeling.
White Plains	Calhoun	Ala	Jacksonville.
Mount Alvis	Blount	"	Somerville.
Maplesville	Bibb	"	Randolph.
Skipperville	Dale	"	Barnes' X Roads.
Sparta	Conecuh	"	Evergreen.
Sharpsville	Montgomery	"	Montgomery.
Pleasant Hill	Dallas	"	Selma.
Central Institute	Coosa	"	Wetumpka.
Harpersville	Shelby	"	Wilsonville.
Tunnel Hill	Pickens	S. C	Pickens C. H.
Oak Lawn	Greenville	"	Greenville C. H.
Cornwell Turnout	Chester	"	Columbia.
Manning	Clarendon	"	Sumter.
Town Creek	Gilmer	Ga	Cartersville.
Marion	Twiggs	"	Macon.
Lombardy	Columbia	"	Augusta.
Grooverville	Thomas	"	Thomasville.
Colaparchee	Monroe	"	Macon.
Secret Ravine	Placer	Cal	New Castle.
Willow Point	Humboldt	Nev	Unionville.
Cedar Valley	Polk	Wis	Huntington.
Star Furnace	Carter	Ky	Grayson.
Jefferson	Rutherford	Tenn	Murfreesboro.
Nine Mile	Bledsoe	"	Pikeville.
Thorn Mill	Granger	"	Rutledge.
Doe River Cove	Carter	"	Elizabethtown.
Fort Blount	Jackson	"	Gainesboro.
Moore's Rest	Anderson	"	Clinton.
Pleasant	Claiborne	"	Tazewell.
Ashport	Lauderdale	"	Ripley.
Bear Creek	Roane	"	Kingston.
Hilton's	Sullivan	"	Blountsville.
Palestine	Lewis	"	Newburgh.
Haymond	Franklin	Ind	Brookville.
Paw Paw	Miami	"	Peru.
Lewisburg	Cass	"	Logansport.
Waterloo	Fayette	"	Connersville.
Seward	Kosciusko	"	Warsaw.
Prosperity	Madison	"	Anderson.
Nine Mile	Allen	"	Fort Wayne.
Texas	Washington	"	Salem.
Dairy Grove	Jasper	Iowa	Newton.
Otterville	Buchanan	"	Independence.
Ewing	Hocking	Ohio	Logan.
Mulberry Grove	Jefferson	Ark	Pine Bluff.
Atchison's Point	Tarrant	Texas	Fort Worth.
Coal Mountain	Forsyth	Ga	Cumming.
Cobb Town	Tatnall	"	Reidsville.
Loganville	Walton	"	Monroe.
Pink Hill	Lenoir	N. C	Keenansville.
Cedar Hill	Spartanburg	S. C	Spartanburg C. H.
Pungo Creek	Beaufort	N. C	Washington, N. C.
Richardson's Creek	Union	"	Monroe.
Speedwell	Barnwell	S. C	Barnwell C. H.
East River	Mercer	W. Va	Frenchville.
Porter's Precinct	Albemarle	Va	Scottsville.
Victoria	Adair	Ky	Columbia.
Celsus	Kent	Mich	Nelson.
Alton Hill	Macon	Tenn	Lafayette.
Clan Alpine	Churchill	Nevada	Stillwater.
Offahoma	Leake	Miss	Carthage.
Garden Plain	Whitesides	Ill	Morrison.
Lineville	Panola	Texas	Carthage.
Nash's Foundry	Marion	"	Jefferson.
Fayette	San Pete	Utah	Gunnison.
Tracy City	Marion	Tenn	Cowan.
Statesville	Wilson	Tenn	Lebanon.
Fall Leaf	Leavenworth	Kas	Lawrence.
Orange Hill	Washington	Fla	Marianna.
Corn Hill	Williamson	Texas	Georgetown.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Chalfant	Champaign	Ohio	Cable.
Blackford	Hancock	Ky	Pellville.
Cedarville	Washington	Iowa	Lexington.
Everett	Middlesex	Mass	South Malden.
Beer Lick	Saginaw	Mich	Birch Run.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each.* All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

2. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

3. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 2.)

4. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &C., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Philadelphia and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Chicago, Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 22d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana,* the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inagua, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cnagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of June, 1868.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
Halifax	U. S.	1	Halifax, Bermuda, &c.
Hamburg	U. S.	2	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	3	Europe via Liverpool.
Mexican	U. S.	3	Havana and Mexico.
Bremen	U. S.	4	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	4	Havana and West Indies.
Inman	U. S.	6	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	9	Havana.
Hamburg	U. S.	9	Europe via S'thn & Brem.
Aspinwall	U. S.	9	S. Pac. and C. America.
Cunard	U. S.	10	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	11	Europe via Southampton.
Havana	U. S.	11	Havana and West Indies.
French	France	13	French mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	13	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	13	Havana.
Halifax	U. S.	15	Halifax, Bermuda, &c.
Aspinwall	U. S.	10	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg	U. S.	16	Europe via Southampton.
Cunard	U. S.	17	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	18	Europe via Southampton.
Havana	U. S.	18	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	20	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	23	Europe via Southampton.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Rio de Janeiro & W. I.
Mexican	U. S.	23	Havana and Mexico.
Aspinwall	U. S.	24	S. Pacific & C. America.
Cunard	U. S.	24	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	25	Havana.
Bremen	U. S.	25	Europe via Southampton.
French	France	27	French mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	27	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	27	Havana.
Halifax	U. S.	29	Halifax & Bermuda.
Hamburg	U. S.	30	Europe via Southampton.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	10th	57	17th
do.	Southampton	3d	61	23d
Brazil	do.	9th	26	4th
Ceylon	Marseilles	5th and 19th	24	1st and 17th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	30	6th and 23d
China	Marseilles	5th and 19th	40	1st and 17th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	47	6th and 23d
Hong Kong	Marseilles	5th and 19th	40	1st and 17th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	45	6th and 23d
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	5th and 19th	43	1st and 17th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	46	6th and 23d

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from publishers) intended to go by mail westward from the western boundary of Kansas, or eastward from the eastern boundary of California, must be prepaid by stamps at *letter postage rates. Sec. 259, P. O. Laws, Edition of* 1866.]

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over four oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 4 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 6 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be banded to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotah, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail..........5:00 A. M..4:00 P. M.
" " [Way]..........5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail.......... 5:00 A. M.
" ....1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South.......... 7:00 A. M.
" [Way].......... 4:30 P. M.
" .... 6:00 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]..........10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 11th, 21st ea. month, 10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.......... 3:00 P. M.
Erie Mail..........5:00 A. M..4:00 P. M.
" [Way]..........5:00 A. M..3:30 P. M.
Frehold and Keyport.......... 2:00 P. M.
Long Island.......... 5:00 A. M.
" .... 2:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 6:15, 8 A. M.; 4, 11:30 P. M. [Way] 11 A. M.; 7:45 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 5:30 A. M.; 6, 11:30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 5:45 A. M.; 0, 10:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 8:30, 12:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 7:30 A. M.; 1, 4, 10:30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

Recipe for making STAMPING INK—The best and cheapest in use; does not dry up or gum the stamp; *costs only 13 cents a pint.* Any one can easily make it. Recipe sent, post-paid, for 55 cents.

jun68-1t*] F. P. PARSONS, P. M., Enfield, Conn.

TO POSTMASTERS.

WANTED—A situation as Clerk or Assistant in a post office, by a young, single man, who has had several years' experience. Good reference given if required. Address

jun 68-1t*] H. W. S., box 255, Harrisburg, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO POSTMASTERS, NEWSDEALERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

The National News Company,

Nos. 21 and 23 ANN STREET, New York,

will forward Newspapers, Periodicals, Books and Stationery to all parts of the country on more liberal terms than has ever before been done, and guarantee perfect satisfaction to all our customers. We have a large capital, and our facilities for supplying the largest wholesale as well as the smallest retail dealers early, prompt, and at the very lowest rates, cannot be surpassed. Our present large trade and the heavy capital at our command are the best guarantees of success and stability. Dealers will find it greatly to their interest to send us their orders.

GEO. L. TYSON, President.
STEPHEN FARRELLY, Treasurer.
THOS. W. TIMPSON, Superintendent.

PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

1868. THE NEW POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY, with Additions and Corrections to the 29th April, 1868, is now ready for delivery. Price $3 in muslin; $2.25 paper covers. Postage free. Address

J. DISTURNELL,
Cooper Institute,
New York.

TO POSTMASTERS. COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets..........$1.50
For fifteen sheets.......... 2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts, $4 per 1,000 Receipts. Address

WILLIAM TRYON, Box 110,
Vineland, N. J.

QUINBY'S Improved Letter Delivery-Case FOR POST OFFICES OF ALL CLASSES.

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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JUNE, 1868.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	14	18	20	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	10	14	16	16
Adrianople—see Turkey.						
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h20
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 0	c14	c16	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Altona—see German States.						
Amsterdam—see Holland.						
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	8	4	....	....
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do (Br. Colonies) via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	8	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Basel, or *Basle*—see Switzerland.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	43	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Beyrout—see Turkey.						
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Boulogne—see France.						
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	g	g	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brest—see France.						
Brunswick—see German States.						
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Caiffa—see Turkey.						
Calais—see France.						
Calcutta—see East Indies.						
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Candia—see Turkey.						
Canea—see Turkey.						
Canton—see China.						
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Cavallo—see Turkey.						
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	....
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	a22	b 6	14	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Copenhagen—see Denmark.						
Cork—see Ireland.						
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Dardanelles—see Turkey.						
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng. (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	13	13	h 8
Dresden—see Saxony.						
Dublin—see Ireland.						
Durazzo—see Turkey.						
East Indies, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	20	18
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Edinburgh—see Scotland.						
Egypt, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h20
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d18
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 8	c14	c16	d16
England	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Florence—see Tuscany.						
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	...	*15l	4l	8l	3l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gallipoli—see Turkey.						
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Geneva—see Switzerland,						
Genoa—see Sardinian States.						
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Giurgeno, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Great Britain	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Greytown	....	34	6	10	....	....
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Hanover—see German States.						
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	10	10
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ineboli—see Turkey.						
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland	....	*12l	2	8	8	8
Jaffa—see Turkey.						
Jamaica—see West Indies.						
Janina—see Turkey.						
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	g	g	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	g	g	....
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	18	10
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Konigsberg—see Prussia.						
Kustendji—see Turkey.						
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	18	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	18
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Larnica—see Turkey.						
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lusanne—see Switzerland.						
Latakia—see Turkey.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	10
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
London—see England.						
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	14	16
do do do via Messina	22	44	8	14	18	10
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Melbourne—see Australia.						
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 0	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	....	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
do Am. Packet 22d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	..	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	14	18
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	18	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	10
do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*0	2	k 4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 0	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	...	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	g	g	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	g	g	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	0	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do via British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	....	....	....
do do Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island	....	*10	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12l
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	h12l
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Rustchuck—see Turkey.						
Salonica,—see Turkey.						
Samsoun—see Turkey.						
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	6l	0l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland	....	*12l	2	0	8	8
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Seres—see Turkey.						
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 0	14	10	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	16	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do direct	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	14	18
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Stettin—see Prussia.						
Stockholm—see Sweden.						
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sulina—see Turkey.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 0	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	18	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	10
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	8	10	....	....
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	8	8	....	....
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	18
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales	....	*12	2	6	8	8
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	....
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent to British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ... 4c.

Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.			5c.
"	" 2 oz. "	" 3 oz.,	7c.
"	" 3 oz. "	" 4 oz.,	8c.
"	" 4 oz. "	" 5 oz.,	11c.
"	" 5 oz. "	" 6 oz.,	13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents per 15 *grammes* (*half ounce.*)

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter (*insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VIII., NO. 10. NEW YORK, JULY, 1868. WHOLE NO. 94.

The Postal Convention with Great Britain.

The existing Postal Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed on June 18, 1867, and which went into effect on January 1st, of the present year, contains a provision that it may be terminated by either party on a notice of one year. On the 13th of December, 1867, the Duke of Montrose, Postmaster General of the United Kingdom, notified the Postmaster General of the United States of his intention to avail himself of the power thus conferred by terminating the Convention on the 31st of December, 1868, stating that such a step "had been rendered necessary by difficulties that have arisen in carrying some of its stipulations into effect, and by objections which have presented themselves to some of its details when reduced to practice." These difficulties and objections were not stated in detail, to which fact Postmaster General Randall alluded in his reply of January 4th, requesting their specification. The Duke of Montrose, in his answer of January 24th, declined to do this on the ground that discussion at that time would "have the effect of embarrassing any negotiators who might hereafter be appointed to arrange and settle the details of a new convention," and proposed the appointment of Mr. Anthony Trollope, formerly one of the principal officers of the British Post Office Department, as a plenipotentiary, empowered to settle by negotiation the terms of a new Convention. In April last, Mr. Trollope arrived in Washington, and presented to Postmaster General Randall a memorandum, setting forth the reasons of the British office for closing the present Convention, and the propositions he had been directed to make for a new one. Our limited space prevents the publication of this lengthy memorandum; but we give below the reply of Postmaster General Randall, which mentions each of the points referred to by Mr. Trollope. The entire correspondence has been communicated to the Senate by the President in his message of June 8th, in response to a Senate resolution of May 26th, calling for the same:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 23, 1868.

SIR—Referring to our interview of the 18th inst. on the propositions which you submitted, under date of the 26th ultimo, on behalf of the British Government, as a basis of a new Postal Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States, I have the honor to present herein the views of this department on each of the modifications of the existing Convention proposed for its consideration.

But before considering the several propositions suggested as the basis of a new Convention, it is proper to notice the reasons which you inform me induced the British Post Office to give the notification to terminate the existing Postal Convention at the close of the present year.

With regard to the objections stated to the practical operation of the present Convention, "that no tender was received in accordance with the terms sanctioned by that Convention for taking the mails from the United Kingdom every Saturday from Liverpool and Sunday from Queenstown;" and "that none was received by the United States for the mail from New York on Wednesdays;" "that the Cunard boats hitherto running on those days, and still running on those days, are not running on terms contemplated by the Convention;" and that "the Post Office of the United States has, as an act of favor, consented to send mails by them, though not in conformity with the terms of the Convention," it is proper to observe that the circumstance of no tenders having been received by either office for the conveyance of the mails on particular sailing days, or between certain designated ports, is not properly chargeable as a defect of the Convention, which fully empowers either office to make its own arrangements without restriction, either as respects the routes of transmission or the rate of compensation to be allowed for the sea service; and with reference to the statement that the Cunard boats are now performing service "not in conformity with the terms of the Convention," I have to observe that the consent of this department to send the mails by those boats on the same terms and conditions as the other lines, whose tenders for service from this side had been regularly accepted, is not to be regarded as an act of favor, as this department simply agreed to deal directly with that line, for the service which it performed, the same as with the other lines which had tendered proposals and been regularly accepted for the mail service.

The 2d article of the present Convention, which was originally proposed by the British Post Office in Mr. J. Tilley's letter of the 23d October, 1866, and accepted by this office without modification, in the very terms as proposed, was wisely intended to give, and was mutually understood as giving, to each office *the exclusive control of its own arrangements* for the dispatch of mails to the other, without any restriction, except that the vessels employed are to be "well-appointed ships, sailing on stated days."

The principle of leaving each office free to make its own arrangements for the conveyance of the mails which it dispatches, adopted in this article, is not only equitable and just as between the two offices, but adapted in all respects to the rapidly increasing means of steamship communication across the Atlantic. It will enable each office, by inviting competition, from year to year, from the rival lines, not only to secure the best attainable mail service, but on the most favorable terms. The same principle has been adopted in each of the Postal Conventions recently concluded between the United States and countries on the continent of Europe; and to return to the old system of special contracts, or subsidies for a term of years with particular lines of steamers to the exclusion of other lines equally efficient for mail purposes, and anxious to compete for the mails, would certainly be a retrograde movement unproductive of any beneficial result, either to the mail service or to the people of the two countries.

That the British Post Office was in entire accord with this department at the time of negotiating the present Convention with regard to the propriety and practicability of adopting this principle, and the advantages to result therefrom in increased frequency of mail service and reduced cost of sea transportation, appears from the following extracts which I quote from Mr. F. Hill's letter of 22d June, 1866, addressed to the Right Hon. E. Hammond, &c., &c., Foreign Office, published by order of the House of Commons of the 11th March, 1867, with other correspondence on the subject of the postal service on the Atlantic:

> The Postmaster General does not propose to enter into a new contract for the continuance of a mail service like that now existing between this country and North America, as he is of opinion that without any such contract the numerous steamships now plying afford the means of maintaining a rapid and frequent postal communication with the United States. In his lordship's opinion arrangements may advantageously be made with the owners of well-appointed ships leaving this country on stated days, weekly, for the conveyance of mails to New York, in consideration of a payment equal to the whole sea postage, if the voyage be performed within a certain time and equal to a smaller sum, according to a fixed scale, where that time is exceeded. A similar course might be pursued by the United States Post Office with regard to the dispatch of mails to this country; and it seems probable, looking at the great commercial intercourse between the two countries, that after a time, under such a plan, a daily mail might be established in each direction.
>
> Under this arrangement all necessity for the Post Office of one country to send to that of the other instructions respecting the transmission of its mails, a necessity giving rise to much trouble, would be avoided. As respects the outward mails, each office would have the sole direction.
>
> Each office thus undertaking to provide the means for the dispatch of the outward mails, the Postmaster General would propose that the dispatching office should retain all the postage charged on the international correspondence, and that the office to which the mails are sent should make no charge on the delivery of such correspondence.

In regard to the other circumstances mentioned in your memorandum of the 26th ultimo as an objection to the existing Convention, viz.: that under the operation of the provision in the second article, "that each office shall make its own terms with the owners of vessels," this department is paying for the current year only fifteen cents per ounce for the ocean transportation of letter mails, while the British office is paying for the very same service (the ships employed for each office being the same) twenty-four cents per ounce, I have to remark that this difference in the cost of the sea service employed by the two offices resulted from the different mode of inviting tenders adopted on each side, the British office agreeing in advance to allow the full amount of sea postage as compensation for the service, while this department invited competition, not only in respect to speed and other requisites, but also in regard to the rate of compensation to be paid.

It is reasonable to suppose that if the invitation for tenders issued by the British office had not fixed the rate of compensation to be paid, that equally favorable tenders for sea transportation would have been made to that office; and it is not doubted that under the operation of free competition on each side the cost of the trans-Atlantic service, by first-class steamers of approved speed, can be lessened from year to year, enabling the respective Governments to further reduce the rate of international letter postage in the interest of the people of both countries, an object, the accomplishment of which is earnestly desired by this department; for ~~in the same proportion as the~~ cost of the sea transportation is reduced it will be practicable to reduce postage rates without loss to the postal revenues of either country. No good reason is known to this department why the Atlantic service cannot be just as efficiently performed as at present, if open to free competition, at a charge of two cents per single letter rate (which would be a sufficiently remunerative charge for the service the steamers are required to render), and would justify the establishment of an international charge for letters of six cents (3d.) per single rate, of which two cents would be the sea postage and two cents the inland charge in each country. In our recent interview I informed you of the desire of this department to provide for a gradual reduction of the rate of international letter postage in the proposed new Convention, and to express the hope that the British Post Office will agree to reduce the letter rate of postage to ten cents on and after the 1st of January, 1869, with a provision for further reductions proportioned to the reductions that shall be effected from year to year in the cost of ocean transportation.

With regard to the objection made to the power given in article 3 of the present Convention to each country to reduce the international letter rate, without the consent of the other country, I have to state that this department does not object to fixing definitely, in the proposed new Convention, the agreed rate of international letter postage. The stipulation in the same article requiring the weight to be counted in the United States by grams, is in accordance with the provisions of recent laws legalizing the use of the weights of the metric system in the United States, and requiring the Postmaster General to introduce the same in all post offices exchanging mails with foreign countries. There is, therefore, a propriety in retaining the same stipulation in the new Convention.

I entirely agree with your suggestion that the fine imposed on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters should be the same in amount, as nearly as may be, in each country, and that the 4th article should be modified accordingly. I would suggest that the present fine of five cents, levied in the United States, be retained, and that the fine to be collected in the United Kingdom be fixed either at 2*d.* or 3*d.* as the British office shall elect, which would be a sufficient amount to compensate the receiving offices for the trouble and expense of collections.

I have to state in explanation of the 5th regulation, prescribed in article 5 of the present Convention, that its object was to guard against any infringement of the United States revenue laws; but that in practice, not a single instance has yet been reported to this department in which custom duties have been collected on any postal packet received in the mails from the United Kingdom. It is important, however, that the same regulation should be retained in the new Convention.

In reply to the several proposals which you have submitted as the basis of a new Convention, I have to inform you—

1. That this department cheerfully assents to the proposition that the mails be dispatched from Liverpool via Queenstown to New York, and from New York via Queenstown to Liverpool, three times in each week; the days of departure to be Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Liverpool and New York respectively, if satisfactory steamers of approved speed and rate of compensation are tendered for the proposed additional weekly trips between those ports. There is at present a regular semi-weekly mail communication between those ports; and this department will gladly avail itself of the earliest opportunity to increase the frequency of the trips to tri-weekly, or even to daily service, between those ports. I cannot, however, assent to the proposition that a more frequent service than tri-weekly between those ports would not be efficient for good purpose; for, assuming that the steamships employed are of equal or average speed, a daily mail would certainly be preferable to a tri-weekly. This department is prepared to contract, at once, under the provisions of the present Convention, for an additional weekly service from New York to Liverpool via Queenstown by well-appointed steamers of approved speed, upon the same conditions and at the same rates of compensation allowed to the other steamers employed in transporting the mails to the United Kingdom.

2. The laws of the United States limit the term of all contracts made by the Postmaster General for carrying the mails on the sea to a period of two years, and provide that the compensation to be allowed to any steamship sailing under a foreign flag shall not exceed the sea postages on the mails transported. Hence it is not practicable for this department to contract for ocean service for a longer term than two years, or at a fixed sum estimated in advance as the probable amount of the sea postage on the correspondence to be conveyed. If, therefore, the proposition of the British office is, as I understand it to be, that the two offices shall contract jointly for a term of not less than three years, or separately in contracts containing the same provisions, with the owners of steamers of the Cunard and Inman lines (the third weekly service to be maintained by steamers of those lines not now under contract for the conveyance of the mails), for a regular [illegible] weekly mail between New York, Queenstown, [illegible] Liverpool, restricting the regular mail excha[illegible] between the two countries for that period to [illegible] mail services a week from each side, and betw[illegible] those ports only, I am constrained to say that [illegible] an arrangement is for many obvious reason[illegible] some of which were alluded to in our perso[illegible] interview, impracticable under existing laws, unnecessary as a measure to promote efficiency in the service, and inexpedient in the present and prospective abundant means of rapid and frequent postal communication between the United States and the United Kingdom. In the opinion of this department, the principle adopted in the recent Convention, that each office shall have the sole direction as respects the outward mails which it dispatches to the other, originally advocated by the British office, should be adhered to, as best adapted in all respects to promote the efficiency and cheapness of postal communications between the two countries.

3. As before explained, our law limits the maximum of compensation to be allowed to any steamship for the conveyance of mails by sea, in a foreign vessel, to the actual amount of the sea postage on the mails transported by such steamship; and, therefore, it is not practicable either to fix in advance an estimated sum to be derived from sea postage, as the amount of compensation to be allowed to the steamers, or to divide such estimated sum between the different lines of steamers employed in the service, in equal proportions, or "adjusted to the proportion of letters carried, and the value of the service rendered." I approve of your suggestion that contracts for mail service should fix the time to be allowed for the performance of the trips from each side, and provide suitable penalties for irregularities and delinquencies in the service.

4. There is no objection on the part of this department to uniting with the British office in providing such arrangements as are necessary for the proper sorting of the mails on board of the steamers, each department to bear its proper proportion of the expenses incident to such service.

5. The objections hereinbefore stated to the proposed plan of joint contracts for ocean mail service, apply equally to the making of separate contracts by each department with each of the same companies on precisely the same terms.

6. It is considered inexpedient by this department, in view of the frequent means of mail communication provided by the numerous lines of first-class steamers plying between the ports of the two countries, to limit the regular mail exchanges to three weekly lines only, plying between New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown, and treat all the correspondence forwarded by other lines of steamers as private ship mails.

7. The total postages collected on all matters conveyed by the international mails are, under the provisions of the present Convention, divided equally between the two offices, and there is no desire on the part of this department to change that provision. But the fines imposed on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters should be retained, as at present, by the collecting country; the object for which they are levied being to compensate the collecting office for the additional trouble and expense incident to the collection of unpaid postage. The fine really forms no part of the international postage charge.

I have, therefore, to propose for your consideration that, in lieu of the proposals submitted in your memorandum of the 26th ultimo, the provisions of the present Convention, with the following modifications, be continued in the new Convention to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1869:

1st. Modify article 3 by reducing the postage on a single international letter to ten cents in the United States or five pence in the United Kingdom; the existing contracts with this department for sea transportation at the rate of 15 cents per ounce for letter mails, justifying such a reduction of the postage. Also provide in same article for further reductions of the postage from year to year, as the cost of the sea transportation shall be reduced.

2d. Modify article 4 by fixing the amount of the fine to be collected in the United Kingdom on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters received from the United States, either at two pence or three pence, as the British office shall elect.

3d. Modify article 5 by stipulating that the total postage on international newspapers (including prices current) shall be two cents in the United States, and one penny in the United Kingdom, per four ounces; and that the total postage on international book-packets and patterns, or samples, shall be six cents in the United States, and three pence in the United Kingdom, per four ounces, or fraction thereof.

4th. The new Convention to be terminable at any time on a previous notice by either office of one year.

Inasmuch as there appears to be no difficulty in coming to an agreement on each of the propositions under consideration, except that in relation to the arrangements for the dispatch of mails between the two countries, I beg to express the hope that the British office will, on reconsideration, be willing to withdraw its objection to the provisions of the existing Convention on that subject.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE, ESQ., etc., etc., etc.,
Washington, D. C.

MAIL ROBBERY.—On June 12th, Mr. Fred. Depro, the efficient Special Agent of the Post Office Department, arrested the messenger of Weidershiem & Co., Claim Agents on Seventh street, near the Post Office, on the charge of opening and abstracting money from letters directed to the firm. The firm had reported numerous losses of money through the mail, and affidavits had been sent them by parties who had sent them money, and the case was taken in hand by Mr. Depro, who suspected the messenger, and, for the purpose of trapping him, placed two letters in the mail, one purporting to come from Ashley, Illinois, and the other from Fairfield, Michigan, containing $5 each—the notes being marked. The letters failed to be accounted for this morning and Mr. Depro took him in custody, and he made a full confession. One of the notes was found at Smith's barber shop, E street, and the other with Mr. Flesh, who keeps an eating saloon in the neighborhood. He was taken to police head-quarters, where he is held for a hearing. This is another case, which shows that parties outside of the Post Office may rob letters. In almost every robbery the charge is laid to the Department, and this case exonerates the Department, and will, probably, induce other parties who have had letters robbed to make more particular inquiries into the honesty of their employees before charging the robbery upon mail agents, clerks, etc.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO,
June, 1868.

There is a great deal of good in the human portion of animated nature, and we should be slow to find fault with the world, or with anything in it. Neither too credulous, or too distrustful, we should observe closely, weigh carefully, and decide judiciously upon all appeals to our benevolence, all assaults upon our patience, and all claims upon our forbearance. The too confiding are sometimes fearfully imposed upon, just because they fail to do this, and are too loth or too lazy to look for beams in any other eyes than their own—and when they find out they have been duped, they turn their backs forever after upon objects of really deserved, legitimate merits, and leave charity out in the cold. Every man has more or less philanthropy in his heart, but the fewest number cultivate it, or allow it to leave its nest for purposes of practical good—for where this attribute is nourished and diffused liberally, its possessor soon becomes, in the estimation of many, simply a machine to be plied for the convenience of certain men and certain measures, and he is expected to exert himself in behalf of a multitude of projects, of which he personally knows nothing, remotely or directly, and for countless individuals with whom he has no past, present or prospective acquaintance or sympathy. For his good deeds, the ever willing philanthropist has his heart-warming rewards; but my opinion is that too much is asked and expected of those who are disposed to be controlled by faith and charity in their intercourse with the world.

To assist in building churches, establishing Sunday schools, organizing temperance societies, founding asylums, laying out cemeteries, purchasing life memberships in foreign missions, and contributing generally to domestic charities, and, at the same time, perform all required domestic and social duties, is to be highly privileged—but when it comes to asking to assist in raising funds to buy Ireland, or to sign a petition for the removal of your postmaster, because he is too strict in the performance of his duty, in that he positively refuses to let Judge Bugg, Rev. Mr. Jorlday, Counsellor Roots, or Mr. O'Hush, of the *Weekly Wailer*, sit in his office, discussing scandal or something else, while he is opening and distributing his mails, or to examine the letters received for people within his delivery, particularly those addressed to certain ladies, with a view to learn the postmarks and their probable correspondents—Christian patience is attacked in a vulnerable part, and the soft answer which turneth away wrath is certainly not adapted to the occasion. It is no evidence that a man lacks any of the good qualities of a Christian and a gentleman, if he qualifies his refusal with a very little profanity—no more than you can charge a man with being impatient, who, absorbed in an interesting book on a railway car, remains perfectly imperturbed, until the forty-fifth invitation within an hour of newspaper, pop-corn, peanut and fruit venders, to purchase their wares, ignites his pent-up wrath, which, all ablaze, leaps out, and only then secures his peace. Now, the allusion to Bugg, Jorlday, Roots and O'Hush, is not intended to apply to any particular locality; these representative "sticks" are to be found everywhere. In the valleys and on the hills of the North, on the broad levels of the West, in the reconstructed South, wherever a negative postmaster is anxious to kill time, there will they be found also—and you can always tell them. Sometimes they wear glasses, and sometimes they do not—but the facial expression is everywhere and always the same. The soiled and careless garb, the ragged beard, the unkempt hair, the glazed and bulbous nethers, and the rusty foot-coverings, denote these men as clearly as if their names were badged across their brows. Now, when I say there is a great deal of good in humanity, I wish to be understood distinctly as excluding such characters. Philanthropy has no abiding place among such people. Faith would sicken, Hope would go to sleep, and Charity would freeze in such company. But are these good-for-nothings to be blamed more for lounging about post offices than the weak officials who grant them the privilege? The keeper of a dram shop is always blamed for harboring tipplers about his premises, keeping them from their families and their duties, and every conceivable curse is invoked on his head by indignant mothers, wives and sisters. Now, is it any more laudable for men to waste their time and neglect their business and families by lolling and loafing about post offices? 'Tis true, they do not have the opportunity of destroying *themselves* by the imbibition of poisonous liquids, but the time and place is used to disseminate poisonous slanders, and other pestilent stuff, which in effect is intended to morally destroy *others*, which is not as commendable and far, far more cowardly than working self-injury. Now, independent of the duty which a postmaster owes officially to the power which appointed him, the laws which govern him, and to the community of which he is a part, the higher obligations of a good neighbor and worthy citizen, should impel him to act in such a manner as not to give cause of trouble, fear, dissatisfaction, vexation, or pain to any one within his bailiwick. When this public trust is imposed upon him he should, by his actions, render himself worthy of it, and avoid everything that would or could in any way neutralize his usefulness, or compromise his private or public dignity and influence, and a decent respect for public opinion, and a proper conception of the responsibilities which attach to his office, should make him firm in his purpose to live up to the letter of his instructions as near as he can, even though Bugg should feel snubbed, Jorlday mortified, Roots angered, and O'Hush insulted, even though this distinguished quartette should shake the dust from their patched shoes as they go forth, condoling with each other over the loss of their old roost, and enter into a conspiracy to have him removed, and a more accommodating spirit put in his place. To these poor fellows the blow would be severe, and for a time they would be at their wits' end to know what to do with themselves; but after a while they would find use for the hours they used to waste, and then they would commend the functionary for "being cruel only to be kind."

I hope it does not evince a want of charity or philanthropy on my part to make war on these post office rings. Nor does it, I think, savor of impertinence, to picture to postmasters and their clerks, whether they work within walls or on wheels, the demoralization which must result from maintaining such cheap establishments. I have no right, of course, to break up these reunions, and those who countenance them may deny anybody else's right to interfere. That's nothing to me (although I imagine somebody has authority in the premises), nor have I any desire to call high official attention to them. I am only sketching for the benefit of Bugg, Jorlday & Co., and if some of your subscribers will call their attention to my efforts, I will, I think, have accomplished something.

I have no doubt some of the readers of THE MAIL, judging from the exordium, expect to find this letter nothing more nor less than a lecture on the cardinal virtues. If they are disappointed I regret it, but if they are faithful officials, they will pardon me for coating my censures with just enough moralizing to make them palatable, and they will appreciate the efforts of a disinterested elderly gentleman, whose sole desire is to make post offices what he thinks they ought to be. Some may object to my manner of putting it—but every one to his taste.

> "Tis with our judgment as our watches, none
> Go just alike, yet each believes his own."

MONS. TONSON.

DATE OF DEPARTURE
Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of July, 1868.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Cunard...	U. S....	1	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S....	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S....	2	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana ..	U. S....	2	Havana and West Indies.
Dales.....	U. S....	4	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	4	Havana.
Hamburg.	U. S....	7	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard...	U. S....	8	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S....	9	China, Jap., Australia, &c.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S....	9	Europe via S'thn & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	9	Havana and West Indies.
French...	France .	11	French mail via Brest.
Dales.....	U. S....	11	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	11	Havana.
Mexican..	U. S....	13	Havana and Mexico.
Halifax...	U. S....	13	Halifax, Bermuda, &c.
Hamburg.	U. S....	14	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard ..	U. S....	15	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S....	16	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	16	Havana & Nassau, N. P.
Aspinwall	U. S....	16	S. Pacific, C. America, &c.
Dales.....	U. S....	18	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	18	Havana.
Hamburg.	U. S....	21	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard...	U. S....	22	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S....	23	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	24	Havana.
Aspinwall	U. S....	24	S. Pacific, C. America, &c.
French...	France .	25	French mail via Brest.
Dales.....	U. S....	25	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	25	Havana.
Halifax...	U. S....	27	Halifax, Bermuda, &c.
Hamburg.	U. S....	28	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard...	U. S....	29	Europe via Liverpool.
N.G.Lloyd	U. S....	30	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	30	Havana.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT · UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1868.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866], and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **91**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
Washington, June 9, 1868.

SIR—The inclosed copy of a letter recently sent to the postmaster of your city contains the views of the Department as to the course to be pursued in rating and mailing *serial* publications. Many publishers are in the habit of sticking or pasting slips containing advertisements), after their publications have been printed, between the pages, in violation of the 41st standing regulation of the Department. The Postmaster General desires that this abuse should be corrected.

I am, respectfully, etc.,
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

JAMES GAYLER, ESQ., *Special Agent, and Editor United States Mail.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
Washington, June 9, 1868.

SIR—The Postmaster General has adopted the annexed regulations for the guidance of postmasters in collecting postage on all serial publications addressed to and intended for distribution among *bona fide* subscribers. On all such publications issued at regular stated periods the following rates of postage must be collected, viz:

On monthly publications, not exceeding four ounces in weight, a postage of three cents must be paid quarterly in advance, either at the mailing office or at the office of delivery; on copies exceeding four ounces in weight, and not exceeding eight ounces, a postage of six cents must be charged and collected, and in like proportion for any greater weight.

On publications issued only *once a quarter*, a postage of one cent for *each four ounces*, or fraction thereof, must be collected as above.

On weekly publications not exceeding four ounces in weight, a postage of five cents must be collected quarterly, in advance, and in like proportion for any greater weight.

Covers of flexible material and advertisements printed on paper, of the same size, and intended to form a part of the work, regularly bound up therewith, shall be rated with postage only as a part thereof, according to weight.

Under this ruling, Appleton's weekly series of Dickens' Works, Sheldon & Co.'s Illustrated Magazine—the "Galaxy"—(a monthly publication), the American edition of Dr. Wm. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and all similar weekly, monthly, or quarterly publications, when addressed to *bona fide subscribers*, may be mailed at the above rates.

In all future numbers the insertion of slips must be dispensed with, and all advertisements connected therewith must be printed on paper of the same size of the other pages.

Respectfully, etc.,
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 11, 1868.

SIR—You will please publish the following information in the next issue of the UNITED STATES MAIL, for the information of postmasters and the public.

I am, respectfully yours,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Chief Clerk.

J. GAYLER, ESQ., *Editor United States Mail, New York.*

REGISTRATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PANAMA, NEW GRENADA.

We are requested to state that a system of registration has been adopted for letters passing between New York and Panama, N. G.

The fee for such registration is fixed at *eight cents per letter*, in addition to the rate of ordinary postage chargeable to and from Panama.

[OFFICIAL.]

RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ANAM, BIRMA, CHINA, JAPAN, THE EAST INDIES, AND SIAM; VIA THE NORTH GERMAN UNION.

We are requested to state that correspondence can hereafter be forwarded via the North German Union Mails, from the United States to the above-named countries on *prepayment* of the following rates of postage, viz:

For letters via the North German Union, closed mail through England, 32 cents per each half ounce or under; and by North German mail direct to Bremen and Hamburg, 27 cents per each half ounce or fraction thereof

For registered letters, besides the above rates of ordinary postage, a registration fee of 17 cents per letter.

For newspapers via the German closed mail through England, 18 cents per each four ounces or under; and by the German mail direct to Bremen and Hamburg, 12 cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof.

For book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, by the North German, closed mail through England, 17 cents per each four ounces or under; and by the German mail direct to Bremen and Hamburg, 15 cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof. Such patterns or samples of merchandise, however, as are addressed to Anam, China (except Hong Kong), Japan, and places in the East Indies *not* in the British possessions or Siam, cannot be sent via Germany.

Mailing Registered Matter.

P. O. C——, N. Y., June 18, 1868.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—In the present (June) No. of the U. S. MAIL, on the second page, under the head of "Inexcusable Blundering," you seem to make it a blunder to send a registered package envelope in a through bag, from any but first-class offices. Is that in accordance with any instructions yet published in the U. S. MAIL, or elsewhere? please inform.

Question.—Is it improper to send registered package envelopes in through pouches? Should they be given to the route agents when the office sends a through pouch to the destination of such package envelope? If so, please inform where the instructions may be found, and oblige,

Yours, truly,
P. D. H——. *P. M.*

The Instructions to Route Agents and Railway P. O. Clerks, issued by the Department, July, 1867, provide as follows:

"Registered matter coming into their [route agents and railway P. O. clerks] hands, either *from postmasters on the line of their route*, * * * or that may come to them *in pouches for distribution*, * * * they will enter in their books of record of registered matter, *and in all cases receipt for the same.*"

The blank receipts for this purpose are supplied to postmasters on the line of railroads, and it is their duty to send their registered matter in a way-pouch (to be opened by the route agent or railway P. O. clerk), accompanied by one of these receipts, to be signed and returned. These receipts have been placed in use by the Department *since* the Registration Regulations were issued, and paragraph 6, page 2, of those Regulations, contains sufficient instruction for their use.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

Among the special provisions of the Post Office Laws and Regulations, which are not everywhere understood, and which elicit many queries, are those respecting newsdealer's packages. We are asked to explain fully how the postage is to be collected on such, and how to account for the postage thus collected, as there is no provision in any of the blanks for such account. First, premising that our remarks are based on the standard weight of four ounces or less (for over four ounces, the calculation is as readily made), the quarterly postage on a single number of a paper published weekly or oftener, is 5-13ths of a cent, on a monthly or semi-monthly, one cent each. Suppose, then, that one week a newsdealer's package consists of 20 weeklies, 10 semi-weeklies, 8 monthlies and 6 semi-monthlies, the postage would be, on the weeklies, 100-13ths of a cent, on the semi-weeklies, 50-13ths of a cent, on the monthlies, 8 cents, and on the semi-monthlies, 6 cents—total 25 7-13th cents; as a postmaster is not obliged to make or to lose the fractions of a cent, the proper charge would be 26 cents. But if the postmaster wishes to be very accommodating, he may give credit on the next payment for the fraction overcharged. Now suppose that next week the package contains 45 weeklies, 6 tri-weeklies, 12 monthlies and 8 semi-monthlies, the postage is—weeklies, 225-13ths of a cent, tri-weeklies, 30-13ths of a cent, monthlies, 12 cents, and semi-monthlies, 8 cents—total, 39 8-13th cents. Keep this account in a small, handy book, and, Second, at the end of the quarter, make an entry at the close of the Account of Papers Received, as follows: Received of John Doe, Newsdealer, — doll. — cents postage on packages for the quarter....... A postmaster wishes to know if he may register money-order funds *free* to another postmaster. Yes. Also, the postage on an occasional paper from a publisher should be prepaid at the mailing office, but if not so prepaid, should be collected at the office of delivery, at the rate of two cents for four ounces. We are also asked our opinion on the justice of requiring postmasters to receive mutilated currency, and then to pay the registry fee on the same to the Treasurer. Very many postmasters complain of this as unjust, but we do not think it so unjust as it appears. At large offices where a considerable quantity of such currency is received, the salary is ample to meet so small an expenditure. At small offices the quantity is very inconsiderable, and as it is received for stamps which are not paid for till the end of the quarter, a postmaster need not send to the Treasurer more than four times a year. But most postmasters at such offices could make some arrangement with postmasters at larger offices to take their currency from them. We knew of a postmaster of a country town who took all the mutilated currency from the neighboring postmasters whose offices were supplied through his. It is, however, not unlikely that some arrangement will be made whereby postmasters will be relieved from this payment.

A Swindler Caught.

Some time in May last, a large number of postmasters and other Government officials received through the mails copies of a circular purporting to be issued by the "Managing Committee" from the "Union Executive Rooms, Official Department, Washington, D. C.," calling upon them to contribute five dollars each for political purposes and to secure their retention in office. Of course the circular was bogus, and intended as a means of extracting money from the credulous; and the matter having been brought to the attention of the Post Office Department, Mr. Frederick Depro, Special Agent, was entrusted with the duty of detecting the author of the fraud. On the 6th ult. he arrested one Alanson H. Reed, a clerk in the Paymaster General's Office, in the act of taking the replies to the circular from the lock-box to which they were addressed. On the examination of the accused, two letters taken from his trunk, one postmarked Rochester, and the other West Walworth, N. Y., dated April 5th and 8th, respectively, and directed to him, were exhibited by Mr. Depro. The latter made oath charging Alanson H. Reed with having used the United States Post Office at Washington, D. C., in connection with other persons unknown to the United States Government at the present time, for the purpose of defrauding postmasters and others in different towns of various sums of money under false and fraudulent pretense. Mr. Reed pleaded not guilty to the charge. Justice Smith held the accused under $2,000 bail. The two letters discovered in the accused's trunk are signed "Reynolds." No dates are attached to either, except such as the postmark exhibits. Reynolds, in writing from Rochester, lays out the plan of forming the "managing committee," and says that he has consulted Rowley, one of the criminal lawyers in Rochester, who said that no one could be indicted for pursuing such a course, and if an arrest took place it might cause trouble for some time, but nothing could be done. He also, in his letter, states that he told Rowley that it was an enterprise hatched by his cousin and some politicians

Mr. Depro stated that about $25 had already been collected. The accused has been a clerk for some time past in the division of referred claims, Paymaster General's Office, is about 35 or 40 years of age, and appears to be quite an intelligent man. While he asserts his entire innocence of the matter, he nevertheless took from the lock-box the letter which led to his detection and opened it, and the letters found in his trunk plainly indicate that he is a party to what would undoubtedly have been an immense swindle, unless nipped in the bud by the warning of the press and the vigilance of the officers connected with the Post Office Department.

Purchase of Nickel-Copper Cents.

We print below a public notice issued by the Director of the United States Mint, which will be interesting to postmasters who are troubled with an over-supply of the nickel-copper cents:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
May 30, 1867.

With the double purpose of reducing the quantity of cents in circulation, and of obtaining a partial supply of nickel in convenient form, I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the nickel cents; paying the nominal value in three and five cents pieces. This will be commenced on the tenth day of June, under the following rules:

1. Persons sending or bringing the nickel cents, will receive a certificate of the weight thereof and the amount payable in three or five cents pieces, or both, as they may desire; and with their indorsement thereon, such certificates will be paid as soon as the coins are ready.

2. They must be careful not to send any but the kind mentioned; which are readily known by the color and size, and by the dates 1857 to 1864.

3. The pieces will be taken, not by count, but by avoirdupois or grocer's weight; no lot will be received under ten pounds; and no spoiled, illegible, or doubtful pieces will be taken.

4. The reasonable expenses of the transportation of the three cent pieces in sums of thirty dollars, and the five cent coins in sums of fifty dollars or upwards, to any point accessible by railroad or steamboat, will be paid by the Mint.

5. This arrangement will be revoked, as soon as it is found that the issue of three and five cents pieces is likely to become too large, or that the abatement of cents is sufficient.

The public may be assured that none of the cents herein mentioned have any special value. The sole object of this operation is to confer a public benefit.

HENRY R. LINDERMAN,
Director U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Stamped Envelopes Spoiled in Directing.—W. W. L., A——, Ill.—Stamped envelopes spoiled in directing may be redeemed, according to section 189, Regulations of 1866.

Stamps having the appearance of having been previously used.—D. B. S., D—— F——, W.—Letters bearing stamps that have been previously used, are designated as "held for postage," and should not be mailed, but be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Postmasters should be positive that a stamp has been previously used before holding a letter. Sec. 360, Reg. of 1866.

Sale of Single Stamped Envelopes.—I. H., G——, Ill.—Postmasters are not required to lose the fractions of a cent in selling small quantities of stamped envelopes, hence they may charge four cents for a single three cent envelope; the smallest number that can be sold at the regular price is five. Sec. 171, Reg. of 1866.

Obscene Matter.—C. G., A—— A——, Mich.—A postmaster has the right to detain mail matter which he knows to be obscene. If the party depositing it is known, the district attorney should be notified, but if not known, the obscene matter should be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, in a sealed package, marked SPECIAL, and at the same time a letter informing him that such a package has been sent. Sec. 39, Reg. of 1866.

Name of Subscriber on a Transient Paper.—H. T. L., N——, Iowa.—A paper bearing the name of the regular subscriber cannot be mailed to a friend at paper rates, unless the name of the subscriber is removed.

Unlawful Carrying of Mail Matter.—E. L. C., B——, Me.—It is unlawful for an Express to take letters from one place to another to mail as drop letters. Report all such cases to the Department. See sections 45 and 100, Regulations of 1866.

Route Agents Conveying Newspapers.—E. B. E., F—— S——, Ky.—There is a provision by which Route Agents are allowed, and it is made their duty to convey packages of newspapers out of the mails. See section 217, Regulations of 1866. Doubtless the case you mention comes under this section.

Fine on Unpaid Foreign Letters.—C. J. B., N——, Ill.—The fine on unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid foreign letters, is included in the charge made on the post-bill. You are wrong in collecting a fine in addition to this charge.

Mutilated Currency, &c.—W. B. R., R——, Mo.—Apply to the Third Assistant Postmaster General for a circular of instructions respecting mutilated currency. You can procure revenue stamps at a discount, of some of the National Banks in your State.

Advertising Letters.—J. M. D., M——, O.—At small offices, letters are to be advertised once a month by posting up manuscript lists. If you wish to be able to advise postmasters at small offices, we would recommend you to study carefully Chapter XXXV, Regulations of 1866.

Cents as Legal Tender.—A. H. D., N——B——, O.—One and two cent coins are a legal tender for any amount not exceeding four cents.

Liability of Postmasters for Subscription to Newspapers.—R. A. W., L——, Pa.—There is nothing in the postal laws which makes a postmaster liable for the subscription price of a paper not taken from his office, even though he neglect to notify the publisher of the fact.

Box Rents.—J. H., S——, Mo.—We refer you to Chapter XLII, Reg. of 1866.

Insufficiently Prepaid Letters.—J. A. F., H——, Mass.—A postmaster has no right to receive an insufficiently prepaid letter from a person who knows the prepayment is insufficient. See, in THE MAIL for July, 1867, letter of the First Assistant Postmaster General, on this subject.

Private Persons Carrying Letters.—A private person may carry a letter on a mail route as a matter of courtesy or friendship.

Right of a Wife to a Husband's Letter.—A wife has no right to her husband's letters, nor to withdraw letters mailed by him. But sometimes the right is implied, as where the husband has made no objections. Your other question we do not understand. We do not know how there can be a post office, and yet the route by which it is supplied be discontinued.

Credit for Overpayment to the Department.—J. G., Jr.—Credit yourself in your general account, with the amount overpaid; on the adjustment of that account by the Auditor, you will doubtless be allowed the credit.

Route by which Mail Matter is Sent.—P. M., G——, Iowa.—The regulations (section 87) require letters, and this includes mail matter generally, should be sent by the most expeditious route. If any postmaster sends to your office by a route requiring a longer time, report the case to the Appointment Office, Washington D. C.

Unclaimed Mail Matter.—G. P. E., G——, Ky.—Return letters, if not delivered, must be kept one month, and included in the next weekly or monthly return after the month has expired. Sec. 388, Reg. of 1866...... E. B. S., G—— R——, Pa.—After a postmaster has notified a publisher that a paper is not taken from the office, he has fulfilled his duty, and if the paper still continues to come to the office, it should be sold at the end of the quarter and the proceeds credited to the Department....... P. P. E., N—— F——, Mo.—Unclaimed photographs should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 390, Reg. of 1866.

Newspaper Supplements.—Several postmasters have sent us advertisements or handbills, which were folded in regular issues of newspapers, under the pretense that they are supplements. Such advertisements are not bona fide supplements, and the papers containing them are subject to letter postage. Sections 209 and 226, Reg. of 1866.

Forwarding Mail Matter.—C. G., G—— R——, Mich., and J. S. L., M——, N. Y.—All letters that have not been delivered can be forwarded without additional postage....... M. F. I., W——, Ill.—Unpaid foreign letters may be forwarded without the charges being paid at the forwarding office. The postmaster should enter the amount of the charges on his account of overcharges, and bill the letter as unpaid, to the office of delivery....... W. S. S., N—— E——, N. Y.—Neither regular nor transient newspapers can be forwarded free, the same as letters. A person wishing newspapers forwarded, should leave sufficient money with the forwarding postmaster to pay the postage. ......J. M. M., A——, Nev.—Foreign as well as domestic letters can be forwarded without additional postage.

Registration.—S. G. A., G——, Va.—The Department is not responsible for a lost registered letter. Sec. 456, Reg. of 1866.......H. S., R——, Ill.—In case of a rifled registered letter, report the facts to the Second Assistant P. M. General. Whether the sender or receiver must bear the loss is not for us to decide. It depends in many cases upon the agreement, express or implied, between the parties....... R. McK., St. F——, Mo.—The Return Registered Letter Bill should be filled up at the mailing office with the name of the office and date of mailing, to correspond with the registered bill....... C. M. M., C——, Vt.—A receipt should accompany registered letters to the Treasurer of the United States, as well as to other persons....... F. R., J——, Cal.—Transcripts of registered letters received and sent need not be sent with the quarterly returns. ......E. J. O., S—— C——, N. M.—Envelopes for return registered letter bills, except at offices of the first and second classes, must be furnished by the Postmaster.

Postage.—J. F., T——, Mich.—The postage on a small Sabbath-School paper, if issued weekly, is five cents a quarter; if issued less frequently, it may be charged one cent for each package of four ounces or less, or at the regular quarterly rates, according to section 202, Reg. of 1866....... J. W. K., L——, Ind.—The postage on sample newspapers should be prepaid at the mailing office, but if they arrive at the delivery office unpaid, postage should be collected on delivery. If refused, the papers should be sold at the end of the quarter, and the proceeds credited to the Department. There is no authority for returning them to the publishers..... T. S. G., F——, Ill.—Three different circulars, issued by one house or firm, may be sent at the rate of two cents, but not if issued by different houses or firms. But posters and circulars cannot be sent in one envelope, without subjecting the whole to letter postage.

COMMUNICATIONS.

OUT WEST, May, 1868.

Editor U. S. MAIL: I have been much interested in the "clatter" that has been made in your columns over the subject of "Newspaper Postage," and have had good hope that enough of our Solons at Washington read your paper to induce the little practical legislation that is necessary to solder what is certainly a pretty large hole in our postal skimmer. *Prepayment of all matter mailed* ought to be the inflexible rule, and its application to newspapers would, in my humble opinion, increase the revenues of the Department from that source "quite amazingly." My plan would be to have the postage payable as now, in money, but at the office of publication. At the close of each quarter I would have the publisher of each and every newspaper or magazine make out, under oath, on blanks furnished by the Department, a statement of the average number of papers mailed by him or from his office, the number of exchanges, and the number to subscribers, and upon this average assess his postage for the ensuing quarter. And I would further make it the duty of the postmaster, at the office where such statement is made, in case of reasonable doubt of the correctness of the statement, to ascertain, by examination of the publisher's books, or any other available means, the truthfulness of such statement, and if willful error is discovered, to collect double regular rates on all additions found, and on a repetition of the offense, exclude such newspaper or magazine from the mails for a time, to be regulated by the gravity of the offense.

You know, and I know, Mr. Editor, that newspaper men are as anxious as any one to make a good showing of their business—in fact, it is a necessity to them not to belittle their circulation, and the likelihood that they would make their statements too little is not to be compared with the amount of loss the Department sustains under the present regulations. It is a good time, too, to do this thing. The price of print paper is down now to a figure that will warrant publishers in paying postages, and maintaining present prices for their papers; while, if the matter is delayed, competition will soon bring the prices of newspapers down to their before-the-war standard, and the adoption of a new system would then compel them to re-advance their terms or send out their papers at a price they could not well afford.

I have a "lot" of things I would like to say through the THE MAIL, but at present content myself with suggesting that you "nail up" at the head of your "Replies to Correspondents," in good, round italics, the word that "Clothing, except to soldiers, sailors, and marines in service, can be sent *only* at letter rates," and that Handbills are not Supplements, even though they have "Bungtown *Express*—Extra" printed over them.

Only the other day, I charged up letter postage on some "dimity" that proved to have been mailed by the wife of a neighboring postmaster, and which act brought to me a polite letter, asking me where I found my authority—that they had "Laws and Regulations" at *their* office, but could find nothing that would sustain me in doing such naughtiness. I think I gave them references that were satisfactory.

Another P. M., near by, is of the opinion that unsealed letters are "circulars," and I have known him to send two pairs woolen stockings for *two cents!* I will dry up, and drop him a friendly line.

HEZ.

C——, GA., June 17, 1868.

Editor U. S. MAIL—As suggestions in relation to registration have been solicited, and as I have a case in point for consideration, I have concluded to make a suggestion. In keeping account of registered letters "sent" and "received," if there were a column for the original office and for the D. P. O., the books would show exactly where a letter came from and the route it came; whereas, now, when only the D. P. O. and its way-bill are named at the office of delivery, the postmaster cannot tell the original office by the books. I received a letter through a D. P. O., and had the receipt signed by the party, but when I went to return the receipt to the original office, I found that the postmaster had neglected to enter the office. This caused me to have to send this receipt back through the D. P. O. If I had noticed the blank in the receipt, I might have filled it from the marks on the letter, perhaps, but as I was not required to enter the original office, I did not make examination.

II. Under the return system, where a postmaster receives from one to two hundred letters at a time, if all were to be returned, if not delivered in ten days, it would be a troublesome task to write the date of receipt on each. Should there not be a stamp prepared for post offices thus, "Received June 17," so as to change the date each day? This would shorten the labor greatly. If such a stamp has been prepared I have failed to learn the fact.

Very respectfully,
T. M. C., P. M.

☞ We are compelled to omit a great variety of Miscellaneous Information in this number, owing to the pressure on our columns of matters of importance to postmasters and the business community generally.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

New Post Offices and Changes

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of June, 1868.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Van Wort	Juniata	Pa.
Baugor	Morgan	Ky.
Canoe	Winneshiek	Iowa.
Keeno	Ionia	Mich.
Platte	Benzie	"
Fox Borough	Queens	N. Y.
Zion	Henry	Mo.
Peculiar	Cass	"
Medora	Warren	Iowa.
Cass Station	Bartow	Ga.
Matthews	Montgomery	Ala.
Chippewa City	Chippewa	Minn.
Lake Linden	Houghton	Mich.
Half Way	Onondaga	N. Y.
Pittsville	Wicomico	Md.
Ceropo	Osceola	Mich.
Keewee	Oconee	S. C.
Palmer's Creek	Chippewa	Minn.
Jackson Station	Seneca	Ohio.
Colfax	Sullivan	Mo.
Farmington	Washington	Ark.
Hurricane Switch	Maury	Tenn.
Little Brazos	Robertson	Texas.
Cedarfield	Grayson	"
King's Creek	Champaign	Ohio.
Mount Pleasant	New Castle	Del.
Pond Valley	Howard	Iowa.
Shiloh Academy	Lamar	Texas.
Urbanna City	Monroe	Iowa.
Menardville	Menard	Texas.
Labette City	Labette	Kas.
Monument	Ellis	"
Junction	Lancaster	Pa.
Florence	Howard	Md.
Marble	Brown	Ind.
Sublimity	Laurel	Ky.
Southern	Marshall	Ala.
Skinner	Campbell	Ga.
Linder	Jasper	Ill.
Spencer	Clay	Iowa.
Norfolk	Madison	Neb.
Morgan	Lake	Col.
Brandonville	Schuylkill	Pa.
Benton	Saunders	Neb.
Big Hill	Labette	Kas.
Johnson	Macon	Mo.
Thornton Bluff	Baine	Ala.
Lake Lillian	Kandiyohi	Minn.
Raisin Centre	Lenawee	Mich.
Victoria	Coffee	Ala.
Hudgensville	Williamson	Ill.
Miquatay	San Diego	Cal.
Amadore	Sanilac	Mich.
Vincent	St. Clair	"
Birch Run Ville	Chester	Pa.
Empire	Wright	Iowa.
Wood's Mills	St. Francois	Mo.
Centreport	Berks	Pa.
Millbrook	Frederick	Va.
Wheeler	Forest	Pa.
Alden Lair	Essex	N. Y.
Lodgeton	Fulton	Ky.
Burns' Mills	Bedford	Pa.
McKnightstown	Adams	"
Hollandville	Kent	Del.
Irving	Monongalia	Minn.
Joliett	Schuylkill	Pa.
Farmville	Pitt	N. C.
China Grove	Williamsburgh	S. C.
Budd Town	Burlington	N. J.
Beck's Mills	Holmes	Ohio.
Laurel Run	Luzerne	Pa.
Robard's Station	Henderson	Ky.
Pleasant Plains	Sullivan	Tenn.
Claybrook	Madison	"
Broad Shoals	Polk	"
Wallbridge Grove	Humboldt	Iowa.
North Rumford	Oxford	Mo.
Bowling Brook	St. Genevieve	Mo.
Ulah	Henry	Ill.
Perkersville	Bates	Mo.
Rush River	Sibley	Minn.
Oak Springs	Anoka	"
North Woodstock	Grafton	N. H.
South Sandisfield	Berkshire	Mass.
Six Oaks	Olmstead	Minn.
Goulden Gate	Brown	"
Leedston	Stearns	"
Dover Centre	Olmstead	"
Evansville	Douglass	"
Struther's Station	Mahoning	Ohio.
Salt Creek	Perry	Ky.
Wickliffe Forge	Bath	"
Brighton Station	Lincoln	Tenn.
Brafford's Store	Knox	Ky.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Hazlewood	Ballard	Ky.
Wallonia	Trigg	"
Fort Jefferson	Ballard	"
Alverson	Ingham	Mich.
Rural Retreat	Coles	Ill.
Lawtonville	Beaufort	S. C.
Farmersville	Lowndes	Ala.
Colaparchee	Monroe	Ga.
Auburn	Grinnets	"
Milledgeville	Montgomery	N. C.
Astoria	Wright	Mo.
Midway	Wasatch	Utah.
Mount Judea	Newton	Ark.
Franklin Mills	Des Moines	Iowa.
Bonnots	Osage	Mo.
Cove	Polk	Ark.
Hedwig's Hill	Mason	Texas.
Hamburgh	Shenandoah	Va.
Saloma	Taylor	Ky.
Peak's Hill	Calhoun	Ala.
Long Prairie	Fayette	Texas.
Oatmeal	Burnet	"
Nahunta	Wayne	N. C.
Pantego	Beaufort	"
Sander's Hill	Montgomery	"
Ivy Log	Union	Ga.
Chattoogaville	Chatteega	Ga.
Democrat	Walker	Ala.
Ayres' Point	Washington	Ill.
Drapersville	Mecklenburg	Va.
McDowell	Barry	Mo.
Christiana	Williamson	Tenn.
Basin Spring	"	"
Mt. Pisgah	Overton	"
Fine Creek Mills	Powhattan	Va.
Teegardin	Pickaway	Ohio.
Manning	Clarendon	S. C.
Kansas	Groves	Ky.
Nine Mile	Allen	Ind.
Jacksonville	Bourbon	Ky.
Hedgesville	Berkeley	W. Va.
Ewing	Hocking	Ohio.
Turkey Creek	Madison	Mo.
Magnolia Springs	Jasper	Texas.
Ogden	New Madrid	Mo.
Port Sullivan	Milam	Texas.
Tukannon	Walla Walla	Wash. Ter.
Decepolis	Madison	Va.
Belvidere Corners	Lamoille	Vt.
Petra	Saline	Mo.
Mountain Creek	Warren	Tenn.
Prosperity	Madison	Ind.
Beasville	Harrison	W. Va.
Kettle Creek	Ocean	N. J.
Wood Valley	Pueblo	Col. Ter.
Pleasant Prairie	Muscatine	Iowa.
West Point	Bates	Mo.
Doe River Cove	Carter	Tenn.
Lowndes	Wayne	Mo.
Lone Oak	Bates	"
Fairpoint	Cooper	"
Wilton	Pike	Ark.
South Weber	Davis	Utah Ter.
Sheward	Marshall	W. Va.
Pleasant	Claiborne	Tenn.
Hiltons	Sullivan	"
Atlanticville	Suffolk	N. Y.
Tigerville	Terre Bonne	La.
Diamond Grove	Jasper	Mo.
White Bluff	Jefferson	Ark.
Gladesville	Preston	W. Va.
Fall Creek	Marion	Ind.
Nicholsonville	Cleveland	N. C.
Freemansville	Cherokee	Ga.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Elmwood	Tuscola	Mich	Ellington.
Big Springs	Lincoln	Neb	Omaha.
Mount Ophir	Mariposa	Cal	Mariposa.
Prollie	Tipton	Ind	Tipton.
Wright's Mills	Parke	"	Anapolis.
Morritt	Barry	Mich	Nashville.
Mount Sylvan	Smith	Texas	Tyler.
Estill's Station	Tarrant	"	Fort Worth.
Melrose	Nacogdoches	"	Nacogdoches.
Hedgesville	Berkley	W. Va	Martinsburg.
Thomastown	Leake	Miss	
West Berlin	St. Clair	Mich	Borville.
St. Mary's	"	"	Memphis.
Poplar Neck	Nelson	Ky	Bardstown.
Hampshire	Maury	Tenn	Columbia.
Hackberry	Roane	"	Loudon.
Westville	Chariton	Mo	Keytsville.
Bonanka	Osage	"	Osage City.
Alta Springs	Falls	Texas	Eutaw.
Borryville	Pettis	Mo	Rowletta.
Wykerstown	Sussex	N. J	Branchville.
Siegle	Will	Ill	Eagle Lake.
Troy Centre	Crawford	Pa	Townville.
Boston	Washington	Ark	Greenville.
Jamison	Orangeburg	S. C	Orangeburg C. H.
Prospect Hill	Caswell	N. C	Yanceyville.
Hickory Level	Carroll	Ga	Carrollton.
Middle River	Franklin	"	Carnesville.
Hawkinsville	Sussex	Va	Petersburg.
West Fork	Wirt	W. Va	Rathbone.
Pronchville	Mercer	"	Princeton.
Coyoko	Ellis	Kas	Wyandotte.
Henriotte	Richland	Wis	Woodstock.
Summerville	Harnett	N. C	Harnett C. H.
Walnut Springs	Scott	Tenn	Huntsville.
Ridge Post	Davidson	"	Nashville.
Bighland	Vermillion	Ind	Montezuma.
Tannery	Preston	W. Va	Willey.
Powelton	Richmond	N. C	Fayetteville.
Rotherwood	Carroll	Ga	Nownan.
Emmett	Paulding	Ohio	Paulding.
Simpson's Store	Washington	Pa	Finley.
Claypool	Kosciusko	Ind	Silver Lake.
Tucker's Pond	Edgefield	S. C	Augusta, Ga.
Old Mills	Washington	Mo	Rock Springs.
Caruthersville	Pemiscott	"	Gayoso.
Plain	Greenville	S. C	Greenville C. H.
McInnis' Bridge	Marion	"	Marion C. H.
Slabtown	Anderson	"	Williamstown.
Gum Swamp	Marion	"	Marion C. H.
Branch's Store	Duplin	N. C	Kenansville.
Mount Croghan	Chesterfield	S. C	Chesterfield.
Hilliardstown	Nash	N. C	Nashville.
Java Centre	Wyoming	N. Y	Java.
Derdsville	Mississippi	Mo	Charleston.
Belmont's Landing	"	"	"
Isabella	Ozark	"	Gainesville.
Ebenezer	Greene	"	Springfield.
Gilbert's Station	Lawrence	"	Mount Vernon.
Sumac	Bollinger	"	Marble Hill.
New Durham	La Porte	Ind	La Porte.
New Farmington	Jackson	"	Seymour.
Brown's Mills	Burlington	N. J	New Lisbon.
Crosson's Store	Randolph	Ark	Pocahontas.
Elmwood	Potter	Pa	Wallsville.
Junction Store	Botetourt	Va	Fincastle.
Morris Church	Campbell	"	Hat Creek.
Lisbon	Bedford	"	Thaxton's.
Rector's X Roads	Fauquier	"	Upperville.
Evans' Ranch	Lassen	Cal	Susanville.
Concord	Tippecanoe	Ind	Stockwell.
Collins River	Grundy	Tenn	McMinnville.
Shelby Creek	Pike	Ky	Piketon.
Ray	Macomb	Mich	Ray Centre.
Prairie Landing	Desha	Ark	White River.
Kirkland	Cabarras	N. C	Harris Depot.
Eastaboga	Talladega	Ala	Jacksonville.
Dripping Springs	Hays	Texas	Austin.
Flat Head	Missoula	Mont'a	Hell Gate.
Sugar Loaf	Boulder	Col. Ter	Boulder.
Fort Morgan	Weld	"	Julesburgh.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Hampton	Edgefield	S. C	Bath.
Blakeley	Luzerne	Pa	Olyphant.
West Shendakon	Ulster	N. Y	Dry Brook.
Craneville	Union	N. J	Crawford.
Sueed	Lee	Ga	Wooten.
Crane	Paulding	Ohio	Cecil.
Ponnersville	Monroe	Pa	Scioto.
Buck's Ranch	Plumas	Cal	Buckeye Ranch.
Hevana	Saginaw	Mich	Oakley.
Rowaytou	Fairfield	Conn	Five Mile River.
Aroostook	Aroostook	Me	Ashland.
Lake Lydia	Meeker	Minn	Crow River.
Greenwood	Mason	Mich	Colfax.
Wheatland	Ionia	"	Orleans.
Wheeler	Forest	Pa	Panther Rock.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, ~~Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales,~~ Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each*. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed: Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
2. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.
3. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 2.)
4. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the ~~nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover~~, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Leave New York.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due Yokohama.	Due Hong Kong.	Due Shanghae.
	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.
Colorado	May 9	May 31	June 2	June 25	July 4	July 2
N. York	June 9	July 1	July 3	July 26	Aug. 4	Aug. 2
Japan	July 9	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 26	Sept. 4	Sept. 3
China	Aug. 8	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 2	Oct. 1
G. Repub	Sept. 9	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 28	Nov. 5	Nov. 4
Japan	Oct. 9	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 28	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
					1869.	1869.
China	Nov. 9	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 29	Jan. 6	Jan. 5

HOMEWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave Shanghae.	Leave Hong Kong.	Leave Yokohama.	Due San Francisco.	Lea Fra	Due New York.
	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.
Colorado	July 17	July 15	July 25	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
G. Repub	Aug. 17	Aug. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 14
Japan	Sept. 17	Sept. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 16	Oct. 22	Nov. 13
China	Oct. 17	Oct. 15	Oct. 26	Nov. 18	Nov. 21	Dec. 13
						1869.
G. Repub	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Jan. 13
				1869.	1869.	
Japan	Dec. 17	Dec. 16	Dec. 27	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	Feb. 13
	1869.	1869.	1869.			
China	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Jan. 27	Feb. 20	Feb. 22	Mar. 16

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Philadelphia and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Chicago, *Portland* and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 22d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Provideneiales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oraba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Perto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Calebra,	Margarita,	St. Barthelomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galaute,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	19th	57	17th
do.	Southampton	3d	61	23d
Brazil	do.	9th	36	4th
Ceylon	Marseilles	5th and 19th	24	1st and 17th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	30	6th and 23d
China	Marseilles	5th and 19th	40	1st and 17th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	47	6th and 23d
Hong Kong	Marseilles	5th and 19th	40	1st and 17th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	45	6th and 23d
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	5th and 19th	42	1st and 17th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	40	6th and 23d

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
" " [Way]	5:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
East Mail		5:00 A. M.
"	1:30 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat]		4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way]	5:00 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
South		7:00 A. M.
" [Way]		4:30 P. M.
"		6:00 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]		10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]	7:00 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 11th, 21st ea. month,		10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown]	7:00 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.		3:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
" [Way]	5:00 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport		2:00 P. M.
Long Island		5:00 A. M.
"		2:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotah, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT NO. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $3; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail. If sent by mail, *Letter Postage* to be added. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
mh '67, tf.] 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO POSTMASTERS, NEWSDEALERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

The National News Company,

Nos. 21 and 23 ANN STREET, New York,

will forward Newspapers, Periodicals, Books and Stationery to all parts of the country on more liberal terms than has ever before been done, and guarantee perfect satisfaction to all our customers. We have a large capital, and our facilities for supplying the largest wholesale as well as the smallest retail dealers early, prompt, and at the very lowest rates, cannot be surpassed. Our present large trade and the heavy capital at our command are the best guarantees of success and stability. Dealers will find it greatly to their interest to send us their orders.

GEO. I. TYSON, President.
STEPHEN FARRELLY, Treasurer.
THOS. W. TIMPSON, Superintendent.

PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

TO POSTMASTERS. COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets $1.50
For fifteen sheets 2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts, $4 per 1,000 Receipts. Address
WILLIAM TRYON, Box 110,
Vineland, N. J.

QUINBY'S Improved Letter Delivery-Case FOR POST OFFICES OF ALL CLASSES.

THESE CASES (intended to facilitate the labor and save the time of the postmasters and delivery clerks) have now been in use for four years. The universal testimony of those using them is that it is *unequalled* by any other in use, *economizing both time and labor*. It is in use in very many offices, of different classes, in all of which it has come to be considered as *almost indispensable*. Its compactness renders the cost of its transportation very trifling.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, address
REUBEN QUINBY, Postmaster,
Sing Sing, N. Y.,
Or JNO. H. QUINBY, Princeton, Ill.

The National Post Office Account Book, FOR THE QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS, Newspaper and Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
~~Nos. 111 and 113 William street~~, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple and economical to every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now to extensive use to every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1,	containing 64 pages	price	$3 00
No. 2,	" 108 "	"	5 00
No. 3,	" 204 "	"	8 00
No. 4,	" 276 "	"	8 50
No. 5,	" 376 "	"	12 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

POST ROUTE MAPS.

THE OFFICIAL POST ROUTE MAPS

As published by States or groups of States, are on sale to the General Public. Those now issued are:

Map of the States of NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and parts of New York and Maine, in two sheets.

Map of the State of NEW YORK, and parts of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and adjacent portions of the Dominion of Canada, in four sheets.

PRICE OF THESE MAPS, *in sheets*.

That of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, etc. $3 00
That of New York, etc. 4 00

Maps backed and mounted on rollers, or in book form, at a suitable advanced price.

These Maps may be procured, at the above prices, from

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
P. O. Department, Washington, D. C.

Or, from the Sale Agents in

NEW YORK, N. Y., D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington street.

PORTLAND, Maine, Bailey & Noyes, Exchange street.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth street.

A Map (in one sheet) of the State of MAINE, and contiguous territory, and another (in four sheets) of the States of PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND (and DISTRICT of COLUMBIA), will soon be issued.

☞ Postmasters procuring and forwarding cash orders for these maps, will be allowed 20 per cent. commission on the sales.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, delivered by mail at the following rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5.

☞ Send for a circular.

1868. THE NEW POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY, with Additions and Corrections to the 20th April, 1868, is now ready for delivery. Price $3 in muslin; $2.25 paper covers. Postage free. Address
J. DISTURNELL,
Cooper Institute,
New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JULY, 1868.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples. Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	14	18	20	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	16	16
Adrianople—see Turkey.						
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h20
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b6	c14	c16	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Altona—see German States.						
Amsterdam—see Holland.						
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	....
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do (Br. Colonies) via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Basel, or *Bâle*—see Switzerland.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Beyrout—see Turkey.						
Birma—see Burmah.						
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Boulogne—see France.						
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	g	g	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brunswick—see German States.						
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b4	12	14	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Caiffa—see Turkey.						
Calcutta—see East Indies.						
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	....	a22	b6	14	14	....
Canea—see Turkey.						
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Cavallo—see Turkey.						
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do via England	....	a22	b6	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Copenhagen—see Denmark.						
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Dardanelles—see Turkey.						
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	8	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng. (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h8
Durazzo—see Turkey.						
East Indies, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	20	18
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Edinburgh—see Scotland.						
Egypt, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h20
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b6	c14	c16	d16
England	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	24	4	12	12	....
Florence—see Tuscany.						
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gallipoli—see Turkey.						
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Geneva—see Switzerland.						
Genoa—see Sardinian States.						
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	6
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Giurgevo, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Great Britain	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng	....	*23	10	14	14	h8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Greytown	....	34	6	4	....	....
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	4	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	10	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	16	16
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Jamaica—see West Indies.						
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b8	14	18	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lausanne—see Switzerland.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
London—see England.						
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	0l	6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	6	12	12	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	14	18
do do do via Messina	22	44	8	14	18	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippina Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b8	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b4	12	13	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 22d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19		12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	8	10	....	....
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	6	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h20
do via British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	....	....	....
do do Marseilles	....	a22	b8	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	....	a24	b8	14	14	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island	....	*10	2	k4	....	6
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Scotland	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	18	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	a22	b6	14	14	....
do direct	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Stockholm—see Sweden.						
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	18	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	8	8	....	....
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	18	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	g	g	....	....
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales	....	*12	2	6	8	8
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	....
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ....4c.

Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.,		5c.
" " 2 oz. " " 3 oz.,		7c.
" " 3 oz. " " 4 oz.,		8c.
" " 4 oz. " " 5 oz.,		11c.
" " 5 oz. " " 8 oz.,		13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per 15 grammes (half ounce.)*

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain or Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 166 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VIII., NO. 11. NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1868. WHOLE NO. 95.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

Below will be found a copy of an act just passed by Congress and approved by the President, embodying important amendments to the Postal Laws. We publish it entire, in order to give our readers an early opportunity of becoming familiar with its provisions; but before acting upon them, *Postmasters will be careful to await the official instructions based upon this law, which will soon be prepared and issued by the Department.* Postmasters at *Money Order* Offices will make no changes in the rates of fees charged (nor any other change in money order business) until they receive the instructions of the Postmaster General or the Superintendent of the Money Order Office of the Department.

[PUBLIC, No. 98.]

AN ACT

To Further Amend the Postal Laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any writer of a letter, on which the postage is prepaid, shall endorse in writing or in print upon the outside thereof his name and address, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the post office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned to the said writer without additional postage, whether a specific request for such return be endorsed on the letter or not.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who receive money orders shall be required to pay therefor the following charges or fees, viz.: For one dollar or any su[illegible] not exceeding twenty dollars, a fee of ten ce[illegible] shall be charged and exacted by the postmaste[illegible] said order; for all orders exceeding twenty [illegible] and not exceeding thirty dollars, the charge [illegible] be fifteen cents; for all orders exceeding thirt[illegible] lars and not exceeding forty dollars, the char[illegible] be twenty cents; for all orders exceeding [illegible] dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, the fee shall be twenty-five cents; and furthermore, that the compensation of deputy postmasters for the payment of money orders is hereby increased from one-eighth to one-fourth of one per centum on the gross amount of orders paid at their respective offices, and that nothing contained in any act shall be so construed as to deprive postmasters at money-order offices of the compensation for transacting the money-order business fixed by the act of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and modified as stated in this section: Provided, always, that the amount of such annual compensation, together with the postmaster's salary, shall not, in any case, exceed the salary established by law for postmasters of the first class.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That section thirty-five of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be so construed as to permit weekly newspapers, properly folded and addressed, when sent to regular subscribers, in the county where printed and published, to be delivered free of postage, when deposited at the office nearest the office of publication; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to require carriers to distribute said papers, unless postage is paid upon them at the rate of five cents per quarter, and such postage must be prepaid for a term of not less than one quarter or more than one year, either at the office of mailing or of delivery, at the option of the subscriber.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the loss of a money order, a duplicate thereof shall be issued by the superintendent of the money-order office without charge, on the application of the remitter or payee of the original: Provided, that the applicant furnish a certificate from the postmaster on whom the same was drawn that it had not been and would not thereafter be paid, and a similar certificate from the postmaster by whom it was issued that it had not and would not be repaid to the purchaser; and a second fee shall not be charged for a duplicate money order issued to replace a money order that has been rendered invalid because of non-presentation for payment within one year after its date, or because of illegal endorsements.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely forge or counterfeit, or willingly aid, assist, or abet in falsely forging or counterfeiting, or shall procure, directly or indirectly, to be falsely forged or counterfeited any postal money order, or any material signature or endorsement to any postal money order issued by the Post Office Department, or any of its agents, for the purpose and with the intent of obtaining or receiving, directly or indirectly, or of procuring or enabling others to obtain or receive, directly or indirectly, any sum or sums of money, and thereby to defraud either the United States or any person of such sum or sums of money, or any part thereof, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true, any such forged or counterfeited postal money order with intent to defraud either the United States or any person of any sum or sums of money, knowing such postal money order, or any signature or endorsement thereon, to be so falsely forged or counterfeited, every such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and being thereof duly convicted shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than two years nor more than five years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint and employ on board of each of the mail steamers plying on the route between San Francisco, Japan, and China, and between San Francisco and Honolulu, (Hawaiian Islands,) a government agent in charge of the United States mails, at an annual salary of two thousand dollars each per annum.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish, in connection with the United States mail steamship service to Japan and China, a general postal agency at Shanghai, China, with such branch agencies at other ports in China and Japan as shall, in his judgment, be necessary for the prompt and efficient management of the postal service in those countries; and to pay the postal agents so appointed and employed a reasonable compensation for their services, in addition to the necessary expenses for rent, furniture, clerk hire, and so forth, to be allowed at each agency for conducting the postal business, a report on which shall be embraced in the annual report of the Postmaster General.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That for the more efficient management of the increased postal business connected with the foreign mail service, the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint in his department a superintendent of foreign mails at an annual salary of three thousand dollars, and also three additional clerks for that branch of the postal service, to wit: One of class four, and two of class three; and that the salary of the superintendent of the money-order system shall be three thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is, authorized to appoint in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General a chief of division for the dead-letter office at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person employed in any department of the post office establishment of the United States shall, wilfully and knowingly, use or cause to be used in prepayment of postage any postage stamp or stamped envelope issued or which may hereafter be issued by authority of any act of Congress or of the Postmaster General which has already been once used for a like purpose, or shall remove or attempt to remove the cancelling or defacing marks from any such postage stamp or stamped envelope with intent to use or cause the use of the same a second time, or to sell or offer to sell the same, or shall remove from letters or other mail matter deposited in or received at a post office the stamps attached to the same in payment of postage, with intent to use the same a second time for a like purpose, or to sell or offer to sell the same, every such offender shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than three years,

SEC. 11. And *be it further enacted*, That if any person not employed in any department of the post office establishment of the United States shall commit any of the offences described in the preceding section of this act, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offence, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That section nine of an act of Congress, approved July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, authorizing the sales of postage stamps and stamped envelopes at a discount, be so modified that the quantities of each sold at any one time to the same party, shall not exceed one hundred dollars in value; and that such sales shall be restricted to certain designated agents who will agree to sell again without discount under rules to be fixed by the Postmaster General.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful to deposit in a post office, to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes of any kind on any pretext whatever.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to establish a blank agency for the Post Office Department, to be located in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and to appoint one superintendent at an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, one assistant superintendent at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars, and three other assistants at an annual salary of one thousand dollars each, and two laborers at an annual salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and all other blank agencies are hereby abolished.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to conclude arrangements with the post departments of foreign countries, with which international postal conventions have been or shall be concluded, for the exchange of small sums of money by means of postal orders, the maximum amount of which shall not exceed that fixed by law for domestic money orders, at such rates of change and under such rules and regulations as he may deem expedient; and that the expense incurred in establishing and conducting such system of exchange may be paid out of the proceeds of the money-order business.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso in section three of the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department," be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall repeal any of the provisions of the act approved July eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act in relation to the Post Office Department."

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That if on the final settlement of the account of any postmaster it shall appear that such postmaster is indebted to the United States, and suit shall not be instituted within three years after the close of such account, then, and in that case, the sureties on the bond of such postmaster shall not be liable to the United States.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That copies of the quarterly returns of postmasters, and of any papers pertaining to the accounts in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, certified by him under his seal of office, shall be admitted as evidence in the Courts of the United States in criminal prosecutions, in the same manner as the same are now admitted in civil cases, as provided in section fifteen of an act entitled "An act to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof," approved July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That in all suits for the recovery of balances due from postmasters a copy, duly certified under the seal of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, of the statement of any postmaster, special agent, or other person employed by the Postmaster General or the said Auditor for that purpose, that he has mailed a letter to such delinquent postmaster at the post office where the indebtedness accrued, or at his last and usual place of abode, and that a sufficient time has elapsed in the ordinary course of mail to have reached its destination, and has not received payment of such balance within the time designated in his instructions, shall be received as sufficient evidence in the Courts of the United States or other Courts that a demand has been made on such delinquent postmaster: Provided, nevertheless, That when the account of a late postmaster has been once adjusted and settled, and a demand made for the balance appearing to be due, and afterward allowances shall be made or credits entered on the account, it shall not be necessary to make a further demand for the new balance found to be due.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to prescribe a uniform dress to be worn by the letter carriers at the several free delivery offices, and that any person not connected with this branch of the service who shall wear the uniform that may be prescribed in accordance herewith, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, shall, for every such offence, be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court before which such conviction shall be had.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO,
August, 1868.

To avoid the noise, smoke and confusion of our National Anniversary in the Metropolis, I prepared for a run into the country, and when the time of departure arrived I started for the point selected, where I had been promised good living, excellent fishing, boating, bathing and cool, bracing weather. A ride of sixteen hours brought me to my destination; but it was sixteen hours of the hottest work that ever I performed in my life. No rain had fallen for some time, and the whole country was parched by the burning sun. As we rolled along, clouds of dust enveloped the cars, and the nasty stuff, ground to impalpable powder, came in at the doors and windows, and whirled, and crawled, and eddied, and drifted into eyes, noses, mouths and ears, and stuccoed the sweat-moistened faces of the passengers to such a degree as to spoil the identity of every one, male and female, and make it a difficult feat to tell whether or not the coaches were filled with Saxons or savages. Our road, for the most part, ran through deep ravines and along steep hill-sides, which excluded every breath of air, which, together with the increasing heat of the atmosphere, converted the cars into furnaces almost hot enough to melt into one mass the s[illegible]ned and begrimed inmates. And to add [illegible] our sufferings a number of children [illegible]med themselves into convulsions through [illegible]ight at the supposed loss of parents, the dust having worked such hideous transformations in their countenances as to render them entirely unrecognizable to their own progeny. From early morning until well-nigh early morning of the next day, we endured torments almost infernal. Nor were we relieved much when we reached our journey's end. Although it was late, everybody appeared to be up. Coatless, hatless, and, I thought, in some cases, shirtless (although the obscurity of the time might have deceived me) individuals were lying around on the piazza and on the grass, some with fans and some without, and panting dogs with open mouths, far-protruding tongues, and drooping tails, walked lazily about as we entered the Quaking Lake House. The host, who had a huge towel in his hand, which he used apparently to *mop* up the pools of perspiration which were continually forming under his chin, met us in the hall, and after informing us as politely as possible that it was "mons'us warm," showed us into a large and nicely-furnished reception-room, where the thermometer attracting my attention, I consulted it, and found that on Quaking Lake, ever so many hundred feet above the level of the sea, at two o'clock in the morning, the mercury stood at 102! There wasn't much country air about this, and I wished myself back again from whence I started. Late as it was I indulged in a bath, and feeling somewhat fatigued after my ride, I thought I would retire and try to sleep. I was shown to a very cozy room with abundant ventilation; and divesting myself of all unnecessary drapery, was about to "turn in," when I thought I would roll the huge, old-fashioned, high-posted and curtained *field* bedstead closer to the windows, and meet any stray zephyrs half-way. It required more strength than I supposed to move the ponderous sleeping machine (it must have weighed a ton); but I was determined to do it, so, applying all the force at my command, I gave it a violent push, when, instead of moving toward the window, it fell down and apart with a crash which brought the whole waking household to my door to know "what in Heaven's name was the matter?" Now I do not exaggerate when I say that I was dreadfully startled at this occurrence, nor did the inquirers on the other side of my chamber-door (I thought I heard some female voices) improve the matter, for I knew I was not dressed to receive company, and I was not familiar enough with the door-fastenings to know how much pressure they would resist. From the murmuring outside I could hear the words, "suicide," "sun-struck," "hiu a drinkin," etc., but whether they were applied to my case or somebody else's I did not know. All this time I remained perfectly quiet, but feeling the necessity of doing something speedily, I sung out to "hold on a minute," and the sound of my voice seemed to calm the excitement. Taking advantage of which I incased myself in my boots and long togs and opened the door, and was confronted by the perspiring *Maitre d'hotel.* To save myself from being found fault with, I assumed the offensive, and, with a feigned indignation, asked why I was subjected to mortification and annoyance incident to the fall of his ancient, rickety, tumble-down elephant's nest. He at once commenced to apologize, and said it suffered violently on many occasions, but never showed any indications of weakness before, and the present accident must be entirely attributable to shrinkage caused by the dry, hot weather. I accepted his apology, and he at once put four or five men and women to work to repair damages, and, after as much labor as would be required to build a good-sized barn, they succeeded in raising and restoring the big thing to its proper condition; and I was left alone in my glory, but not to sleep. I extinguished my light and sat at the window looking out into the gloom and listening to the voices of the night. All around the house, on the trees and shrubbery, thousands of crickets chirped, and katydids jerked out their familiar strains, while myriads of fire-flies flashed their brilliants as accompaniments. In the swamps and along the shores of the lake countless little frogs were filling the air with their croakings and monotonous dronings, while the deep baying of the veterans, following each other in regular succession, and sometimes altogether, reverberated through the hills, waking up the echoes and dying away in the distance like muffled thunder. All this time no breath or sigh of air disturbed a leaf or a blade of grass, but a fixed, smothering, scorching atmosphere pervaded everywhere, bringing such discomfort and physical torture as to make the idea of suicide by drowning in ice water far from unpleasant. In this contemplative mood, I sat and perspired until my eyelids began to grow heavy, and I clambered up into the high old bed and in a few moments was under the influence of "Murphy." I had not lain long, however, before I was startled with a cry or shriek so wild and unnatural as to drive every vestige of sleep away, and in a state of extraordinary moistness I rose to a sitting posture to ascertain the cause. The night was so intensely dark that it was impossible to see in any direction, but another terrific screech caused me to look over my left shoulder, and there, glaring at me out of the dense blackness, were two great, fiery-red round eyes, that seemed to grow in size and brilliancy the more I stared at them, and apparently approaching gradually nearer. Now I am not easily frightened, and my unbelief in the supernatural is deep and abiding; but I am free to confess that a curdling sensation crept all over me, and I would have preferred to be elsewhere. The impression came over me that some wild animal—a panther or wild cat, perhaps—had clambered up one of the trees close to the house, and from thence had leaped into the window, and having its victim within reach, was leisurely preparing to spring on it; the more I thought of this thing the more convinced I was that this theory was correct, and in a state of desperation (for I had nothing to defend myself with) I shouted for help. My outcries had no effect on my enemy, whatever it was, but they soon brought aid to my door, and a gruff voice asked, "What's the matter?" "Burst open the door," said I, "there is a wild animal of some kind in the room, and I am fearful of an attack any moment." With a crash, the door flew open, and my host rushed in with a light in his hand; when, lo and behold, the supposed formidable quadruped turned out to be nothing more nor less than a huge white owl! which had taken possession of the vacant fire-place in the chamber. I felt a little abashed at the discovery, and begged for the life of the creature—but this was unnecessary, for I was assured he was a kind of a pet rat-catcher, and was "worth more than a dozen *tar-yers*, and was like as not arter sumthin when he flew into the room." He was soon driven out with a broom; and after expressing regret at the trouble I had caused, I was again left to myself. I was not disturbed again. My initial night adventures afforded a deal of fun for a very social set of folks who were visiting the lake, and it served to introduce me to some good souls. But the fervent heat was a great drawback on our comfort; and the news of many sudden deaths from the heat, in various places, made us all anxious to get hold of expected newspapers, by post, from localities in which we were interested. Some we received, and some we did not, and those we did receive were so crumpled and soiled that it looked as if every man, woman and child in post offices through which they had passed had subjected them to the ordeal of reading and rumpling. In some cases the wrappers were mutilated and defaced, and in others they were gone entirely. Pictorials and magazines addressed to lady visitors, when not abstracted entirely, had been served in the same way, and the marks of dirty fingers, fragments of finger nails, and stray hairs—some of them long enough to show they came from female heads—were frequently found on and in the folds and leaves. A comparison of notes showed that this contemptible practice is not confined to the region of Quaking Lake—but on many routes (all of which I was careful to note for a certain purpose) it is indulged in to a frightful extent. Now, I am probably not sufficiently familiar with postal business to speak correctly on the subject, but my opinion is, that when a newspaper is mailed, and the proper postage paid thereon, it is entitled to respect and protection—and its detention, mutilation, or destruction in transit, is not only criminal and punishable in some way or other, but it displays a meanness that never can be found in the composition of a truly upright lady or gentleman. A good deal of this unholy work is probably done by privileged setters and loungers, who are too poor or too penurious to subscribe for a paper or to patronize the neighboring newsman, or by prurient feminines in search of sensation illustrations more positively than passively suggestive, who in some way or other exercise such influence over postmasters and their weak-kneed assistants, as to restrain them from seeing and rebuking such contemptible, cowardly and criminal conduct.

I do not believe the U. S. MAIL is taken at any office where such scandalous conduct is tolerated; but I do hope that in their ripping and tearing operations they may accidentally get a copy of your paper in their snaky fingers, and read all they find there. Upon the supposition that some of these unclean birds get hold of this number, I will say to them that it is as much of a crime to steal a hog as to steal a horse, only the former indexes the filthy instincts of the thief; and the individual who steals, mutilates, or delays, for selfish purposes, whether an official or a favored *wart*, must rank in the category of crime with swine stealers

On several occasions I have heard some of *your* subscribers complain of the non-receipt of their papers; but, knowing how careful and systematic you are, I was satisfied the fault was not yours. The inference, therefore, is that they were gobbled up *en route*, and if so you should be truly thankful. A notoriously dishonest fellow in pursuit of plunder, visiting a camp-meeting at Doddleboro Ridge, mistaking a pocket Bible for a pocketbook, skillfully lifted it out of the coat-tail of a praying member, and hurried away to inspect his loot. His dismay, on discovering what he had done, so shocked his long dormant conscience, that it woke up and wrought so effectively, that in less than half an hour he was kneeling beside the man he tried to injure. From thence he rose a reformed man, joined the church, became one of its most influential and forcible exhorters, and he is there now, so Mawley says. Now, if you only knew who dishonestly took your papers before they reached their destination, my impression is you would find that they worked the same reform as in the Bible case.

Of course, many people attempt to defraud the Government by using newspapers as vehicles to convey articles and information which are subject to letter postage, and I presume extraordinary care and vigilance are required to detect such things, but I can not believe that papers and magazines to regular subscribers are so used, and I think transient papers can be examined without covering them with dirty finger-marks, rumpling them so as to make them almost unreadable, or mutilating them so as to make them unfit to be seen or handled when received—that's all.

MONS. TONSON.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of August, 1868.

Name of the Line	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Mexican..	U. S....	1	Mexico via Sisal.
Inman....	U. S....	1	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S....	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg.	U. S....	4	Europe via Southampton & Hamburg.
Cunard..	U. S....	5	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	6	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana..	U. S....	6	Havana and West Indies.
French...	France .	8	French mail via Brest.
Inman....	U. S....	8	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S....	8	China, Jap., Australia, &c.
Hamburg.	U. S....	11	Europe via S'thn & Brem.
Cunard...	U. S....	12	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	13	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Hamburg.	U. S....	13	Havana & Nassau.
Inman....	U. S....	15	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S....	15	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg.	U. S....	18	Europe via Southampton & Hamburg.
Cunard...	U. S....	19	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	20	Europe via Sth'n & Brem
Havana ..	U. S....	20	Havana.
Mexican..	U. S ...	21	Mexico via Vera Cruz.
French...	France .	23	French mail via Brest.
Inman....	U. S.. .	23	Europe via Liverpool.
Brazilian .	U. S....	22	Brazil, Arg. Rep. & S. P.
Aspinwall	U. S....	24	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg	U. S....	25	Europe via Southampton & Hamburg.
Cunard ..	U. S....	26	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	27	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	27	Havana and West Indies.
Inman....	U. S....	29	Europe via Liverpool.

☞ Postmasters who mail direct to Brooklyn, N. Y., are requested not to send to that office letters directed to "*Brooklyn, E. D.*" (Eastern District), which is the *local* name for *Williamsburgh* Post Office. Letters directed "South Brooklyn" should be sent to Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, [redacted] August 1868.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866], and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **95**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

☞ JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Esq., has been appointed by the Postmaster-General Superintendent of Foreign Mails, an office created by the new law, published on our first page. Mr. Blackfan has for several years most acceptably filled the post of Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, and as such has had supervision of business pertaining to the foreign mails. He is consequently well fitted by experience for the position to which he has been appointed.

☞ The attention of registration clerks at some of the larger offices is called to the impropriety of affixing *written* postmarks to registered package envelopes. A printed postmark adds to the security of a registered package, and should always be affixed at offices which are provided with the necessary marking stamps.

Letters from Post Office People.

We have received this month a rather unusual number of communications on postal matters (which we are always glad to receive, though we have not always space for their immediate publication). They are from our subscribers in various parts of the Union, and by way of introducing them to each other, as well as to the rest of our readers, we publish a few of them below; and first, as a new comer, "the gentleman from Florida has the floor."

POST OFFICE, ST. A——, Fla.,
July, 1868.

Editor U. S. MAIL—Being a constant reader of THE MAIL, I will take the liberty of sending you a few notes from the "Sunny South," hoping the same may be considered worthy of your notice, and repay your readers the trouble of perusal. I beg to be considered as one of the post-office fraternity, having the interest of the Post Office Department, its importance and usefulness in promoting civilization, etc., the responsibility resting upon all connected with it, in view. First of all, let me say that I fear the points just mentioned are by no means fully appreciated, either by the public at large or by the post-office officials. The liberality, kindness and forbearance of the Government toward its employees (and to the public), is equaled by none other on the face of the globe. I claim to know whereof I speak when I make this assertion. This may sound strange to some, particularly to those who are surrounded by all the appliances of a "*superior civilization*," and who denounce with a loud voice the shortcomings of the Post Office Department generally, and "*their*" postmaster and clerks in particular, and who seem to think that the "millennium" *ought* to have arrived, although it is pretty well known it has not yet made its appearance, and poor mortals *will* make a mistake once in a while. To all such I would strongly recommend a trip of one, two or three thousand miles from the "centre," to some little-known Territory or State (subject to reconstruction), where the Government gets about two cents for every hundred dollars expended in the Post Office Department, and if, after remaining there long enough to gather facts, they do not appreciate the Post Office Department and the liberality of the United States—well, then, I have no more to say to them upon that subject. But I do not claim perfection of the same by any means, on the contrary, great improvements *can* be, and I have no doubt *will* be made by degrees, the most important of which is prepayment of *everything* sent by mail. I would most earnestly urge this upon the department, and upon every one having any influence in it. The difficulty and inconvenience of collecting postages on delivery is particularly felt in this State, which is flooded every winter by visitors from the North, who get large paper mails only for a short time. Every one will perceive the trouble and "vexation of spirit," consequent on collecting on such matter. For instance, mail arrives in the evening; visitor sends to post office for mail; papers are "held for postage;" messenger is informed of the fact; but this being the case with perhaps twenty persons, he may be excused for either misinforming some or neglecting to inform others (at the hotel). Visitor goes away next morning. Result: total loss of postage to the department, and to visitor his papers. Perhaps the latter has a receipt in his pocket for postage paid *a quarter in advance at some other office*, which fact is not to be perceived by any known method of communication by the post-office man, visitor deeming it unnecessary to inform him, and being greatly outraged and insulted by the latter observing "regulations," and I must confess with some reason. Now I claim that prepayment is not only practicable but a necessity, to promote system and *justice to all*, and would amply repay the community for even a little additional cost or trouble, if that was necessary, saying nothing of the burden removed from post-office officials and benefit to the Government. There being no demand for old newspapers in this part of the country, even these cannot be sold in many instances. If any additional inducement is required for the adoption of prepayment by the public, let it be the forwarding of prepaid matter a short distance—say within the limits of a State. This would be a great accommodation, particularly to travelers. Of course, it is not expected that a person will require this of the Post Office Department but in few instances, and only for a short time. The details of this system I will leave to abler hands to speculate upon. While speaking of this subject, I will mention the great carelessness existing in the community in mailing *transient* newspapers. Many are "done up" so badly that the wrapper comes off at the least movement of the papers; the address so badly written that a Chinese superscription could be more easily deciphered. Of course it is not supposed that the direction on a "paper" is likely to be as legible as on a letter, though some of the latter are bad enough, and written by persons who *could* do better. For instance, ladies, who take the *smallest possible* envelopes, put the *smallest possible* writing upon them (evidently to be read with the aid of a microscope). This is rendered still more illegible by being stamped over once or twice before it arrives at the office of delivery—perhaps after being missent. I would also urge upon all patrons of the mails the importance of writing out *in full* the name of the State in addressing letters and papers. I venture to say that the amount of missent matter would be greatly diminished if this was done.

I would like to say much more that is "on my mind," but I am afraid I have already intruded upon your patience.

I am yours truly, C. H. B.

One could hardly imagine a theme less likely to inspire a poet than that of the *prepayment of postage;* and yet our friend from Pennsylvania has managed to find material for verse even in that unpromising field We should modestly suppress the first portion of his letter, were it not that our readers will b sure to treat it as "poetic license:"

H——, Pa, July, 1868.

Editor U. S. MAIL—THE U. S. MAIL has again arrived for the month of July. I have again read its contents; the more I read your valuable and indispensable sheet the better I like it. I would not do without it, in my position as P. M., not for five times its price; it spreads the duty of a P. M. out clear to his view; as a spy-glass, it brings many things to his sight, that he can not see well without. Then it also brings many communications from various intellects concerning the postal matters, which are very interesting. I was very much pleased with a communication from "Out West," in the July number. Now, Mr. Editor, that just suits my views. If that hole could be filled up by a little legislation what a great trouble would be saved and the P. O. Dept. be the gainer. These are facts which no one will doubt. Can you tell, Mr. Editor, how to cause the Department to take action on having papers of all description paid in advance, and save the irksome labor of collecting at distributing offices? I have had the trial of collecting paper postage in advance (and though only a short trial at that, it was to my sorrow). You may perhaps ask what trial, and what sorrow? The trial is this: at the commencement of the quarter T. B. & L. come for their news. They are in a hurry, you have not the time to collect the postage, and if you speak of it, they say "we will make it all right in a few days;" and thus it goes on until the end of the quarter, when Mr. P. M. must advance it himself, and in many cases he never gets his own again. You may say, Make him pay in advance, or don't deliver his news. This we have a right to do, but then we make bad friends, etc.

Now this all could be avoided by a little legislation, and having everything that passes through the mail paid in advance. I have heard several persons say in my presence, that they never paid postage previous to my predecessor, who resigned in my favor: whether the Government ever got its pay or not I cannot say. But I must close, hoping that this subject will be hammered at until the object is gained, and that ere long.

Then speak out, thou U. S. MAIL,
Hit the mark, right on the nail,
Carry joy o'er all the land,
Advocate our just demand.

In advance let news be paid
From the office where they're made;
Then will be our duties sweet,
Then will be our mail complete.

Spread the tidings far and near,
May our rulers see and hear;
May they be kind and hear our call—
It is the will of nearly all.

Then speed on, thou U. S. MAIL,
May all with joy thy pages hail,
So may it bring to view and light
What others did not, in their might.

M. K.

The remarks of the gentleman from Michigan, whose letter comes next in order, are rather despondent in tone, and he is moreover in a somewhat fault-finding mood. It is satisfactory to know, however, that most of his observations apply only to P. M.'s who don't take THE MAIL. We fear that in his haste to catch the editor tripping, he has caught a bad fall himself. The "antagonistic statements" to which he alludes are reconciled by the fact that the Regulation requiring domestic rates to be charged on forwarded foreign letters has been rescinded *since* August, 1867:

St. J——, Mich., July, 1868.

Editor U. S. MAIL—Your welcome visitor for this month is received. If you have room in your next issue, I wish to say to the many inquirers after knowledge who ask divers questions relative to their duties, that if they would carefully read the Laws and Regulations a large proportion would find that they have just the information they are in search of. However, there are doubtless many officials, who seldom if ever use said Laws and Regulations, that may in the perusal of your paper get an idea of their duties. I am confident that a great number of the postmasters of the country do not perform their duties as required by Law and Regulation; for instance, let me ask how many collect postage on all transient as well as regular printed matter *before* they deliver it? How many ever weigh a letter, and if double or treble weight charge the excess on the letter, sending, if direct, a way bill? How many on receipt of letters, weigh heavy ones, and collect whatever may be due? How many *effectively* cancel all postage stamps before they leave the office? How many forward printed matter free? How many carefully examine all transient printed matter, and if written upon, or containing anything unmailable, collect letter postage at three cents for every half ounce? How many examine circulars, and, if written upon, hold them for postage? How many send registered letters through a D. P. O. instead of direct? How many when a registered letter is received for delivery, enter at once on the blank headed "Receipts for Registered Letters delivered" the "No.," "postmark," "date," etc.? (If my brother P. M., "T. M. C., of C——, Ga.," had done this, he would not have had to send his receipt through the D. P. O.)

In short, Mr. Editor, how many, so far as possible, comply with their obligations and their oath? I would now ask the Editor of THE MAIL to explain two antagonistic statements. One is your answer to "J. B. L., T——, O.," and "T. S., M——, Ind.," in the August (1867) No. of THE MAIL, to the effect that "Foreign letters when forwarded must be charged up the regular domestic rates," etc., and in your last in answer to "J. M. M., A——, Nev." You say such letters can be forwarded without additional postage; but, fearing I have too long trespassed on your time, I forbear for the present.

Very truly yours, J. M. C., P. M.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Post Bills, etc.—G. B. E., G——, Ky.—1. Post bills, etc., are required to be sent with the quarterly returns. 2. A post bill must accompany every monthly return of dead letters. See particularly section 380, Reg. 1866.

Merchants' Bills sent by Private Hand.—I. L., O——, Cal.—A private citizen may carry a bill in an unstamped envelope, over a post route, without violating the post-office laws.

Working on Roads.—A. M. M., B—— S——, Va.—Neither postmasters, nor their assistants, are exempt from working on the roads. The only exemptions are stated in Sections 39 and 40, Laws of 1866.

Letters to the Department.—A. P. M., R——, Mich.—We presume the instruction in section 34 of Regulations, that the letter should be postmarked, refers to postmarking the envelopes only, though the letter itself should contain the name of the post office, county, and State, plainly written or printed.

Looking for Letters.—C. T., B——, Vt.—We consider it the duty of a post-office clerk to look for letters every time he is requested to do so. It is far more satisfactory to the applicant to know that a proper examination has been made than to trust to the memory of the clerk.

Postbilling Unpaid Letters.—S. W. K., A——, Ill.—The regulations are clear respecting the use of postbills. By section 92 they are required only when mailing direct, and no account is to be kept of letters not postbilled. As the Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service has instructed you not to postbill certain letters, of course you keep no account of them. An account is kept by the postal clerks; should you also keep one, there would be two charges on the same letter, against the same office.

Making up Mails.—L. M. S., J——, Mich.—It is the duty of postmasters to make up mails for other offices, and send them by the earliest conveyance. Sec. 75, Reg. of 1866.

Balance of Account.—A. M., S——, Ill.—The balance of account for a previous quarter is to be entered in the *General* Account. Postmasters should understand that nothing enters into the Quarterly Account Current, but the accounts for the quarter for which it is made. Sec. 334, Reg. of 1866.

Envelopes.—H. J. E., G——, Ill.—Envelopes for official use are not furnished to offices of the fourth class.

Request Books.—S. B., W——, R. I.—No attention is to be paid to the request to return books, if not called for, unless provision is made for the prepayment of postage for such return. Books sent to the Dead Letter Office are returned to the person who mailed them, if possible.

Cigar Boxes as Mailable Matter.—G. de L., H——, N. Y.—Cigar boxes are not, strictly speaking, mailable matter, but if they do not contain anything that can injure mail matter, they may be mailed under Section 245, Laws of 1866.

Disposition of Copper Cents.—S. E. B., A——, Ga.—If you cannot dispose of copper cents as money, sell them for old copper, as which they are worth their coin value. They are not a legal tender for a greater sum than four cents.

Insufficient Receipts.—F. W. R., R——, W. Va.—When the receipts of an office are not sufficient to pay the salary, the postmaster will be paid by a special draft; but in all such cases of insufficiency, the Postmaster General should be immediately informed, together with a statement of the cause.

Insufficiently Prepaid Matter.—J. W. R., A——, N. H.—The deficiency on insufficiently prepaid matter received at an office, may, unless accompanied by a postbill, be paid by affixing stamps and canceling them; but it seems that this method would either add to the trouble on delivery, or else subject the postmaster to the payment for the stamps.

Location of Post Office, etc.—J. G., St. M——, Minn.—1. When the Government does not own the building, postmasters are generally allowed to select the site for their respective post offices. 2. A postmaster who is a Justice of the Peace may administer the oath to his assistant; but 3. An assistant should not make oath to the Quarterly Returns, except in the unavoidable absence, or inability of the postmaster—this oath must be made by the postmaster himself.

Quarterly Returns.—L. B. W., M—— H——, Ala.—We have no means of knowing whether your return was acceptable to the Postmaster General. You can only learn this from himself......W. A., P—— P——, Texas.—An affirmation to Quarterly Returns instead of an oath is allowable; but, of course, you understand it must be made before a person empowered to administer oaths.

Foreign Letter Marked Paid.—M. L. S., H——, Texas.—The word "paid" on a letter for Germany, is not sufficient, even though the letter bears the mark of having had a stamp affixed. The loss of stamps from letters is an occasional petty accident and annoyance, to which letter-writers are subject, and to the consequences of which they must cheerfully submit.

Legal Tender.—F. K., T—— C——, Ind.—One and two cent coins are a legal tender for any amount not exceeding four cents......E. D. M., R——, Ind.—There is a limit to the amounts, for which all the small coins of the United States are a legal tender. Post-office business is rather peculiar—in it receipts generally being in very small sums, while its payments are as generally in large sums. To meet the exigencies of this condition of things, postmasters must expect to bear a small loss in exchanging their small coin and bills for larger denominations. This question of receiving small coins or bills, the disposition to be made of them, and the payment of contractors and others, is very frequently presented to us; we would therefore add to our suggestion above, that, while postmasters, contractors and others are entitled to the benefits of the law regulating legal tender, yet in very many cases it is not courteous or judicious to exact them too rigidly.

Franking.—H. A. B., B——, O.—An assessor has not the right to frank The Internal Revenue Record to an assistant assessor. The franking privilege is confined to his official business......E. W., A——, Neb.—A postmaster has the right to frank a request to another postmaster to forward letters......T. S., S. W. R. R., Ga.—Though assistant assessors have only a very limited franking privilege, yet Route Agents have nothing to do with the postage on their letters received from a post office. If offered, according to Section 470, a Route Agent should refuse to receive all letters not properly prepaid, or franked.

Unclaimed Engravings.—P. J. K., V——, Pa.—Unclaimed engravings should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Section 390, Regulations 1866.

Forwarding.—J. A. F., B——, Vt.—1. Neither regular nor transient newspapers should be forwarded, unless prepaid additional postage. If a subscriber to a paper removes, he should notify the publisher to change the post-office address on the paper, and should take from the former postmaster a receipt for postage, to be exhibited to the postmaster at his new residence. 2. A weekly paper may be sent, free of postage, to a subscriber living in the county, even though the office of delivery is in an adjoining county; provided, it is the office at which he usually receives his mail matter. Sec. 229, Reg. 1866......H. J. C., C——, Mich., and others.—Unpaid letters, when forwarded, should be charged with additional postage, the whole charge should be entered in the Account of Mails sent, while the original charge against your office should be entered in the Account of Overcharges......M. V. P., S—— P——, Wis.—1. You can notify publishers, free of postage, by sending the notice to the postmaster. Sec. 392, Reg. 1866. 2. See above, answer to J. A. F.

Registration.—J. R. L., P——, N. J.—1. Transcripts of registered letters received and sent, are no longer required to be sent with the quarterly returns. 2. A letter bearing a request to be kept till called for, should be held at least one week, then advertised, and then held about a month, unless there are reasons to believe that it can be delivered by holding it for a longer time, in which case it must be indorsed "Special, held for delivery," and may be retained three months. Secs. 365, 367, Reg. 1866......W. D., S—— V——, Pa.—You can procure blank applications for registered letter envelopes from the Third Assistant Postmaster General......A. T. L., P—— Y——, N. Y.—Have you studied the regulations for registration carefully and thoroughly? We commend to your especial attention paragraph 6, page 4, of those regulations. We are not more explicit in our answer, because we want you to study for yourself. Our aim is to aid in understanding the post-office laws and regulations, where they are liable to misconstruction, rather than to take the place of them in instructing.

Postage.—S. S., P—— A——, W. T.—The postage on letters to Victoria, British Columbia, has not been reduced to 6 cents. The reduction applies only to the Dominion of Canada......G. M. & Co., S—— F——, Cal. The sample you send is not considered a newspaper, and is therefore rated according to the fourth column in our Table of Foreign Postages, viz.: 6 or 8 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof......J. U. P., S—— P——, Ill.—Entomological specimens should be charged at letter rates......J. S. U., G——, N. J.—The charge, at quarterly rates, on a daily paper commencing June 12th and ending August 12th, should be for one quarter, and the amount should be entered for the quarter ending June 30th......C. L. H., D——, Md.—Dry goods and notions should be charged at letter rates......C. H. H., U——, N. Y.—Architectural drawings containing manuscript explanations and references should be charged at letter rates......J. H. H., C——, Tenn.—Samples of wheat or coffee are chargeable at letter postage rates......L. H., R——, N. H.—You do right to collect postage on unpaid transient matter arriving at your office. Transient matter should be prepaid, but the laws and regulations expressly provide, "if any mail matter on which prepayment is required, shall reach its destination without such prepayment the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery." Sec. 150, Reg. of 1866. Postage must be collected quarterly in advance, or at the transient rates. Not less than one quarter's postage can be collected. See Section 154 of Regulations of 1866......S. S S., N—— Y——, N. Y.—By treaty between the North German Union and the United States, each party has the right to fix the postages on newspapers mailed: the latter has fixed it at 4 cents, and the former, we presume, at 10 centimes; were it not so, there would be a charge and fine on your papers on delivery.

THE *Independance Belge* publishes a letter from a merchant of Galata containing a very curious narration, namely, that the Italian brig San Gennaro, having lately been becalmed in its course from Naples to Odessa in the waters of the Greek Archipelago, the crew engaged in fishing. The head cook, who was expert in the art, had already succeeded in spearing several fine tunnies, when he struck his harpoon into the body of an enormous sword-fish, which after a time was hauled on deck with much labor. The ivory sword was four feet long, and the total length from its point to the end of the tail not less than fifteen feet. But great was the astonishment of the crew, when the carpenter, in cutting open the body, discovered in the stomach a moderate-sized box, stamped with a cross and star, the emblems of Turkey, and bearing these words in French, "*Poste locale.*" It was a Constantinople letter-box containing nearly thirty letters, which the captain took charge of with a view to a punctual delivery.

A "very good story, and very well told;" but we should have been glad to know the name of the captain, also that of the cook, and the *exact* dimensions of the "moderate-sized" box. The particulars as to this latter would have been very useful in enabling readers of the story to judge how big a thing may be safely "swallowed."

BURGLARIES AT POST OFFICES are again becoming frequent, and we would advise postmasters in all sections of the country to guard against these visits by making arrangements—when that can conveniently be done—for sleeping accommodations for a clerk in the office. If that is not feasible, a good watchdog should remain on the premises at night. Postage stamps and stamped envelopes, when appropriated by burglars, are charged to the postmaster, and he is obliged to account for them the same as if they had been sold.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of July, 1868.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Luverne	Rock	Minn.
Oak Dale	Washington	"
Grinstead's Mills	Hart	Ky.
Roby's Corner	Merrimack	N. H.
Kleinfeltersville	Lebanon	Pa.
Benton	Carter	Dakota.
Hunter's	Chehalis	Wash'n Ter.
Lakeview	Cuming	Neb.
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	Cal.
West Freehold	Monmouth	N. J.
Micklen	Jackson	Mo.
Pilman	Randolph	Ark.
Clifton	Penobscot	Me.
Chadwick's Mills	Oneida	N. Y.
Leonia	Bergen	N. J.
Hubertville	Robertson	Tenn.
Rockwood	Roan	"
Ashland	Clay	Ala.
Patroon	Shelby	Texas.
Sidney		Dakota Ter.
Fly Creek	Cherokee	Kas.
Newport	Benton	Oregon.
Pioneer City	"	"
Emanuel	Bonhomme	Dakota.
Elmont	Cuming	Neb.
Deschutes	Wasco	Oregon.
Bridge Creek	"	"
Logan Springs	Lincoln	Nevada.
Gallia	Gallia	Ohio.
Laurel	Marshall	Iowa.
Cabin Creek	Cherokee Nation	Ark.
Preston	Jasper	Mo.
Fisher's Grove	Howard	Ind
Cass City	Tuscola	Mich.
Peck's Mills	Sanilac	"
Sugar Creek	Vermillion	Ill.
Indian Creek	La Salle	"
Halfway House	Vermillion	"
State Road	Sanilac	Mich.
Blooming Prairie	Steele	Minn.
Aurora	"	"
South Barnstead	Belknap	N. H.
Palmyra	Simpson	Ky.
Bismarck	Cuming	Neb.
Temperance Mount	Simpson	Ky.
Pleasant Run	Stanton	Neb
Leo's Mills	Walker	Ga.
Fort Fred Steele	Laramie	Dakota Ter.
Sheridan	Placer	Cal
Eagleville	Siskiyou	"
San Felipe	Santa Clara	"
Broad Run	Frederick	Md.
Cedar Bluffs	Saunders	Neb.
Silver Lake	Shawnee	Kas.
Lamar Mills	Clinton	Pa.
Pond's Eddy	Armstrong	"
Advance	Indiana	"
Pine Flats	"	"
Dixonville	"	"
Onberg	"	"
Atwood	Armstrong	"
East Stroudsburg	Monroe	"
Yorkville	Mendocino	Cal.
Summit	Benton	Oregon.
Yaquina	"	"
Little Elk	"	"
Toledo	"	"
Newton	"	"
Philomath	"	"
Butler	Johnson	Neb.
Steel's Grove	Tyler	Texas.
Boxville	Union	Ky.
Urban	Northumberland	Pa.
Layton's Station	Fayette	"
Chambersville	New Castle	Del.
Rock Creek	Clark	Ark.
Victoria	Jefferson	"
Oil Hill	Schuyler	Ill.
Rynn	Kewaunee	Wis.
North Hatfield	Hampshire	Mass.
Hobart's Mills	Sheboygan	Wis.
Cable City	Deer Lodge	Montana Ter.
Frenchtown	Missoula	"
Butte City	Deer Lodge	"
Beartown	"	"
Downieville	Meagher	"
Ticonic	Monona	Iowa.
Crawford	Crawford	"
Oakwood	Tama	"
Black Walnut	Palo Alto	"
Polo	Caldwell	Mo.
Palmetto	Volusia	Fla.
North Fork	Stearns	Minn.
Golden Ridge	Aroostook	Me.
Pella	Dearborn	Ind.
Milo	Delaware	Iowa.
Aurora	Wright	Mo.
Hillsborough	Coffee	Tenn.
Bracken	Huntington	Ind.
Elk River	Howard	Kas.
Guilford	Wilson	"
Fairfield Centre	Lycoming	Pa.
Magnolia Centre	Lawrence	Mo.
Preston	Jasper	"
Valley	Columbiana	Ohio.
Roseburgh	Grant	Ind.
Canton	Stanton	Neb.
Hallsville	Montgomery	Ala.
Verona Mills	Huron	Mich.
Erin	Stewart	Tenn.
Richardson's Landing	Meade	Ky.
Green Hill	Warren	"
Townsville	Butler	"
Payneville	Meade	"
Edan	Lincoln	Dakota.
Wilsonville	Windham	Conn.
Poor's Mills	Waldo	Me.
Canada Road	Somerset	"
Georgeville	Monongalia	Minn.
Lake Johanna	Pope	"
Eden	Faribault	"
Sylvan Hill	Meeker	"
West Hadley	Worcester	Mass.
Black Oak	Caldwell	Mo.
Proctorville	"	"
Layton	Perry	"
Gaines' Farm	Henry	"
Vandalia	Cooper	"
New Memphis	Clinton	Ill.
New Mindon	Washington	"
Rose Creek	Mower	Minn.
Westfield	Pope	"
Mineral Springs	Adams	Ohio.
Edith	Shenandoah	Va.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Millbach	Lebanon	Pa.
San Jose	San Miguel	New Mex. Ter.
Sumner	Atchison	Kas.
Abraham	Greene	Mo.
Clifty	Madison	Ark.
Beaver Creek	Sullivan	Tenn.
Nebraska	Jefferson	"
Planter's	Phillips	Ark.
Princess Ann C. H.	Princess Ann	Va.
Green Valley	Bath	"
Buckton	Warren	"
Emmett	Paulding	Ohio.
Hampshire	Maury	Pa.
Ramsay Town	Yancey	N. C.
Bolton	Brunswick	"
Sal Soda	Crenshaw	Ala.
Honorville	"	"
Leon	"	"
Pigeon Creek	Butler	"
Yellow Spring	Hampshire	W. Va.
South Fork	Ashe	N. C.
Big Cane	St. Landry	La.
Hopewell	Mecklenburg	N. C.
Huntersville	Greenville	S. C.
Copper Vale	Lassen	Cal.
Henrietta	Richland	Wis.
Columbus	Hempstead	Ark.
Saint Andrews	Orange	N. Y.
New Sharon	Monmouth	N. J.
Adrian	Armstrong	Pa.
Kings Valley	Benton	Oregon.
Hillegass	Montgomery	Pa.
New Danville	Lancaster	"
Harmony Hill	Rusk	Texas.
Grove	Chatham	N. C.
Flintville	Lincoln	Tenn.
Canaan	Gasconade	Mo.
Fort Zarah	Marion	Kas.
White Oak Grove	Greene	Mo.
Buffalo Pond	Washington	Va.
East Greenville	Stark	Ohio.
Buffalo Paper Mills	Cleveland	N. C.
Culverton	Hancock	Ga.
Liberty	Pulaski	Ark.
Waldo	Webster	Mo.
Bairdstown	Sullivan	"
Honcut	Yuba	Cal.
Caruthersville	Pemiscott	Mo.
Agricultural College	Prince George's	Md.
Sugar Creek	Claiborne	La.
Swingleville	Washington	Tenn.
Bold Springs	McLennan	Texas.
Crockett's Bluff	Van Zandt	"
Sugar Hill	Panola	"
Hunt's Station	Franklin	Tenn.
Williamsville	Bath	Va.
Summerville	Harnett	N. C.
Coddle Creek	Cabarrus	"
Allemance	Guilford	"
Cold Spring	Edgefield	S. C.
Brown's Mills	Burlington	N. J.
Montrose	Westchester	N. Y.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Red Hill	Grainger	Tenn.	Rutledge.
North Spencer	Worcester	Mass.	Paxton.
Salem	Franklin	Tenn.	Winchester.
Cox's Mills	Wayne	Ind.	Centreville.
Big Spring	Wilson	Tenn.	Lebanon.
Kearney Station	Buffalo	Neb.	Fort Kearney.
Horse Shoe Bend	Boise	Idaho Ter.	Placerville.
Choteau	Bonhomme	Dak. Ter.	Bonhomme.
Ward	Mills	Iowa	Greenwood.
Doylesport	Barton	Mo.	Lamar.
Pay Down	Maries	Mo.	Vienna.
Saybrook Ferry	Middlesex	Conn	Saybrook.
Maple Spring	Cumberland	Tenn	Crossville.
Higdon's Store	Polk	Tenn	Parkville.
Upper Mora	Mora	N. Mex. Ter.	Mora.
Applegate	Jackson	Oregon	Jacksonville.
Lima	Washtenaw	Mich	Chelsea.
Hatchie	McNairy	Tenn	Purdy (C. H.)
Pennington Mills	Pulaski	Ark	Little Rock
White River	Tulare	Cal	Linn's Valley
Meadland	Benton	Mo	Warsaw
Plum Valley	Texas	Mo	Houston
Ultima Thule	Sevier	Ark	Paraclifta

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Canaan	Osceonade	Mo.	Hermann.
Mount Pleasant	Oakland	Mich.	Romeo.
Elder's Ferry	Jackson	Miss.	Pascagoula.
Gully	Darlington	S. C.	Darlington C. H.
Sand Mountain	Marshall	Ala.	Guntersville.
Sontag	Franklin	Va.	Sydnorsville.
Escatawpa	Washington	Ala.	Mobile.
Proctor	Allegan	Mich.	Allegan.
Crane Creek	Howard	Iowa	Cresco.
Whitfield	Hickman	Tenn.	Centreville.
McDonald	Bradley	Tenn.	Nashville.
Farmville	Pitt	N. C.	Falkland.
Acorn Ridge	Stoddard	Mo.	Bloomfield.
Brick Mill	Blount	Tenn.	Morgantown.
Jeddo City	Harrison	Iowa	Magnolia.
Fredonia	St. Francois	Mo.	Farmington.
New Springfield	Clarion	Pa.	Curelsville.
Woodstock	Pulaski	Ky.	Waynesburgh.
Chalk Bluff	Greene	Ark.	Four Mile, Mo.
Kendrick	Greene	Iowa	Jefferson.
Long Pond	Caldwell	Ky.	Princeton.
Calpella	Mendocino	Cal.	Ukiah.
Oldqua	Cowlitz	Wash. Ter.	Castle Rock
Attica	Lenawee	Mich.	Morenci.
Waterloo	Fauquier	Va.	Warrenton.
Pleasant Run	Tucker	W. Va.	Holly Meadows.
Doe Hill	Highland	Va.	Franklin.
Beebe Springs	St. Clair	Ala.	Ashville C. H.
Sterling	Cherokee	Ala.	Centre.
Queensdale	Robeson	N. C.	Lumberton.
Paragon	Morgan	Ind.	Gosport.
Chippewa	Cass	Minn.	Leech Lake.
Apishpa	Las Animas	Col. Ter.	Trinidad.
Abraham	Greene	Mo.	Henderson.
Naylor's Store	St. Charles	Mo.	Dalhoff.
Little Rock	Christian	Ky.	Bainbridge.
Old Town	Greenup	Ky.	Grayson.
Hicks' Run	Elk	Pa.	Second Fork.
Table Bluff	Humboldt	Cal.	Eel River.
De Witt's Ridge	Holmes	Ohio	Black Creek.
Matteson	Humboldt	Nevada	Hunter's.
Lyell's Store	Richmond	Va.	Warsaw.
Longwood	Rockbridge	Va.	Roaring Run.
Beulah	Johnson	N. C.	Smithfield C. H.
Middle Creek	Wake	N. C.	Raleigh.
Liston	Hancock	Ga.	Sparta.
Lydia	Darlington	S. C.	Darlington C. H.
Glendale	Washoe	Nevada	Reno.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Long Valley	Monroe	Pa.	Gilbert.
Forest Cove	Union	Oregon	Cove.
Jarvis	De Kalb	Ind.	Butler.
Crab Orchard	Bland	Va.	Bland C. H.
Ayersburgh	Ottawa	Kas.	Lindsey C. H.
Holderness	Grafton	N. H.	Ashland.
South Weber	Davis	Utah Ter.	Riverdale.
Five Mile River	Fairfield	Conn.	Rowayton.
Adriance	Newton	Ind.	Kentland.
Wells	Bradford	Pa.	Old Hickory.
St. Marys	Chester	Pa.	Warwick.
Benzinger	Elk	Pa.	St. Marys.
Sterling	Blue Earth	Minn.	Sterling Centre.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of June, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	308	1,225,383	489,906	243,724	2,848,483
Philadelphia	164	739,904	209,963	212,943	836,464
Chicago	76	567,468	59,037	119,100	453,081
St. Louis	45	362,656	41,771	115,864	243,122
Boston	57	310,463	81,941	50,548	387,168
Baltimore	53	195,285	24,410	40,196	126,555
Cincinnati	42	185,493	27,777	32,273	129,654
Brooklyn	36	166,199	28,270	40,039	60,404
Cleveland	23	142,286	9,937	49,236	104,152
Buffalo	27	121,822	12,357	42,126	97,648
Albany	21	118,221	9,333	19,276	55,925
Detroit	20	111,754	19,045	32,595	73,031
Washington, D. C.	30	109,655	9,066	37,483	80,429
Louisville	19	108,674	11,430	28,020	73,877
Syracuse	13	107,394	8,436	29,309	74,148
Milwaukee	18	102,240	7,515	27,912	56,733
Pittsburg	16	82,175	8,060	27,474	62,775
Newark	21	77,701	17,557	22,981	49,792
Rochester	17	73,345	4,780	27,166	33,904
Williamsburgh	12	67,007	9,048	17,685	26,474
Utica	12	64,959	4,743	25,574	50,349
Troy	11	64,791	5,136	14,991	43,482
Memphis	12	59,457	3,619	14,572	52,607
Providence	11	48,950	6,339	13,149	19,388
Toledo	9	48,166	2,093	33,633	59,003
Wilmington, Del	5	35,405	2,223	12,163	15,497
Jersey City	5	31,857	1,756	5,924	13,042
Nashville	7	34,774	2,072	12,236	18,695
Worcester	6	30,819	3,470	12,245	14,337
Charlestown	5	30,600	4,454	7,439	17,709
Portland	8	30,488	2,289	9,029	50,271
Lowell	6	30,275	2,630	11,505	16,707
Allegheny	6	30,261	2,164	16,650	10,780
New Haven	7	30,212	3,129	12,303	19,697
Manchester	5	27,852	876	14,462	12,861
Cambridge	4	26,631	2,307	15,189	10,896
Reading	6	25,375	1,306	10,201	14,570
Lynn	4	25,360	1,033	10,175	19,119
Erie	7	25,235	1,702	19,955	11,351
Roxbury	6	23,766	2,801	7,834	9,946
Lawrence	6	21,963	1,078	6,550	22,020
Lancaster	4	21,598	1,178	7,614	4,464
New Bedford	5	19,448	617	5,093	15,489
Salem	6	19,166	933	7,479	14,501
Harrisburg	4	18,640	1,011	5,715	5,422
Cambridgeport	3	17,187	559	5,937	5,576
Trenton	3	11,721	539	4,523	5,349
Hartford	Report not received.				

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters Received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each*. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Canadian Correspondence.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from France, Algeria, &c., in French Mail or via England.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
2. To or from the North German Union (including all the German States and Austria) and to or from Belgium and the Netherlands, by Closed Mail via England.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.
3. To or from Italy and Switzerland, by Closed Mail, via England, Belgium and Germany.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 2.)
4. To or from the North German Union (including all the German States and Austria), by Direct Mail via Bremen or Hamburg—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. Newspapers and other Printed Matter.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. Book-Packets.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. Patterns or Samples of Merchandise.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-3 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Leave New York.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due Yokohama.	Due Hong Kong.	Due Shanghae.
	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.
Colorado	May 9	May 31	June 2	June 25	July 4	July 2
N. York	June 9	July 1	July 3	July 26	Aug. 4	Aug. 2
Japan	July 9	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 26	Sept. 4	Sept. 3
China	Aug. 8	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 2	Oct. 1
G. Repub	Sept. 9	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 28	Nov. 5	Nov. 4
Japan	Oct. 9	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 23	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
					1869.	1869.
China	Nov. 9	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 29	Jan. 6	Jan. 5

HOMEWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave Shanghae.	Leave Hong Kong.	Leave Yokohama.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due New York.
	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.
Colorado	July 17	July 15	July 25	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
G. Repub	Aug. 17	Aug. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 14
Japan	Sept. 17	Sept. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 16	Oct. 22	Nov. 13
China	Oct. 17	Oct. 15	Oct. 26	Nov. 18	Nov. 21	Dec. 13
						1869.
G. Repub	Nov. 17	Nov. 15	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Jan. 13
				1869.	1869.	
Japan	Dec. 17	Dec. 16	Dec. 27	Jan. 29	Jan. 22	Feb. 13
	1869.	1869.	1869.			
China	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Jan. 27	Feb. 20	Feb. 22	Mar. 16

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Philadelphia and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Chicago, *Portland* and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 22d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desecado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

Showing the Difference in Routes, Time Required and Dates of Departure from and Arrival at London, of China and India, Australia and other Mails.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	14th	57	10th
do.	Southampton	8th	61	15th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	4th
Ceylon	Marseilles	11th and 28th	24	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	8th and 2d	30	1st, 15th, 29th
China	Marseilles	14th and 28th	40	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	8th and 2d	47	1st, 15th, 24th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	14th and 28th	40	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	8th and 2d	45	1st, 15th, 29th
India	Marseilles	every Friday.	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	14th and 28th	42	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	8th and 2d	46	1st, 16th, 26th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail.....5:00 A. M.. 4:00 P. M.
" " [Way].....5:00 A. M.. 9:15 P. M.
East Mail..... 5:00 A. M.
" .....1:30 P. M.. 6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:20 P. M.
South..... 7:00 A. M.
" ..... 6:00 P. M.
" [Way].....5:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]..... 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].....7:00 A. M.. 6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th each month.....10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M.. 6:30 P. M.
New York Central R. R..... 3:00 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5:00 A. M.. 4:00 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..... 2:00 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport..... 2:00 P. M.
Long Island..... 5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola..... 2:00 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

North—[Through] 6:15, 8 A. M.; 4, 11:30 P. M. [Way] 11 A. M.; 7:45 P. M.
East—[Boston Express] 5:30 A. M.; 6, 11:30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5.30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.
South—[Through] 5:45 A. M.; 6, 10:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 8:30, 12:30 P. M.
West—[via Allentown] 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 7:30 A. M.; 1, 4, 10:30 P. M.
California—[by Steamer] 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Post Office Blanks.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakotah, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks, should address "*Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every postmaster will be careful never to send a registered letter "direct," when there is a distributing post office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must inclose it, with the registered letter bill, in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the postmaster at the first distributing post office on the route, and also send the Return Registered Letter Bill in a common envelope to the same postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the distributing post office.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from publishers) intended to go by mail westward from the western boundary of Kansas, or eastward from the eastern boundary of California, must be prepaid by stamps at *letter postage rates*. *Sec. 259, P. O. Laws, Edition of 1866.*]

Books, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over four oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 4 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 6 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail. If sent by mail, *Letter Postage* to be added. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
mh '67, tf.] 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets.....$1.50
For fifteen sheets..... 2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts, $4 per 1,000 Receipts. Address

WILLIAM TRYON, Box 110, Vineland, N. J.

The National Post Office Account Book,

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS, Newspaper and Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1,	containing 64 pages	price	$3 00
No. 2,	" 108 "	"	5 00
No. 3,	" 204 "	"	6 00
No. 4,	" 276 "	"	8 50
No. 5,	" 376 "	"	12 00

Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

St. John B. L. Skinner, First Ass't P. M. General.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers, New York.

POST ROUTE MAPS.

THE OFFICIAL POST ROUTE MAPS

As published by States or groups of States, are on sale to the General Public. Those now issued are:

Map of the States of NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and parts of New York and Maine, in two sheets.

Map of the State of NEW YORK, and parts of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and adjacent portions of the Dominion of Canada, in four sheets.

PRICE OF THESE MAPS. *in sheets.*

That of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, etc.....$3 00
That of New York, etc..... 4 00

Maps backed and mounted on rollers, or in book form, at a suitable advanced price.

These Maps may be procured, at the above prices, from

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, P. O. Department, Washington, D. C.

Or, from the Sale Agents in
NEW YORK, N. Y., D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.
BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington street.
PORTLAND, Maine, Bailey & Noyes, Exchange street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth street.

A Map (in one sheet) of the State of MAINE, and contiguous territory, and another (in four sheets) of the States of PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND (and DISTRICT of COLUMBIA), will soon be issued.

☞ Postmasters procuring and forwarding cash orders for these maps, will be allowed 20 per cent. commission on the sales.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY,

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, delivered by mail at the following rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5.

☞ Send for a circular.

POSTMASTERS, you can get a pack of Envelopes, with "Postmaster" and "Official Business" printed on them, for 30 cents, post-paid. With your name as Postmaster, 10 cents extra.

CHAS. WHEELER, Pagotown, Ohio.
aug 68-1t*

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AUGUST, 1868.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples. Newspapers (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	..	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	14	18	20	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	16	16
Adrianople—see Turkey.						
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	..
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h20
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	c14	c16	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Altona—see German States						
Amsterdam—see Holland.						
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	....
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	18	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do (Br. Colonies) via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	8	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Basel, or *Bale*—see Switzerland.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 6	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Beyrout—see Turkey						
Birma—see Burmah.						
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Boulogne—see France.						
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	g	g	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 22d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	6
Brunswick—see German States.						
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N Y	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*30	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Caiffa—see Turkey.						
Calcutta—see East Indies.						
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	....	a22	b6	14	14	....
Canea—see Turkey						
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Cavallo—see Turkey.						
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N G, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	18	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	a22	b 6	14	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Copenhagen—see Denmark.						
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*30	8	12	12	h 8
Dardanelles—see Turkey						
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
Durazzo—see Turkey.						
East Indies, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	18	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Edinburgh—see Scotland.						
Egypt, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h20
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	c14	c16	d16
England	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	24	4	12	12	....
Florence—see Tuscany.						
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gallipoli—see Turkey.						
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Geneva—see Switzerland.						
Genoa—see Sardinian States.						
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Giurgeno, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Great Britain	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Greytown	....	34	6	4	....	....
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	4	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	10	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	16	16
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Jamaica—see West Indies.						
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lausanne—see Switzerland.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
London—see England.						
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	..	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	0	12	12	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	14	16
do do do via Messina	22	44	8	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 22d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Naples. (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19		12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y	....	8	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	14	18
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	...	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	18	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	...	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	8	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	...	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	..	*18	5	8	8	h 8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)(if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do via British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	....	....	....
do do Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	....	a24	b8	14	14	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island	....	*10	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	10	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	..	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland	....	*12l	2	8	8	8
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	10	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	a22	b6	14	14	....
do direct	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	...
Stockholm—see Sweden.						
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	18	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*43	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	8	8	....	....
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	8	14	18	18
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	g	g	....	....
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales	....	*12	2	6	8	8
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	....
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	8	12	12	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21		....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30		....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under .... 4c.
Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 5c.
" " 2 oz. " " 3 oz., 7c.
" " 3 oz. " " 4 oz., 8c.
" " 4 oz. " " 5 oz., 11c.
" " 5 oz. " " 6 oz., 13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per 15 grammes (half ounce.)*

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 166 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VIII., NO. 12. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1868. WHOLE NO. 96.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO,
August, 1868.

My sojourn at Quaking Lake was pleasaut while it lasted, but it was materially abbreviated by circumstauces over which I had uot the slightest control. Very soon after my arrival the women folk somehow or other found out that I was a member of the aucient aud honorable order of bachelors, and my years aud appearance carrying with them couvincing evidence of my tractability, the unprotected and unmated ones—there were four—went for me, and almost every hour of the day I was called upon to chaperon one or all of them iu a ride, a ramble or a drive. "O, Mr. Tonson, won't you drive us up to Muddylove ?"—(a model post office, if it is a small one), or "Do please come with us, Mr. Touson, for a ramble in Huckleberry Park," or "Won't you ride with us to Grogway Glen (an outlying great feature of Quaking Lake), you dear old soul ?" fell on my ear as frequently, but not as crushingly, as the infernal old gong that summoned us to our meals. And here I would note, that my experience as a traveler has taught me that the loudest bells and the noisiest gongs always unmistakably indicate poor fare, and limited at that. Oue day, as I sat poring over an interesting book, two or three members of this rural Sorosis (an abbreviation, I presume, for sorrowful sisters). waited ou me and tendered au invitatiou to take a row on the water with them, and without giving the matter a thought I consented. Now, I am no boatist—that part of my education was entirely neglected; but nevertheless, I handed three ladies to seats in the trowel-shaped vessel, and taking one myself, I grasped the oars in true "Jolly Young Waterman" stylo, and shoved off. I had often seen the thing doue, and had uo doubt of its simplicity and my ability. Just at the point from where we started, a brawling brook entered the lake, but it had been swollen to the magnitude of a small river by a heavy rain up in the hills the day previous, and shot out into the calm expanse with extraordinary force. An awkward stroke or two swung our craft into this current, and out we went with it until it lost its force. As the shore receded and the boat advanced without the least exertion on my part, I eutirely forgot my responsibility, and was calling the attention of the party to a flight of birds overhead, when I was awoke to a realizatiou of it by a request from oue of the ladies to "go ahead now, Mr. Tonson." I immediately felt for the oars which I had relinquished temporarily to adjust my spectacles, when lo and behold oue of them was gone, and none of us had observed it as it floated away. Here was a fix. I looked all round, but couldn't see it, and noticing that the ladies appeared rather uneasy, I, in my quiet way, you know, said "it was a matter of no consequence, we would go ashore and get another one." As I made this remark I glanced landward and it appeared to me that we had, somehow or other, floated further than I had supposed. The first thing to be done was to turu the boat round. This I accomplished after considerable exertion, but the "go ahead" part was more difficult. Suddenly I bethought me of the sculling process, and thrusting the oar over the steru and facing it, I commenced churning vigorously just as I had seen others do often. I worked away and watched the wake in the water, and imagiued I was making the land in gallant style, and secretly resolved at the same time to stay there wheu it was reached, when I was almost dumbfounded by one of the ladies saying to me, in rather a tart manner: "O, do stop your nonsense, Mr. Tonson, and row us ashore—you have turned the boat round about a dozen times, aud if you keep on we will all get dizzy and fall overboard." As she spoke I turned about, and on my word I do not believe I had moved an inch from the spot where I discovered the loss of the oar. It had become exceedingly warm in the meantime, aud the last breath of air had died away. Suddenly a growl was heard in the distance, and looking toward the southwest I saw a great black cloud swiftly rising, and swelling and blackening as it rose—seams of fire zigzagged through it, followed by a peal of thunder which fairly shook the earth. All at once a rushing sound was heard in the forest which girt the shore, and the great trees swayed and bowed their green crowns—and soon a fierce blast of wind swept over the hitherto calm lake, and in a moment its whole surface appeared to be boiling. Our boat rocked and danced in the fierce wind, and in attempting to bring her bow round, a sudden squall struck her on the side, and over she went.

Of course all hands went over with her, and in an instant we were splashing about in the water like a school of porpoises. I am something of a swimmer, and with great presence of mind I huddled the screaming creatures about me, who were kept afloat by their parachute-like apparel, and bade them be calm and I would land them all in safety. Meantime the wind blew furiously—the rain began to fall in torrents—thunder deafened and lightning almost blinded me; and to add to the unpleasantness of the occasion, the skirts of my fascinating companions became so water-soaked as to lose their buoyancy and they began to sink, and as they sunk they shrieked and clung to me with such tenacity, that I at last began to think things looked a little mixed. I did not know how much of a yawning cavern lay under us, but I was satisfied there was water enough to engulph us all and leave not a bubble to tell where we rested. Occasionally, with painful effort, I would raise myself high enough to enable me to sight the shore, but the weight of the women and their deadly clutches at my neck and shoulders were too much, and I found I would have to go under. In a moment, all the years of my life flashed before me with their deeds of omission and commission. I saw all I had done, and wished to live to undo some of them. I thought of Mary Jane and that long ago lost letter; and then the wrong inflicted on me by the non-delivery of that all-involving missive came sweeping down like an avalanche upon my excited brain—driving thence the crowd of memories that were thronging there for a hearing. All that I had said for and against post office management, came back in letters of living light, but I saw nothing to pain me, nothing that I could add to or diminish, nothing to regret, nothing to take back, and the hope rose within me, that after I had gone through this hydraulic process for stopping the circulation, some one more capable, more zealous, and more convincing would take up the subject and keep it alive. As I thus mused, I gradually sunk, and the cluster of trembling, shrieking women clung so tightly to me as to entirely prevent every effort to keep us afloat, and, with a brief prayer and a bursting sigh, I looked skyward, as I supposed for the last time, and went down—about four feet—where I found good footing on a level sandy bottom. In a moment I was myself again—cast the feminines off, and told them to stand up, and bravely they obeyed. Almost as suddenly as the storm commenced it subsided. The wind fell, the rain ceased, the clouds opened and the bright sun came down upon us, and in gallant style I headed the party and we waded manfully and womanfully to *terra firma*. Out of danger, we laid our heads together to keep our misfortune a profound secret—for not a soul had seen us, we believed—but judge of our mortification at meeting, at a turn of the road, a crowd of persons coming lakeward, who had been informed by some "peeping Tom," that an old Baptist preacher was immersing his whole congregation in the lake, at the mouth of the brook.

Of course our moist condition excited surprise, and inquiries fell thick and fast. I had no explanation to give, nor had the ladies just then. We returned to the hotel to refurnish. In the office I found a letter requiring my immediate presence elsewhere. I sent word to my shipwrecked friends, that to my great regret (?) I was suddenly called away, but would soon return. I have not been there since; and, owing to the lateness of the season, I think I will defer my return for about eleven years.

Now, if I had been suddenly cut off in that never-to-be-forgotten expedition, it might have made it bad for me, no matter whether my official friends would have felt sad, glad or indifferent; but as I was not—and for which, I trust, I feel truly thankful—I hope to be able to continue through the columns of THE MAIL, from time to time, my observations on men and things connected with the postal service. In attempting to benefit a certain class, I perhaps lay myself open to the charge of being impertinent or eccentric; but I am perfectly willing to be clamored at, if good results from the diffusion of my thoughts and fancies. The consciousness of philanthropically laboring to infuse honesty, diligence and urbanity into the minds and manners of young officials—and dignity, watchfulness and obedience into the economy and administration of postmasters is approbation enough for me. "All that teachers can do in the way of instruction is to show their pupil what is to be learned, to watch over him, and, by motives either of pain or pleasure, stimulate him to perseverance in the work. All the rest must be his own doing." As this is the season of relaxation, and as I have, perhaps, taken too much space already in detailing my personal troubles, I will not open the catalogue of officials' shortcomings, which I have prepared from information taken upon the spot, but will keep it in reserve. That's all.

I see by the papers that you, Mr. Editor, are going abroad. I heartily wish you a speedy and pleasant voyage to the Old World, a general good time, an abundance of good things in the way of sights, sounds and sustenance, and a sufficiency of official facilities and courtesies while there, and a safe return home.

MONS. TONSON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—I am pleased to see by the last issue of the MAIL that the postal family are discussing the best mode of collecting postage. I am also pleased to observe the unanimity of views entertained on this subject.

This is a question of great importance to the Post Office Department, if its just earnings are to be collected and applied toward its self-support.

At present, prepayment of postage is required on letters, transient and miscellaneous matter. This is right, but why stop here? Why leave it optional with subscribers to newspapers, magazines and periodicals to pay postage at the office of *mailing* or *delivery*? These articles embrace the bulk of mailable matter, and the question of the collection of postage on them cannot well be exaggerated. Let us see how the law works. The N. Y. *Herald*, if you please, sends several wagon loads of its issue to the office to be mailed to its subscribers throughout the country. If payment is made at the New York office, it is necessary that some account of it should be kept, and that the office of *delivery* should be apprised of the fact. This plan, it will be readily perceived, is liable to many errors, or, if at all practicable, in view of the immense numbers mailed, would prove a great labor, and require the utmost vigilance. When these papers reach their several destinations the question of the payment of postage comes up. Some persons produce their receipts, and the question is so far settled. Others assert that the postage has been paid, but are unable to produce any evidence of the fact; nevertheless, the postmaster realizing that his tenure of office depends, in a very great measure, on the good-will of the community, and, besides, being of an obliging disposition, accepts as true that which he should verify. In this, and other ways, the Department is defrauded.

But what is the remedy? Payment of postage at the *mailing* office. This is the true answer. But can it be applied? I think not. And why? Because it would involve some trouble, and, perhaps, some expense to publishers. They would immediately array themselves against it, and defeat any legislation looking to this end. What then is practicable and expedient? Why, simply to restrict the payment of postage on newspapers, magazines and periodicals sent to subscribers, to the office of *delivery*. This would remove from the subscriber every possible pretext for evading payment, and from postmasters all doubt as to their duty in regard to the postage on such matter.

DOP.

AWAY UP IN VERMONT,
August 7, 1868.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—I recollect an invitation in the MAIL, some time since, to its readers, and P. M.'s in particular, to "uncork" (and let off their gas, I suppose), and have often felt like unstopping myself and taking the consequences, after reading the suggestions of your correspondents, and have determined to do so for once.

And first, in relation to prepayment of newspaper postage, I discover a growing uneasiness among postmasters in relation to the subject, and hope it will continue to grow, until prepayment is a fixed fact, or until some official shall be able to show that is not equally practicable with prepayment upon letters and other mailable matter.

I would suggest conventions of postmasters or petitions to Congress, or both, setting forth facts, &c.; and if that kind of agitation won't effect the change, just prevail upon the appointment office to make postmasters of all the members of Congress, and compel them to attend personally to keeping newspaper accounts and collecting the postage, and, my word for it, the thing will be done.

I notice the numerous inquiries of your correspondent from St. J——, Michigan, in the August number, and the answers seem to be implied, at least by J. M. C., that such postmasters are few and far between, and, judging from my own experience, the answer would be correct.

I am inclined to think but few postmasters pay that attention to laws and regulations that their oath of office requires.

The reasons are many, such as ignorance, carelessness, and, in many cases, willful neglect of duty. I say willful, because they are furnished with laws and regulations, and they either do not read them or disregard them, and in either case it is willful and wanton neglect of duty. And I hold that a postmaster who will send through the mail, iron bolts, tailors' shears, linen coats to citizens, a half-peck of Yankee notions, etc., wrapped up in newspapers, with a two-cent stamp affixed, without ascertaining the contents, ought to be "weeded out;" and if he permitted them to pass with the knowledge of the contents, he should be excommunicated for willful violation.

I have collected several dollars upon such traps as the foregoing within as many months, and am invariably told that other postmasters don't examine transient papers, and, if there is a little something in them, they don't go peeking into them to get a few cents extra postage.

Now I like to be accommodating, especially as a postmaster, but think none but India-rubber postmasters will allow their spirit of accommodation to extend beyond the law they are compelled to swear to obey, before they are allowed to interfere with the business.

Now, if all postmasters would collect letter postage upon all matter attempted to be smuggled through it would end very soon, as my own experience has demonstrated; when I took possession of this office, I found several families doing a regular correspondence upon margins of transient papers, even to flirtations between young ladies and gentlemen, and it took but a short time for both ends of the line to ascertain that it was rather expensive, and I seldom now look into any transient matter of theirs passing through the office, unless it looks like a new correspondent.

When will postmasters learn to plainly postmark letters, and effectually deface stamps? I think there is a remedy for all these troubles. Compel every postmaster to take the MAIL or resign, and, perhaps, if they won't read the laws, they might get a stray shot from some correspondent that would bring them to their senses.

What say you to this? I think it would increase your correspondents, consequently you must enlarge the MAIL and the price. I am confident the only reason subscribers do not ventilate these subjects more thoroughly, is that they are conscious that the delinquents do not see the MAIL—so you see I am on the principle of the physician who first put his patients into fits, as he was death on fits.

I think my plan would be calculated to give them fits, and perhaps we might then cure them—who knows?

These are rather scattering remarks, it is true, but then a scattering shot-gun would only hit a few of them. I hope the time will come when we shall get the Howitzer loaded with grape and canister, and fire in quick succession until the entire party surrender.

POSTMASTER.

The following letter has been widely circulated in New England, and we, being strongly opposed to sectionalism in any shape, are averse to confining the extraordinary advantages set forth therein to that section of our postal territory, we, therefore, publish it for the benefit of the whole service. This tempting document evidently means business; and as the new postal law rather interferes with the prospective successful results of "gift enterprises," the ingenuity of the benevolent and very honest gentlemen engaged in their management is concentrated upon the conception, perfection and operation of some new dodge, which, while it is certain to pay them liberally, and their verdant patrons not at all, will either evade the law or render it inoperative through collusion with officials whose integrity they imagine is not temptation-proof. We know some postmasters who would be most happy to respond to Mr. Williams' modest request if he would make it personally instead of by letter, in a way that he would remember whether he sent the "handsome present every month" or not. Whether the sphere of his usefulness will be enlarged or abridged by the publication of his scholarly circular we will not stop to inquire, we give him the benefit of our columns:

PLAISTOW, N. H., Aug. 15, 1868.

Postmaster, P——, *Ct.—Dear Sir.*—Having been informed by a mail agent that used to run near your place that you are a square man, I take the liberty to address you, as I wish to do some business through the post office in your place.

I am in the "gift enterprise" business, and I wish your assistance, and only so far as for you to do your DUTY as a postmaster, viz., "Mind your own business." What I wish is for you to know nothing about my business, only that I receive my letters through your office same as other people, etc. Of course, if there have been any complaints about my business, it is not your business to investigate them, unless they infringe upon the postal laws. This is what I wish, and if you will assist me in this way, I will make you a handsome present every month—to you as a man, not a postmaster.

You may say that if that is all I wish (for you to do your duty), that I need not trouble myself about any business I may do through your office. That is true. But many postmasters THINK it their duty to know all about the business being done in their towns, and through their post offices, and if they suspect or think that the business done does not agree with their ideas of law and honesty, why they must constitute themselves as special detectives, and try and find out all about the business, tell all the citizens, and do all they can to prevent such business being done, and take great pride to make the public believe they have been the means of breaking up some great humbug, etc. If you seek any such notoriety, I do not wish to do any business through your office; but if you are a man (as recommended) that attends to your own business, regardless of what other people are about, I should like to come to your place and do business right along.

Please write me by return mail if you would like to have me do business through your office, and oblige,

Yours most respectfully,
ALEX. WILLIAMS.

ELSEWHERE we have given a few hints on the use of our Foreign Postage Table. Since the article was written, we have had occasion to visit the Foreign Newspaper Department of the New York Post Office, where our attention was called to a small "stack" of newspapers, books, pamphlets, etc., from all parts of the country, which were detained for insufficient postage. Some of these will be returned to the original mailing office, some will find their way to the paper mill, to the chagrin and sometimes loss of the parties interested. This can not happen if Postmasters and others consulting the Foreign Postage Table will do so according to our suggestions.

☞ WE continue to receive many letters advocating the prepayment of newspaper postage at the mailing office—more than we can possibly publish—and yet we do not wish their coming stopped, for they show, with our other correspondence, that our friends in the country are determined their offices shall no longer be the self-running, self-regulating, rickety machines that some years since supplied, if they did not answer, the purposes of the public, but which, in these days of lightning presses, electric telegrams, Union Pacific Railways and immense foreign immigration, with millions of readers and of letter writers, by no means meet the demands of the times. Postal affairs, with their classification of mailable matter, rates of domestic postage, intricate and changing system of foreign postages, detailed and minute accounts, and numerous rules and regulations, has become a science requiring study and practice. It therefore affords us great pleasure to meet, either personally or by letter, with a postmaster or a post office clerk who is desirous to do his duty to the Department and the public, and we may add to his own oath of office, by studying to master that science, at whatever cost.

POSTMASTERS, recollect in all cases of prepayment of postage on letters to foreign countries, such prepayment must be by stamps. And see that the stamps are thoroughly and effectually affixed, so that they will not drop off, and postage be charged at the office of delivery; and also recollect that if foreign letters are sent unpaid, it does not require a three-cent stamp to forward them to the port of departure. Let the postage be either wholly paid or wholly unpaid.

Letter Addresses.

I am out on an errand of friendship and love,
And fain would I hasten along;
Pray give me a ride in your swift whirling car,
And I'll give you the rest of my song.
I'm for Arcola village in Illinois State,
Prepaid is my fare, at full legal rate:
Then rush me along at the top of your speed
To Miss Lucy A. C——, who may open and read.

To the *Cuss* who passed a counterfeit 50 cent shinplaster on a portly individual from Vermillion County, at a wedding shivaree near
COTTAGE GROVE P. O.,
DOUGLASS CO., Ill.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of July, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Colle'd.
New York	300	1,275,086	529,130	209,190	2,790,549
Philadelphia	164	739,168	281,345	254,515	847,876
Chicago	76	553,499	66,349	117,646	423,505
St. Louis	43	378,246	43,371	119,473	248,863
Boston	57	307,101	78,101	48,886	369,057
Baltimore	53	196,234	25,342	44,166	127,682
Cincinnati	42	191,335	28,202	34,953	134,595
Brooklyn	36	166,589	16,538	41,323	63,288
Cleveland	23	136,940	10,103	51,056	99,723
Buffalo	27	135,115	15,846	44,075	95,096
Albany	21	116,819	9,727	19,579	56,197
Detroit	20	114,406	12,754	35,578	73,427
Syracuse	13	113,076	8,125	31,849	79,326
Washington, D. C.	30	107,326	7,886	38,356	80,204
Louisville	19	105,712	10,212	25,246	77,636
Milwaukee	16	102,065	6,059	29,335	78,622
Pittsburg	18	79,867	12 423	31,743	55,813
Williamsburgh	12	76,753	5,862	19,520	26,676
Rochester	17	76,219	8,465	23,893	33,810
Newark	21	75,740	11,133	32,115	48,399
Utica	12	65,490	4,797	28,441	51,482
Troy	11	62,530	6,631	16,122	62,850
Memphis	12	62,204	4,912	15,662	54,340
Providence	11	48,538	7,299	13,423	18,519
Toledo	9	47,164	1,914	34,978	60,223
Hartford	7	41,102	3,401	16,662	26,387
Jersey City	5	35,779	1,829	5,230	13,824
Wilmington, Del.	5	35,558	4,536	12,898	16,105
Nashville	7	34,423	2,406	12,250	10,626
Alleghany	6	32,850	3,490	19,193	11,840
New Haven	7	31,389	4,373	13,161	19 597
Portland	8	31,059	2,315	9,994	56,187
Worcester	6	30,771	3,253	11,129	14,985
Charlestown	5	30,560	2,790	10 237	16,043
Lowell	8	29,483	1,175	10,922	14,247
Manchester	5	27,358	794	16,522	11,469
Cambridge	4	27,349	1,337	16,315	13,404
Erie	6	25,726	2,450	22.846	11,212
Lynn	4	25,521	1,160	9,007	18,363
Reading	6	25,488	1,525	12,029	14,603
Roxbury	8	23,061	2,384	7,893	10,951
Lancaster	4	21,562	1,356	8,367	4,932
Lawrence	6	20,653	1,343	8,382	21 998
Salem	6	19,538	1,202	8,387	14,207
New Bedford	5	19,457	1,177	5,779	15,510
Cambridgeport	3	18,246	1,109	6,206	8,065
Harrisburg	4	17 991	1,039	6,361	5,409
Trenton	3	11,746	1,473	4,285	5,314

Letters addressed to Street and Number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge*.
Collections from Street Letter Boxes are also *free*.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of September, 1868.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific, C. America, &c.
Hamburg.	U. S.	1	Europe via Southampton & Hamburg.
Cunard	U. S.	2	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	3	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana*	U. S.	3	Havana and West Indies.
French	France	5	Fr.mail via Havre & Brest.
Inman	U. S.	5	Europe via Liverpool.
Inman	U. S.	8	Halifax, Bermuda, &c.
Hamburg.	U. S.	8	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Aspinwall	U. S.	9	S.Pac.,China, Jap., Austr.
Cunard	U. S.	9	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	10	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana*	U. S.	10	Havana & Nassau.
Mexican	U. S.	11	Havana & Mexico.
Inman	U. S.	12	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg.	U. S.	15	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	16	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	16	S. Pacific, C. America, &c.
Bremen	U. S.	17	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	17	Havana.
French	France	19	French mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	19	Europe via Liverpool.
Inman	U. S.	22	Halifax, Bermuda, &c.
Hamburg.	U. S.	22	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	23	Europe via Liverpool.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Arg. Rep., Brazil, & W. I.
Havana	U. S.	24	Havana, C.A merica, &c.
Aspinwall	U. S.	24	S. Pacific a Sth'n & Brem.
Bremen	U. S.	26	Europe via Liverpool.
Inman	U. S.	26	Europe v' Sth'n & Ham.
Hamburg.	U. S.	29	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard	U. S.	30	Europe via

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1868.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866], and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **96**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Aug. 3d, 1868.

The Blank Agency for District No. 2, at the City of New York, having been discontinued on the 1st inst., all requisitions for Blanks, Paper and Twine will be filled from the Blank Agency at Washington, D. C., and all requisitions for the same must be addressed to that Agency.

ST JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting P. M. Gen'l.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE OFFICE,
August 17, 1868.

SIR—The Postmaster-General has made the following order, which you will please publish in the next issue of the U. S. MAIL.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assist. P. M. General.

JAS. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent, New York.

"*Ordered*—That from and after October 1, 1868, the use of the Account of Unpaid Letters Sent be discontinued at all offices."

"Where unpaid letters are sent, the *Letter-bill* will still be used for entry in Account of Mails Received."

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT, *Establishing a Direct Postal Communication with the British East Indies, at Reduced Rates of Postage.*

A Postal Convention has just been concluded between the United States and British Post Office Departments, for establishing and regulating an exchange of mails between the United States, the Straits Settlements, and the British East Indies, by means, conjointly, of the Line of United States Mail Steamers plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong (China), and of the Line of British Mail Packets plying between Hong Kong and Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Aden.

Its leading provisions are as follows:

On and after the 1st of November, 1868 (the date on which this Convention is to be carried into operation), the postage to be levied and collected in the United States upon correspondence of all kind posted in the United States, and addressed to the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, for transmission by this route, will be:

10 cents per single rate of half ounce or under, on letters.

2 cents each on newspapers: and 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof, on book packets, patterns and samples.

The correspondence thus prepaid in the United States will be delivered at destination, in the British East India Possessions free of all charge whatever.

Prepayment is obligatory on newspapers, book packets, and patterns: but letters posted unpaid, or insufficiently paid, will, neverthe less, be forwarded, and charged at the place of destination in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, with a postage of 10d. (20 cents) per single rate, together with a fine of 6d. (12 cents).

Paid correspondence of all kinds received from the Straits Settlements and the British East Indies by this route, will be delivered at the office of destination in the United States free of all charge whatever; but unpaid or insufficiently paid letters so received will be charged on delivery with a postage of 10 cents per single rate of half ounce or under, together with a fine of 12 cents each.

No accounts will be kept between the respective Post Departments on the correspondence thus exchanged, each Department retaining all the postage which it collects, both on paid matter sent and unpaid matter received.

New York and San Francisco are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States; and Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Aden are the exchange offices in the Straits Settlements and the British East Indies.

Postmasters will charge postage accordingly on and after the first of November next.

WE are authorized to state that, by an act passed June 25th, 1868,

"Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October next, repealing section 259, postal laws," and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

Postmasters will be governed accordingly in rating postage to the territories between Kansas and California, after the 1st of October.

Registration to Foreign Countries.

Under Article 8 of the Postal Convention of 1867, between the United States and Great Britain, letters may be registered, via England, to Amoy, Canton, Foo Chow, Ningpo and Swatow, in China; Nagasaki and Yokohama, in Japan, and to Shanghai. The full postage and a registration fee of 16 cents must in all cases be prepaid.

☞ The editor of THE MAIL will, before the appearance of this number, sail for Europe, which he visits principally on official business, and where he will remain for a month or two. During his absence, B. K. SHARRETTS, Esq., an experienced Special Agent of the Department—and who moreover wields "the pen of a ready writer"—has kindly consented to assume charge of the paper. The editor also hopes to be able to contribute, from the other side of the water, such notes of his observations there as may be found interesting to his official and other readers.

A WORD TO OUR CANADA NEIGHBORS.—The practice obtains to a certain extent of charging postage on matter returned to the United States which has been accidentally sent into Canada. On both sides there are offices of similar names, and sometimes the superscriptions are so badly written or so illegible as to make it a difficult matter to decide upon correct destination. Again, many of our lines of travel connect with routes running into the "Dominion," and in making up the mails which pass over them, mistakes may frequently occur on both sides. Our custom is not to take undue advantage of these estrays, but to hurry them home as fast as possible without inflicting any penalty on them for the sins of others—and our official brethren across the border should, in this case at least, join with us in keeping alive a neighborly reciprocity.

☞ OUR FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE is now of interest to a very large number of people. Postmasters should, therefore, be perfectly familiar with it. We do not propose that they should learn it "by heart"—it is better to thoroughly understand its construction, and then always keep a copy of the latest issue of the U. S. MAIL on hand for reference. We do, however, propose a few words of explanation of the table and directions for its use. The first column containing the names of countries, seems simple enough were it not that, in many cases, two or more routes are given, with the same or different rates of postage. The question then is to decide on the best route, expedition and expense being considered. In some cases there is no choice: in others it may be made by consulting, in connection, the tables of departure of steamers, etc., on our first and third pages. The next five columns are explained by the headings. These headings should be learned so that each column may be known at a glance. The notes at the bottom of the page should also be sufficiently studied to be readily understood and applied. Then, before deciding on a rate of postage, see if there is any note that refers to it, and consult that note. There is also much in our miscellaneous information, on the third page, which relates to foreign postage, and which should always be taken in connection with the foreign postage table. By following these suggestions, postmasters will often avoid many mistakes, which result in loss of time and money in sending foreign matter.

A CORRESPONDENCE between the Postmasters at Bangor, Me. and Boston, Mass., has been submitted to us—and also published in a Boston paper—in which it is impliedly asserted that the Table of Foreign Postages in THE MAIL is incorrect. The correspondence was called forth by a letter for Spain, prepaid by a ten cent stamp, mailed at Bangor and sent to Boston D. P. O., and twice returned thence for additional postage. It seems scarcely necessary to say that our Table of Foreign Postages is officially correct; as, however, we find the word "direct," in the instance before us, liable to misconstruction, the words "open mail" have been substituted. If the letter in question had been sent to New York instead of being returned to Bangor—New York being the principal shipping port, and the UNITED STATES MAIL correct—the letter would have reached its destination many days earlier than it now will. We can not concede the right of any Postmaster to return or unreasonably delay, for additional postage, a letter rated according to the UNITED STATES MAIL; it is rather his duty to assume the postage to be correct, and to endeavor to find by what route or from what port the letter can be forwarded. By a correspondence with the New York Post Office it would have been learned that letters for Spain, prepaid ten cents, are forwarded every week.

In the absence of the Editor of THE MAIL, in person, we refrain from comment on this attempt to discredit the OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Post Office Department. See Section 259 Regulations of 1866.

WE intend that the matter in THE MAIL shall interest all our readers. But in this paragraph, we depart from our usual course, and write only in the interests of some of our subscribers and of ourselves. Now, while we do not forget our patrons, some of them, we fear, forget us, and in the multitude of business cares overlook the—to them—little fact that their subscriptions remain unpaid. Pay up, gentlemen! and do not let crops, or merchandise, or politics banish from your minds the thought, "There, I must send that dollar for THE MAIL immediately!"

Sundry Post Office Matters.

We have before us quite a long letter on stamping inks and pads; while we have not space to publish the letter, we would not have it thought that we attach but little importance to the subject. On the contrary, we think it of great importance, and that too much attention cannot be paid to it. Its results—clear, legible postmarks, and thorough canceling of postage stamps—are among the very essentials of postal efficiency. It not unfrequently happens in the course of our official investigations, that the indistinctness of a postmark is a cause of much delay and uncertainty, and sometimes puts us at fault entirely. Clean stamps and good ink are two requisites for a legible postmark; a third is a good pad, not too thickly spread with ink; with these it is almost impossible but that a postmark will be as legible as though printed on a press. We have from time to time published in our paper directions for procuring ink and pads, and for cleaning marking stamps. Good printers' ink is as good an article as can be used; pads are readily made by stretching two or three thicknesses of woolen cloth over a block, or, as our correspondent suggests, buckskin stuffed with wool. To clean stamps, any good solvent of grease—as benzine, soda, ley, etc.—is sufficient; only be careful, if either of the latter two is used, that the stamps are thoroughly rinsed and wiped dry. In connection with this subject, we reply to a correspondent who has made a requisition on the Department for marking stamps, and received for reply that, "by his report he is not entitled to them." He alleges that the gross receipts of his office are nearly $100 a quarter. Where the accounts of an individual office are under consideration, it is impossible for us to express an opinion. We can only state the general order lately made by the Postmaster-General, "that post offices, the gross receipts of which amount to $50, etc., per annum, shall be entitled to circular marking stamps," etc. See the order in the MAIL for September, 1867.......Another correspondent wants to know if a postmaster's wife can act as his assistant, and if not, what would be the consequence if he was complained of for letting her do so. We reply, a postmaster's wife can act as his assistant, but she should take the necessary oath. The consequences of a complaint as stated, we cannot tell—they might be serious, and might not; but avoid all cause of complaint by having her sworn...... Another correspondent asks our opinion on the legality of paying postage by what might be called "in gross." He received a package of letters weighing 2¼ ounces, and addressed to different individuals. The outside letter alone bore stamps, and those to the amount of $1.20, while the letters rated singly made the postage in the aggregate $1.65. We consider that this mode of prepayment is illegal, and the postmaster who allows it should be reported to the Department. He also complains of the mode of mailing some third-class matter by cutting a notch in a sealed envelope. We think if a sufficient examination of matter mailed in this way cannot be made, that a postmaster is perfectly justifiable in charging letter postage, according to section 213, Reg. 1866.......Another tells of a postmaster who charges more than the legal price for stamped envelopes, and also charges for advertised letters when he pays nothing for advertising. Both these acts are illegal and wrong. To the first is attached a penalty of a fine of from ten to five hundred dollars. Sec. 172, Reg. 1866. And though we do not find that any penalty attaches to the latter, unless under section 315, laws of 1866, it is none the less illegal, and payment should be refused.......Another complains of receiving his letters loose, and states the main difficulty to be that often there are letters on which there are charges, but no post-bill accompanying them. So far as the general complaint goes, we would say, though the practice is contrary to the regulations, yet some folks have a loose way of doing everything, and that there are some such folks in the service of the Department as well as elsewhere. The difficulty concerning the missing post-bill could be obviated by entering the amount in the Account of Mails Received, and making a note opposite: "No bill."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Registered "Request Letters."—W. B., R—— M——, O.—1. No registration fee is to be charged on returning registered letters bearing a request to be returned. 2. You send a registered letter bill, and a return bill, as in ordinary cases; the return of the latter to you indorsed "*correct*" is all the receipt you require. Be careful, however, to make a memorandum in the proper place in your Account of Registered Letters Received, that such a letter was returned, giving the date.

Paying Post Office Drafts.—J. H. R., P——, I.—A postmaster holding a draft for collection is not obliged to go after the party on whom it is drawn; he notifies him, and the money must be tendered at the holder's place of business.

Custody of Mails at Night.—R. W. K——, Mo.—The mail pouch must be carried, directly to your office. Section 106, Regulations of 1866, requires "when the mail stops over night where there is a post office, it must be kept in the office."

Rate of Box Rents.—S. W. D., V—— B——, Ark.—There is no established rate of box rents; it varies from twelve cents to twelve dollars a year. Postmasters on first erecting boxes fix the rate to suit their particular localities.

Blank Applications for Stamps.—J. H. R., C——, Mass.—Blank applications for stamps are furnished by the Blank Agency at Washington. You will observe by consulting Miscellaneous Information that there is now but one Blank Agency, and that is located at Washington.

Furnishing Postage Stamps.—A. P. G., O——, O.—The Department will furnish postage stamps at any time, but expects postmasters to order such quantities as may, upon a careful estimate, be a sufficient supply for three months. Sec. 163, Reg. 1866. Application should always be made in time to secure a supply before the stock on hand is exhausted.

Envelopes Spoiled in Directing, etc.—M. D. H., O—— G——, Ill.—Envelopes spoiled in directing, that have been redeemed by a postmaster, should be sent, with a special letter, to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. Sec. 189, Reg. 1866......E. E. W., R——, Mich.—1. See above: it is only envelopes spoiled in directing, and not stamps, that may be redeemed. 2. The amount of postage on transient matter that arrives at your offices, with charges on it, and no bill, may be entered on your Account of Undercharges, and, if not collected, entered on the Account of Overcharges. These two entries make the accounts balance.

Franking the Internal Revenue Record.—J. H., F—— C. H., Va.—Our reply in the last MAIL was based upon the postal laws, and applied to an individual case which seemed to us an attempt to evade them. Where the Record is sent to assessors under a contract with the Revenue Department, for them to distribute, we think it may be franked, the same as other official matters of that Department.

Number of Clerks allowed to an Office.—E. S., M——, Iowa.—The number of clerks allowed to an office is not specified. Postmasters at first and second-class offices are required to furnish the Postmaster-General with an estimate of expenditures for clerk-hire, rent, etc., which he can allow, or not, as he deems proper. Sec. 17, Reg. 1866.

Mail Carrier Receiving Letters between Offices.—C. C. K., C——, N. H.—A mail carrier may, if he please, receive letters anywhere between two post offices, provided the postage is prepaid, or stamps or money therefor tendered him. Such letters must in all cases be deposited in the next post office, and it is the duty of postmasters to see that the postage is prepaid before receiving them for mailing.

Franking.—T. H. B., C——, Mo., and J. H. DeC., B——, Me.—The franking privilege covers all letters or packages not weighing over four ounces, to or from a member of Congress, no matter from or to whom or on what business. There is no postage to be paid on mutilated currency sent to the Treasurer for redemption.

Mail Carrier carrying Telegram.—J. R., P——, W.—The law makes no distinction between telegrams and ordinary letters; a mail carrier therefore can only carry a telegram outside the mail by its being inclosed in a Government stamped envelope, according to section 300, Laws of 1866.

Postage Paid for a Year on a Regular Paper.—W. P. H., M—— D——, Pa.—"Newspapers cannot be forwarded from one office to another without the payment of additional postage; but when postage has been paid yearly in advance, and the subscriber changes his residence, upon causing his paper to be sent direct from the mailing office to his new place of residence, then the certificate of the postmaster where the postage was paid will be sufficient authority to the office of delivery to deliver the paper, to the end of the term, without additional charge."

Liability of Postmasters for Subscriptions to Newspapers.—W. P. C., S——, N. Y.—The statement in the slip you send is incorrect; "there is nothing in the postal laws which renders a postmaster liable for the subscription-price of a newspaper, where he neglects to notify the publisher." But this does not relieve him from the risk of removal, by the Postmaster-General, for such neglect.

Delivery of Letters addressed to the Officers of Institutions.—R. B., F——, Pa.—"The right to receive letters is in the officer, rather than the individual;" hence a letter addressed "John Doe, Cashier of First National Bank," while Richard Roe is the Cashier, should be delivered to Roe, and not to Doe

Establishment of Money Order Office.—A. M. G., L——, Mo., and others.—"Whenever a postmaster, or any individual or class of Individuals, desires any particular office to be made a money order office, the proper way to proceed, in order to secure the object, is to make application, by letter or petition or otherwise for that purpose, to the Superintendent of the Money Order System, in which application should be distinctly stated the reason why the petition should be granted."

Post Bills.—J. G. P., R——, Mass., and others.—About a year ago, in reply to a correspondent, we stated that post bills were not required to be sent with the quarterly returns. We made this statement after a careful study of Chapter XXVIII of the Regulations of 1866, to which we referred. In reply to a correspondent in our last number, we made the conflicting statement that post bills are required to be sent with the quarterly returns, basing our reply upon our knowledge of the practice, instead of referring to the Regulations. Our attention having been called to these conflicting statements, we took means to settle the question, and we are now authorized to make the following corrections in section 304, of Regulations of 1866, viz: Insert after note 2, "The post bills that accompany unpaid letters received," and strike out "note 9 respecting transcripts of registered letters received and sent." With these corrections, Chapter XXVIII gives a complete list of the papers constituting the quarterly return.

Postage.—H. C., B——, Ill.—No postage is to be charged on communications and models sent to the Patent Office, but the latter should not exceed the weight allowed by law. You are wrong in exacting it....G. A. D., E——, N. Y.—Sections 221, 222 and 245 of the laws of 1866, enumerate the various articles that may be sent by mail. It is very clear that grain bags, hay caps, hair covers and the like, do not come under section 222, and just as clear that they do come under section 245......R. U. R., J——, N. Y.—If a paper is received but three months at an office, you collect but three months' postage, but where the subscription is for more than a quarter, the regulations of 1866, section 154, require the postage, if paid at any other time than the beginning of an official quarter, shall be paid to the end of the next following quarter......W. H. J., F——, Fla.—Postage at the ten cent rate cannot be prepaid in Brazil, but must be collected at the office of delivery in the United States, and it must be prepaid at the mailing office on letters for that country. See section 270, regulations 1866......J. R., P—— J——, N. Y.—Book manuscripts passing between author and publishers are chargeable with two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof......A. D., R——, Pa.—See above reply to G. A. D., E——, N. Y. Any one must have queer eyes to find table-cloths, window-curtains, stockings and dry goods store generally, mentioned in section 222, of laws 1866. ......C. W., B—— P——, Me.—Postage is chargeable on papers published in Canada; postage paid in that country pays only to the line; the United States postage can, however, be collected quarterly at quarterly rates, the same as on domestic papers. See section 261, regulations 1866......H. N. H., C—— S——, O.—No deduction can be made in the postage on small Sunday-school papers, published weekly, sent in package to one address...... O. A., P——, N. Y., and P. B. M., G——, O.—1. Circulars in packages, sent to one address, should be classed as miscellaneous printed matter, and be charged at the rate of two cents for four ounces. 2. Blank checks, drafts, accounts, etc., bound in book form, must be charged at book rates. 3. A letter arriving at an office with evident marks of having been prepaid by stamp, and with no charge marked on it, should be delivered as prepaid...... D. B., M——, Pa.—Several insurance policies filled in may be sent in one envelope to an agent.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of August, 1868.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Elberfeld	Warwick	Ind.
Fig Grove	Coosa	Ala.
Calvert	Robertson	Texas.
Fort Owen	Missoula	Monta. Ter.
Wakeshma Centre	Kalamazoo	Mich.
Wheat Ridge	Adams	Ohio.
Wyoming	Laramie	Wyoming Ter.
Providence Forge	New Kent	Va.
Carson	Jefferson	Ark.
St. Peter's	St. Landry	La.
Altoona	Polk	Iowa.
Hayule	Mills	"
Georgia	Jasper	Mo.
Wilson	Adams	Ohio.
Edna	Montcalm	Mich.
Sand Hollow	Morgan	Ohio
Turnersport	Manistee	Mich.
Johnson's	Orange	N. Y.
Indian Field	Knox	Ohio.
Wolfdale	Woodbury	Iowa.
Knight's Mill	Berrien	Ga.
Esofea	Vernon	Wis.
Cedar Mills	Adams	Ohio.
Mackville	Platt	Ill.
Brinsonville	Burke	Ga.
De Soto	Dallas	Iowa.
Saint Mark's	Randolph	Ill.
Shade Valley	Juniata	Pa.
Union Station	Lancaster	Pa.
Mountain Valley	Luzerne	"
Beck's Grove	Brown	Ind.
Silver Creek	Lawrence	Miss.
Lizzard	Pocahontas	Iowa.
Scranton Station	Greene	"
Platt	Taylor	"
Hamilton	Lander	Nev.
Glendale	McLeod	Minn.
Hartland	Freeborn	"
Vandolia	Cattaraugus	N. Y.
Poplar Run	Blair	Pa.
Mowry's Mills	Bedford	"
Colfax	Mower	Minn.
Pomme de Terre	Stevens	"
Gilbirdsport	Brown	Ill.
Lloyd	Tioga	Pa.
Wallaceton	Clearfield	"
Rocky Pass	McDowell	N. C.
Grant	Vermillion	Ill.
Lynd	McPhaill	Minn.
Allis Hollow	Bradford	Pa.
Alton Junction	Madison	Ill.
Pike's Peak	Brown	Ind
Rurol	Linn	Iowa.
Gilchrist	Pope	Minn.
Sand Lake	Monongalia	"
Allemands	St. Charles	La.
Potter	Wood	Ohio.
Bridgehampton	Sanilac	Mich.
Three Runs	Clearfield	Pa.
Stanuton's Mills	Somerset	"
Mayfield	Milam	Texas.
Big Indian	Cass	Ind.
Wadsworth	Washoe	Nev.
Sand Patch	Somerset	Pa.
Eight Mile Grove	Cass	Neb.
Diamond Springs	Morris	Kas.
Hill Spring	"	"
Fr[illegible]bville	Trempealeau	Wis.
Eakles Mills	Washington	Md.
Eden Mills	La Grange	Ind.
Hardwick	Warren	N. J.
Cold Water	Monroe	N. Y.
Pavia	Bedford	Pa.
Coal City	Venango	"
Hemlock Hollow	Wayne	"
Williams	Bay	Mich.
Farmersville	Tulare	Cal.
Bakersfield	Kern	"
Lake City	Siskiyou	"
Rebecca	Lancaster	Neb.
Crete	Saline	"
Blue Island	Saline	Neb.
Headland	Saunders	"
Hillsdale	Nemaha	"
Spring Creek	Johnson	"
Dawson's Mill	Richardson	"
Dimon	Leavenworth	Kas.
Fredonia C. H.	Wilson	"
Elizabeth	Marshall	"
Plum Station	Jackson	"
La Grange	Morris	"
Fame	Greenwood	"
Columbia	Miami	"
Lenape	Leavenworth	"
Keelville	Cherokee	"
Newman	Jefferson	"
Wasco	Wasco	"
Saint Clair	Marion	Oregon.
Ute Creek	Mora	New Mex. Ter.
Green River City	Carter	Wyoming Ter.
Deer Creek	"	Ky.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Shiloh	Calloway	Ky.
Hico	"	"
Farmville	Pitt	N. C.
Waldrop's Mill	Jefferson	Ala.
Pursley	Tyler	W. Va.
Point Jefferson	Morehouse	La.
Elk Spring	Warren	Ky

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Rio	Kemper	Miss.
Belleview	Cherokee	Ark.
Plum Valley	Texas	Mo.
Paragon	Morgan	Ind.
Fenwick	Marion	Ky.
Ottoline	Rockingham	Va.
Hartland	Huron	Ohio.
Old Hickory	Conway	Ark.
Pierce	Callaway	Mo.
Buck's Ranch	Plumas	Cal.
Fams	Choctaw	Miss.
Hartford	Saline	Ill.
Otterville	Buchanan	Iowa.
Farmer's	York	Pa.
St. John's	Bradford	"
Texas	Washington	Ind.
Linville River	Burke	N. C.
North Spencer	Worcester	Mass.
Choctaw Lodge	Choctaw	Miss.
Mount Mourne	Iredell	N. C.
Perkinsville	Burke	"
Laura Town	Lawrence	Ark.
Wightsville	Pulaski	Ky.
Johnsville	Bradley	Ark.
Bine Mound	Dane	Wis.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Embden Centre	Somerset	Me.	Concord.
Mud Creek	Fayette	Ala.	Fayette C. H.
Oleander	Marshall	Ala.	Guntersville.
Palmer's Bridge	Titus	Texas	Mt. Pleasant.
Cabarrus	Cabarrus	N. C.	Concord.
Head of Elm	Montague	Texas	Montague.
Ranalsburgh	Mecklenburgh	N. C.	Charlotte C. H.
Fort Leavenworth	Leavenworth	Kas.	Leavenw'th City.
Nashville	Milam	Texas	Cameron.
Rob Roy	Jefferson	Ark.	Pine Bluff.
War Eagle	Madison	Ark.	Huntsville.
Fort Dodge		Kas.	Fort Larned.
Terrell's Landing	Ballard	Ky.	Hazlewood.
Ashland	Monroe	Miss.	Aberdeen.
Serena	La Salle	Ill.	Northville.
Old Farm	Lawrence	Ill.	Lawrenceville.
Boxey Lake	Gr'd Traverse	Mich.	Traverse City.
Bridge Creek	Geauga	Ohio	Auburn.
Damascus	Henry	Ohio	Texas.
Cleveland	Humboldt	Cal.	Ferndale.
San Antonio	Taos	N. Mex. Ter.	Costilla.
Alameda	Bernalillo	"	Albuquerque.
Tilton	Vermillion	Ill.	Danville.
Packard	Concordia	La.	New Orleans.
Jefferson City	Jefferson	Mont. T.	Prickly Pear.
Truss	"	Ala.	Elyton.
Union Farm	Pepin	Wis.	Durand.
Phillips' Bayou	Phillips	Ark.	Helena.
Iron Mound	Saline	Kas.	Salina.
Pioneer City	Benton	Oregon	Portland.
Richmond	Winona	Minn.	Trempealeau.
Sugar Creek	Clarke	Mo.	Alexandria.
Owens' X Roads	Madison	Ala.	Huntsville.
Whitesburgh	"	"	"
Rock Hill	Barbour	"	Clayton.
Stevens' Landing	Sanilac	Mich.	Amadore.
Grove Hill	Warren	N. C.	Warrenton.
Indin Creek	Linn	Kas.	Fort Lincoln.
Albaville	Hall	Neb.	Grand Island City.
Strattin	Edgar	Ill.	Paris.
Panola	Panola	Miss.	Batesville.
Robertsville	Litchfield	Conn.	Winsted.
Greenfield	Colquitt	Ga.	Moultrie.
Centreville	Wilkes	"	Washington.
Snow Creek	Pickens	S. C.	Walhalla.
Aberdeen	Monroe	Ark.	Clarendon.
Bishop's Store	Benton	Mo.	Warsaw.
Buddville	Centre	Pa.	Port Matilda.
Centre Town	Ohio	Ky.	Cerulvo.
Dividing Ridge	Pendleton	"	Gardnersville.
Hood's Run	Greenup	"	Greenup C. H.
Jacketown	Bourbon	"	Paris.
Owl's Head	Knox	Me.	Rockland.
Mount Moriah	Ouachita	Ark.	Camey.
Willsville	Washington	"	Washington.
Log Chain	Nemaha	Kas.	Capioma.
Douglas	Nacogdoches	Texas	Nacogdoches.
Benton	Saline	Ark.	Little Rock.
Fair Play	Hot Springs	"	"
Rockport	"	"	Midway.
Hollywood	Clarke	"	Antoine.
Bowne	Kent	Mich.	Lowell.
East Wakefield	Carroll	N. H.	Wakefield.
Brazville	Madison	Miss.	Canton.
Independence	De Soto	"	[illegible] Grove.
Branch	Manitowoc	Wis.	Manitowoc.
Double Sale	Butler	Pa.	[illegible]
Chase	Baltimore	Md.	[illegible]
Transit Bridge	Allegany	N. Y.	Belvidere.
West Barre	Orleans	"	Barre Centre.
Allen	Allegany	"	Angelica.
Irondequoit	Monroe	"	Rochester.
Girard	Burke	Ga.	Homersville.
Mallorysville	Wilkes	"	Washington.
Griffin's Mills	Lowndes	"	Valdosta.
Glenmore	Ware	"	Homersville.
Waresborough	"	"	"
Hickory Flat	Cherokee	"	Canton.
Republican	Warren	"	Warrenton.
Argyle	Ware	"	Homersville.
Reedy Creek	Jefferson	"	Louisville.
Broad River	Elbert	"	Elberton.
Erin	Meriwether	"	Greenville.
Double Branches	Lincoln	"	Lincolnton.
Cotton Hill	Clay	"	Fort Gaines.
Alexander	Burke	"	Homersville.
Blowassee	Towns	"	Blairsville.
Bethel	Glynn	"	Brunswick.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Schaghticoke	Rensselaer	N. Y.	Hart's Falls.
Kincannon's Ferry	Meigs	Tenn.	Big Spring.
Batesville	Panola	Miss.	Panola.
Wyrauns	Hillsdale	Mich.	Allen.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each*. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made by *United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces. Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain), 8 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices (viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo), can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 2.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &C., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Leave New York.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due Yokohama.	Due Hong Kong.	Due Shanghae.
	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.
Colorado	May 9	May 31	June 2	June 25	July 4	July 2
N. York	June 9	July 1	July 3	July 26	Aug. 4	Aug. 2
Japan	July 9	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 26	Sept. 4	Sept. 3
China	Aug. 8	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 2	Oct. 1
G. Repub	Sept. 9	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 28	Nov. 5	Nov. 4
Japan	Oct. 9	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 28	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
					1869.	1869.
China	Nov. 9	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 29	Jan. 6	Jan. 5

HOMEWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave Shanghae.	Leave Hong Kong.	Leave Yokohama.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due New York.
	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.
Colorado	July 17	July 15	July 25	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
G. Repub	Aug. 17	Aug. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 14
Japan	Sept. 17	Sept. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 16	Oct. 22	Nov. 13
China	Oct. 17	Oct. 15	Oct. 26	Nov. 18	Nov. 21	Dec. 13
						1869.
O. Repub	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Jan. 13
				1869.	1869.	
Japan	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	Dec. 27	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	Feb. 13
	1869.	1869.	1869.			
China	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Jan. 27	Feb. 20	Feb. 22	Mar. 16

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Philadelphia and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Chicago, *Portland* and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 22d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Cochs,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desecado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	*via* Marseilles	11th	57	7th
do.	Southampton	5th	61	12th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	3d
Ceylon	Marseilles	11th and 25th	24	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	30	12th and 26th
China	Marseilles	11th and 25th	40	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	47	12th and 26th
Hong Kong.	Marseilles	11th and 25th	40	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	45	12th and 26th
India	Marseilles	every Friday.	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	11th and 25th	42	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	46	12th and 26th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from publishers) intended to go by mail westward from the western boundary of Kansas, or eastward from the eastern boundary of California, must be prepaid by stamps at *letter postage rates. Sec. 259, P. O. Laws, Edition of* 1866.]

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over four oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 4 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 6 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every postmaster will be careful never to send a registered letter "direct," when there is a distributing post office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must inclose it, with the registered letter bill, in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the postmaster at the first distributing post office on the route, and also send the Return Registered Letter Bill in a common envelope to the same postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the distributing post office.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5:00 A. M. . 4:00 P. M.
" " [Way]	5:00 A. M. . 9:15 P. M.
East Mail	5:00 A. M.
"	1:30 P. M. . 6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat]	4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way]	5:00 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
South	7:00 A. M.
"	6:00 P. M.
" [Way]	5:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]	10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]	7:00 A. M. . 6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th each month	10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown]	7:00 A. M. . 6:30 P. M.
New York Central R. R.	3:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5:00 A. M. . 4:00 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown	3:00 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport	2:00 P. M.
Long Island	5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola	2:00 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 6:15, 8 A. M.; 4, 11:30 P. M. [Way] 11 A. M.; 7:45 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 5:30 A. M.; 6, 11:30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 5.45 A. M.; 6, 10:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 8.30, 12:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 7:30 A. M.; 1, 4, 10:30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail. If sent by mail, *Letter Postage* to be added.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
mh '67, tf.] 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets $1.50
For fifteen sheets 2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts, $4 per 1,000 Receipts. Address

WILLIAM TRYON, Box 110,
Vineland, N. J.

The National Post Office Account Book,

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,

Newspaper and Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,

Nos. 111 and 113 William street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1, containing	64 pages	price	$3 00
No. 2, "	108 "	"	5 00
No. 3, "	204 "	"	6 00
No. 4, "	276 "	"	8 50
No. 5, "	376 "	"	12 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

A. S BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

POST ROUTE MAPS.

THE OFFICIAL POST ROUTE MAPS

As published by States or groups of States, are on sale to the General Public. Those now issued are:

Map of the States of NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and parts of New York and Maine, in two sheets.

Map of the State of NEW YORK, and parts of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and adjacent portions of the Dominion of Canada, in four sheets.

PRICE OF THESE MAPS, *in sheets.*

That of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, etc. $3 00
That of New York, etc 4 00

Maps backed and mounted on rollers, or in book form, at a suitable advanced price.

These Maps may be procured, at the above prices, from

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
P. O. Department, Washington, D. C.

Or, from the Sale Agents in

NEW YORK, N. Y., D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington street.

PORTLAND, Maine, Bailey & Noyes, Exchange street.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth street.

A Map (in one sheet) of the State of MAINE, and contiguous territory, and another (in four sheets) of the States of PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND (and DISTRICT of COLUMBIA), will soon be issued.

☞ Postmasters procuring and forwarding cash orders for these maps, will be allowed 20 per cent. commission on the sales.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY,

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, delivered by mail at the following rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5.

☞ Send for a circular.

POSTMASTERS, you can get a pack of Envelopes, with "Postmaster" and "Official Business" printed on them, for 30 cents, post-paid. With your name as Postmaster, 10 cents extra.

CHAS. WHEELER,
aug 68-1t* Pagetown, Ohio.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—SEPTEMBER, 1868.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	14	18	20	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	16	18
Adrianople—see Turkey.						
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h20
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c16	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Altona—see German States.						
Amsterdam—see Holland.						
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N Y.	18	35	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	....
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do (Br. Colonies) via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Basel, or *Basle*—see Switzerland.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Beyrout—see Turkey.						
Birma—see Burmah.						
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	16	4	....	....	....
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Boulogne—see France.						
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	g	g	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	6
Brunswick—see German States.						
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	18	4	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Caiffa—see Turkey.						
Calcutta—see East Indies.						
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
Canea—see Turkey.						
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Cavallo—see Turkey.						
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a22	34	b 6	14	18	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Copenhagen—see Denmark.						
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*30	6	12	12	h 8
Dardanelles—see Turkey.						
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
Durasso—see Turkey.						
East Indies, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Edinburgh—see Scotland.						
Egypt, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do do closed mail, via England.	....	*30	8	12	12	h20
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c 14	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c16	d16
England	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	34	4	12	12	....
Florence—see Tuscany.						
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	6	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gallipoli—see Turkey.						
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Geneva—see Switzerland,						
Genoa—see Sardinian States.						
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Giurgeno, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Great Britain	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Greytown	....	34	6	4	....	....
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	4	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	10	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	16	16
do do do Marseilles	....	43	8	18	20	18
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Jamaica—see West Indies.						
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	43	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	18	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerasaund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lausanne—see Switzerland.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
London—see England.						
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	8l	6l	8l	6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	8l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	6	12	12	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	14	18
do do do via Messina	22	44	8	14	16	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19		12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	14	18
Netherlands,	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k 4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	8	10	....	....
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 6
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do via British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	....	....	....
do do Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	....	a24	b8	14	14	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island	....	*10	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	18	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland	....	*12l	2	8	8	8
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	*4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	18	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	14	18
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Stockholm—see Sweden.						
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 0 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	80	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	18	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	8	10	....	....
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	....
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	8	14	16	18
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	g	g	....	....
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales	....	*12	2	6	8	8
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	....
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	6
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ... 4c.

Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.			5c.
" " 2 oz.	" "	3 oz.,	7c.
" " 3 oz.	" "	4 oz.,	8c.
" " 4 oz.	" "	5 oz.,	11c.
" " 5 oz.	" "	6 oz.,	13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per 15 grammes (half ounce.)*

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 166 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IX., NO. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1868. WHOLE NO. 97.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The English Postal System.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 1868.

To obtain materials for giving the readers of THE MAIL some idea of the management of postal affairs abroad being one of the main objects of my trip to "foreign parts," I have, since my arrival here, devoted a good portion of my time to that duty, and will endeavor to set forth, as briefly as possible, some of the results of my observations and inquiries. And I feel it just to begin by acknowledging the valuable aid I have received through the uniform kindness and courtesy of all the officials of the Post Office Department here. All with whom I have met have, with the greatest readiness, afforded me every assistance in their power, and furnished me with every facility which could be desired for obtaining the information I sought. There may be "Tite Barnacles" and "Circumlocution Offices" here (as well as at home), but my own experience as one who "wanted to know, you know," will certainly not justify me in directing inquirers for the locality of those institutions to the English Postal Service.

The general organization, and the principal working details of all modern Post Office Departments being substantially the same throughout the civilized world, it will not be necessary or desirable to occupy space with a description of what is already sufficiently familiar to the official readers of THE MAIL, at least; and I shall therefore confine myself to noting such points in the British Postal System as most prominently show a difference from our own. Conspicuous among these is the system of

APPOINTMENTS.

With the exception of the Postmaster General (who, as with us, is a cabinet officer, and retires from office on the occurrence of a change of ministry), the officers of the British Post Office are appointed for life or during good behavior. All postmasters are appointed by the Postmaster General, and are of three classes: Head-Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters and *Receivers*—the latter having charge of the receiving houses, where letters, etc., are received to be forwarded to a sub or head office for dispatch. All postmasters are under the immediate direction of the Post Office *Surveyors* of their different districts (the office of Surveyor being equivalent to that of a *Special Agent* of our Department), and the sub-postmasters and receivers are also under the immediate direction of their head-postmasters. Postmasters are practically intrusted with the appointment of their own clerks, letter-carriers, sorters and stampers; but, in cases where the salaries of those officers exceed ten shillings per week, the nomination must be made by the postmaster to the surveyor, and, if the nomination be approved by him, it is submitted to the *Secretary* (whose duties are in general about the same as those of our First Assistant Postmaster General), and after furnishing through the nominating postmaster certificates as to health, age and good character, the candidate is examined by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, and, if found eligible, he receives a probationary appointment for six months, at the end of which time, if his duties have been satisfactorily performed, his permanent appointment is confirmed by the Postmaster General. No person is eligible for appointment in the Post Office who is connected, directly or indirectly, with the ownership or management of an inn or other public house, or who is in any way connected with the editing or publication of a newspaper. Until within a short time, no person in the postal service was allowed to vote for or otherwise take part in the election of Members of Parliament, but this singular restriction has been removed. Persons of either sex are eligible to appointment to clerkships; but no woman must be appointed as a *Letter Carrier*, without the express permission of the Postmaster General. The power of dismissal of postmasters and of all other officers, except those which postmasters are empowered to appoint unconditionally, rests with the Postmaster General alone.

COMPENSATION.

The compensation of postmasters varies, both in amount and form, according to their grade and the amount of business performed at their respective offices. At all of the largest offices and at many of the other head offices, the postmaster is allowed a fixed salary, without other allowances, but at the majority of offices he is allowed a commission (called "poundage") of one per cent. on the sales of postage stamps, also a commission on money orders issued and paid, on Government Life Insurance Policies and Annuities (which are issued at most post offices), and on the purchase of postage stamps, which are bought from the public at any post office at a discount of two and a half per cent. The compensation of clerks in the principal offices varies from £80 to £350 per annum, and is so arranged that it increases at the rate of about £10 for each year's service until it reaches the maximum allowance. Sorters begin at a salary of about twenty-four shillings per week, which is increased one shilling a week for each year's service until it reaches forty-five shillings, which is the maximum; stampers are paid twenty-one shillings per week, increased to thirty-five shillings after *ten years'* service; while letter carriers begin at eighteen shillings, and after *twelve* years' service can receive thirty-five shillings. It will be seen that the rate of compensation is very much lower than with us, especially in the cases of sorters and stampers (whose duties are those of our clerks) and carriers. The clerks here—who receive the highest pay among the subordinates—are employed in strictly clerical duties, and not in the handling of letters as with us. At these not very munificent rates there are employed in the London district alone (which includes a circuit of twelve miles from the General Post Office), 520 sorters, 337 stampers, 1,300 letter carriers and about 1,050 men temporarily employed for such time as they may be needed, who earn about ten shillings per week each, but who have also other occupations.

DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

At all the larger offices, the delivery is almost entirely by carriers, and is free. The box-delivery system is almost unknown at such offices, though at many of the smaller offices private boxes are rented—the rents being, in most cases, the perquisites of the postmaster. The carrier deliveries in the large cities are performed with admirable punctuality and dispatch, the men being employed in large numbers—two or three being placed on a short route or "walk," as it is called here—held to strict accountability for delay or other neglect of duty, and being incited to faithfulness by security in office during good conduct, and promotion to higher grades of service if found competent. They also collect from the "pillar boxes."

In the country districts, the delivery is performed by "rural messengers," who convey mails between post offices, and at the same time deliver letters in villages and at detached houses along their routes. They are also required to provide themselves with stamps for sale, and to receive letters for posting. They must also collect letters from the "road boxes," or pillar boxes on their routes.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

The British system of registration is in many respects similar to our own. Instead of inclosing the registered letters in an envelope similar to our "Registered Package Envelope," a special sealed pouch is made use of, and each letter is tied and sealed with green tape. They are not numbered consecutively from the beginning of each quarter, as with us, but the numbers begin anew with each registered letter bag dispatched. Letters found in the mail, unregistered, evidently containing coin, are registered and charged with a *double* registration fee, which must be paid before delivery. For all irregularities committed in the registration of letters a fine, varying in amount from sixpence to four shillings, according to the gravity of the offense, is charged *and collected*—each postmaster being notified of his delinquency, either by the office at which it is discovered, the Head Postmaster to whom he is responsible, or by the Secretary of the General Post Office. A failure to report an irregularity is itself finable. I am informed that this plan works admirably in securing proper attention to the important duty of registration, and am by no means sure that its introduction into our own system would not tend to produce similar desirable results. There is a not uncommon but erroneous impression prevalent in the United States, that the British Post Office Department guarantees the safe delivery of registered letters. Such is not the case; but they are seldom lost or tampered with.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

The inspection of the interior of this vast establishment will well repay one interested in postal affairs. Its arrangements and fittings are admirably adapted to their purpose—especially in that department which we would call the Distribution. The assorting of the letters and papers for dispatch on the various inland routes into "divisions" and "roads" is most systematically arranged for securing accuracy and speed. An improved machine for post-marking and stamp-canceling is found to work well, about thirty of them being in use. The increasing business of the office, however, renders more extensive premises necessary, although the Money Order and Life Insurance offices are already located in separate buildings, and the Government is about to purchase an entire square immediately opposite the present edifice, and occupy the whole space by another post office building.

I have already exceeded the space which I intended this letter to occupy; and, though there are several matters of interest connected with this subject which I would gladly refer to at length, I must for the present defer doing so.

J. G.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO, September, 1868.

I have been exceedingly gratified at receiving through you a number of letters of sympathy and congratulation on my late inland-sea adventure, and narrow escape, and for which I tender my heartfelt thanks. It is very pleasant to receive such mellow-toned and soothing missives, some of which I am happy to say are the gilt-edged offerings of the gentler sex, and it almost makes one wish to be in dangerous situations more frequently, if such delicate attentions result therefrom. But every rose has its thorn; every day its share of sunshine and shade; and every hour of pleasure its moiety of pain. While the letters referred to more than compensate me for my misfortune, there came with them one that excited no delight. It is addressed to you, but inasmuch as you have enclosed it to me, the inference is that I am expected to notice it. To give your readers some idea of the nature of this diabolical document, I insert it here:

MONSIEUR L'EDITEUR—In ze last neimbaire ov ze U. S. MALE, you maike von grand blondaire, witch is you say "*Monsieur Tonson again.*"

Mons. Tonson no come again—ze raison is zat he is von ded man, an is depart for ze "born," as Mons. Shakespear say, "*from* witch no person vat is travelling evire come back to return."

You offaire ze insulte to ze grate mans. You outragez ze memoire ov him. Vat satisfaction you offair ta ze jentleman vat is ze son? He?

I ville challenge you to ze doill, if you have vat ze Yankee call "ze sponk," "ze grit." Entendez vous? You ville be shoot, or I vill rou your body through ze sord, and you ville give ze explanation te Mons. Tonson in ze ozzair vorlde.

TONSON, JR.

Now, in the name of all that is astonishing, what have I done to excite the ire of this frantic Frenchman? He evidently can't take a joke! I don't feel disposed to quarrel with this son of his father, either with a pen, gun or sabre, however much he may mean business; but if he knew my breadth of beam, he would pause before he attempted to "run my body through a sord," unless it were a weapon of unheard-of proportions. My good fellow, whoever you are, and wherever you are, don't be so sensitive—go slow. I have "sponk" enough for ordinary purposes, but prefer not to exhaust it in fencing with you. Ostensibly you wish to go to war with me, because I say "Mons. Tonson again;" but really, I believe, because you are a postal official, and feel vexed at some truths I have told, which meet your case exactly. You may be a postmaster, who does every thing but his duty, and dislikes to be told of it; or you may be an assistant, or clerk, whose devotion to too-ral-looral and base-ball interferes sadly with the business demands of the office, and feel cross with me because I have tried to break up your social circles, so that you could devote your whole time to your sworn duties, and please and accommodate the community in which you live, instead of entertaining a lot of loungers, whose

"Only labor is to kill the time,
And labor dire it is, and weary woe!"

If such is the case, however, you should face the music in good English, and not adopt the Indian mode of firing through the bushes, or ambuscading me from behind a wall of unpronounceable words. And yet, after all, this epistle may be the work of some modern Gaul, whose fervent spirit has been so stirred up by some fancied injury, as to make him bloodthirsty.

There is still another theory, and this may be the correct one: The seemingly injured innocent may be a merchant who has set apart the dingiest, dirtiest, and most inconvenient part of his store-room for post-office use, and is fearful that the fact may get into your columns; or he may be the owner of some wind-jacked, isolated wooden shed, which is rented for postal purposes, when it is absolutely hardly fit for a chicken-coop. Seriously speaking, there are such, I know, for I have seen them. If this letter had only been garnished with coffins, daggers, hieroglyphics, torches, and other symbols of death and destruction, I might have charged it to the account of some official Kuklux; but as it is entirely devoid of any illumination, I banish the idea. With these remarks I dismiss the bellicose individual.

And now for something else. It is said that constant dropping wears away a rock, and I suppose it does; but if some officials whom I have in my eye were rocks, I don't believe that anything short of a double charge of nitro-glycerine would ever make any impression on them. They are intelligent, unofficially energetic, and are regarded as valuable members of society, but they appear to have no desire to aid or assist the Department by carrying out its orders and instructions, or by laboring to make the institution popular by placing its advantages within the reach of every one dependent upon its facilities for business or personal purposes. If they are merchants, manufacturers, or professional men, they take great pains to popularize their specialties; but clothe them in garb official and it acts like a wet blanket upon their ardor. I have repeatedly spoken of this indifference, and have endeavored to stir up the inenergetic, but the effect has only been to galvanize them into a momentary display of efficiency, to relapse again into more profound listlessness. I do not write this through envy, hatred, or uncharitableness, but I claim it is the right and duty of every private citizen to endeavor to make the Post Office the most perfect, as it is the most important, Department under our Government. It don't furnish guns for our armies, ships to protect our commerce, blankets and beads for our Indians, lands for settlers, patents for implements and machinery, or funds to defray our national expenses—but it furnishes the blood which pulsates regularly from the heart to the remotest extremity of the vigorous body of our Republic—keeping it fresh and healthy, and promoting intelligence, domestic felicity, and love of country; and, in my humble opinion, the public functionary who passively or negatively exercises the authority vested in him, with "malice aforethought," is the wrong man in the wrong place.

MONS. TONSON.

AWAY UP IN VERMONT, Sept. 10, 1868.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—Your correspondent "Dep," in September number of THE MAIL, expresses himself as pleased to observe the unanimity of views of the "Postal family" as to the best mode of collecting postage, which he afterward defines more particularly as newspaper postage.

Yet I infer by his remarks that he is not as well pleased with the views as with the unanimity; as I understand the matter, the unanimity consists in a desire for prepayment of all matter.

I should also infer from his remarks that he was either a publisher or interested in favor of publishers.

The idea of publishers chuckling over the defeat of any attempt at reform reminds me of the Irishman who, having discharged his gun at a mischievous squirrel without effect, except that the gun kicked him over, while the squirrel ran off with a "chirre," remarked to the squirrel: "Bejabers! you'd not 'chirre' if you had been at my end of the gun." I think Dop is not at our end of the gun, or he would see how very easy it would be for publishers to fix a price for their papers covering postage; and harmony between publishers and Congress would easily adjust a system of prepayment by stamps, so as to obviate all difficulty. This would also inure to the benefit of both publishers and P. O. Department, as the Department would be sure to collect all postage without loss, with less trouble to postmasters, and the tendency would be to establish more firmly the system of prepayment of newspapers to the publisher.

I trust this subject is not to be allowed to slumber through fear that publishers will oppose it.

I have several other matters to write about, but enough for this time.

POSTMASTER.

"Dop" has elicited several communications, which we would gladly publish, if we had room.

IOWA, September 11, 1868.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—Enclosed, please find $1 for THE MAIL for one year. Your paper is a welcome visitor, and I am glad to see that you are trying to correct some of the abuses of the post-office business. Now if you could only get Congress to make every thing prepaid, it would be some pleasure to run an office. How would it do for every postmaster that takes THE MAIL, to write to the Congressman from his district, say about the same time, the time to be given through THE MAIL? I think the amount of letters that would be sent to Washington would open their eyes to their duty, and might effect some good. I make this suggestion to see what you think of my plan. We are all living off the fat of the land here, and have big crops of every thing.

H. R. C., P. M.

POSTMASTERS will bear in mind that with the first of the present month postage on miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is to be charged at the usual rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

Letter Addresses.

This letter for my dear friend John,
Please, Postmaster, hurry it on;
For news important it will bring
To the oldest son of Osborn Wing.
He always was a real good boy,
And now lives in Aurora, Illinois.

To Newburgh, on the Hudson gay,
Haste ye hence without delay.
At Front street, No. 2, B. Bradley
Will take you in with welcome gladly.
I send you to his kind protection
For Patrick Cassidy's inspection.
Your three-cent stamp will bring you through,
Prepaid and mailed by Uncle Hugh.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of August, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	308	1,249,217	506,879	199,634	2,594,465
Philadelphia	164	752,676	267,665	217,767	815,305
Chicago	76	585,371	62,797	123,811	481,967
St. Louis	43	376,428	45,667	115,455	340,888
Boston	57	313,191	63,407	48,101	382,894
Baltimore	55	206,745	20,673	49,430	134,229
Cincinnati	42	192,854	29,002	33,588	134,749
Brooklyn	36	167,973	14,591	37,584	64,536
Cleveland	23	140,382	19,971	51,069	191,696
Buffalo	27	138,043	14,941	49,947	102,558
Detroit	20	116,067	10,329	36,397	77,365
Albany	21	115,834	7,756	19,391	53,121
Washington, D. C.	30	114,761	9,489	35,286	73,762
Syracuse	13	113,688	7,690	30,629	69,873
Louisville	19	110,896	9,874	27,179	81,830
Milwaukee	18	109,413	6,067	27,389	79,276
Pittsburg	17	85,845	9,734	28,650	64,097
Newark	21	77,841	7,904	30,413	53,419
Rochester	17	76,084	4,444	31,328	35,992
Williamsburgh	12	71,767	5,408	18,434	23,335
Utica	12	66,280	4,779	27,481	52,566
Troy	11	64,756	6,394	14,756	43,446
Memphis	12	61,069	4,515	16,200	55,825
Toledo	9	50,813	1,932	33,100	65,726
Providence	11	49,029	5,633	13,129	19,668
Hartford	7	27,101	2,116	14,374	25,093
Nashville	7	36,538	2,213	12,464	20,538
Wilmington, Del.	5	35,514	2,544	12,923	15,280
Jersey City	5	34,489	1,967	5,932	13,786
Charlestown	5	33,205	1,825	7,895	18,222
Alleghany	6	32,141	2,435	19,777	19,716
Portland	8	21,985	2,500	9,600	57,835
New Haven	7	21,840	2,341	12,331	19,850
Worcester	6	31,679	1,075	10,548	15,539
Lowell	6	29,802	965	10,419	15,551
Lynn	4	27,368	1,067	10,293	21,736
Manchester	5	26,825	823	15,730	13,371
Erie	8	26,628	2,104	22,447	10,726
Reading	6	25,780	1,273	18,046	14,636
Cambridge	4	25,189	959	17,843	12,925
Roxbury	6	24,984	1,160	7,689	11,856
Salem	6	24,809	941	7,875	14,740
Lancaster	4	22,987	934	7,735	5,437
Lawrence	6	21,189	932	8,482	22,495
Harrisburg	4	20,056	1,030	6,981	5,775
New Bedford	5	19,684	667	8,225	15,433
Cambridgeport	3	18,524	404	6,065	6,201
Trenton	3	12,794	834	4,939	5,241

Letters addressed to Street and Number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from Street Letter Boxes are also *free.*

ROUTE AGENTS' RECEIPTS FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.—We have heard of instances of postmasters refusing to forward route agents' receipts for registered package envelopes, under the plea that they were not entitled to pass free. This is clearly wrong. Such receipts are a part of the registration of a letter for which a registry fee is exacted, and are [illegible] very necessity of the case; not only should they be forwarded free, but they should be forwarded promptly, especial care being taken that they are not delayed. Postmasters may err, through ignorance in this respect; but, when once their duty is known, any dereliction of duty should be immediately reported to the Department. Every person handling a registered package who is entitled to a receipt therefor, should strenuously insist on that receipt at the earliest possible time for, in the event of loss of the package, the value of the receipt may be of vast importance to the holder. Any detention or obstacles, therefore, thrown in the way of obtaining it should be reported without fear or favor.

In this connection, we would call the attention of postmasters to the necessity of returning promptly the receipt signed on the delivery of a registered letter, to the office where originally mailed. The mailer is entitled to this receipt, and in some cases the object in registering is to obtain it.

We would state to several correspondents who have made inquiries respecting the late postal law, that we had expected to be able to give them in this number the information desired, but have been disappointed in procuring it in time.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of October, 1868.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Bremen	U. S.	1	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Mexican	U. S.	1	Mexico via Vera Cruz.
Havana*	U. S.	1	Havana & West Indies.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific, & C. America.
Inman	U. S.	3	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	3	Fr. mail via Havre & Brest.
Hamburg	U. S.	6	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Inman	U. S.	6	Halifax, Bermuda, &c.
Cunard	U. S.	7	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	8	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana*	U. S.	8	Havana and West Indies.
Aspinwall	U. S.	9	S. Pac., China, Jap., Austr.
Inman	U. S.	10	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	13	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	14	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	15	Havana.
Bremen	U. S.	15	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Aspinwall	U. S.	16	S. Pacific, C. America, &c.
French	France	17	Fr. mail via Brest & Havre.
Inman	U. S.	17	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	20	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Inman	U. S.	20	Halifax, Bermuda, &c.
Cunard	U. S.	21	Europe via Liverpool.
Mexican	U. S.	21	Mexico via Vera Cruz.
Havana	U. S.	22	Havana.
Bremen	U. S.	22	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Arg. Rep., Brazil, & W. I.
Aspinwall	U. S.	24	S. Pacific, C. America, &c.
Inman	U. S.	24	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	27	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	28	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana*	U. S.	29	Havana & West Indies.
Bremen	U. S.	29	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Inman	U. S.	31	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	31	Fr. mail via Brest & Havre.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1868.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" (see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866), and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **97**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

THE DEPARTMENT has recently transmitted to all money-order post offices a new Book of Instructions, containing such modifications therein as are rendered necessary by the act of July 27, 1868, and also a new list of money-order post offices, embracing two hundred and forty-five additional offices of this character, which are to go into operation on Monday, the 5th instant. A careful perusal of this Book of Instructions will prove of great service to postmasters. New forms of application, in accordance with the rates established by the act in question, have also been forwarded, and postmasters are instructed to make use of these forms immediately upon receipt thereof, and to discard forthwith the old forms of application and the rates stated thereon.

The new rates are as follows, viz.:

On orders not exceeding $20	10 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30	15 "
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	20 "
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	25 "

The special attention of postmasters at money-order offices is furthermore called to the following changes which have been made in the names of certain money-order post offices since the publication of the last list:

Ruby City, Idaho Terr., changed to Silver City.
Adriance, Ind., " " Kentland.
New Jefferson, Iowa, " " Jefferson.

Volume IX. of the U. S. Mail.

It is customary, at the commencement of a new volume of a paper, to call attention to the fact by a review of the past and promises for the future, with more or less of self-laudation. We waive the custom, except so far as to state that this number of THE UNITED STATES MAIL is the first of Volume IX. It is a good number with which to advise your neighbors to commence a subscription, or to prompt forwarding the amount due for renewal.

OFFICIAL COURTESY.—If post-office clerks would not interchange impertinences, when good-natured advice, inquiries and suggestions are offered between offices, the sympathies of postmasters would not be, as they are, frequently misdirected. Perfection is no more to be found in post offices than elsewhere, and if a post-office clerk blunders, and his official brother at the next office discovers and tells him of it, he should be thankful instead of indignant. But, alas, for human *young* weakness, the good offices of *hinting* and coaxing are not returned in kind, and the consequence is that eventually, through misrepresentation and falsification, postmasters become antagonistic and the service suffers.

We tender this as a nut for postmasters to crack.

To Whom it may Concern.

Through accident or design mail bags are frequently injured in their passage between post offices, and sometimes rendered quite unsafe for service. We cannot too strongly urge upon postmasters, route agents and local agents the importance of carefully examining bags made up at their offices, or passing through their hands. It must be obvious that the perfect ease with which mail matter can be abstracted from a mutilated pouch is a temptation too strong to be thrown in the way of the rank and file of unofficials who necessarily have the handling and transferring of mails on our railways, and the only way to avoid trouble and unpleasant suspicions is to see that every bag is securely locked and unmutilated before it is given to irresponsible railway people.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

The first letter we notice among our selection for our usual article is from a correspondent, a previous communication from whom was published in our August number. It is a sprightly letter, and, but for want of room, we would publish it entire. He asks to be referred to the number of THE MAIL,—"for," he says, "in THE MAIL I get my law"—in which it is stated that the regulation requiring postage on forwarded foreign letters has been rescinded. We must confess it is not in THE MAIL officially—but then it *should* be. In September, 1867, we addressed the Department on the subject, with a view to publish the information obtained in the October number; a reply was received in due time, and filed away among the copy for THE MAIL. By some mischance, when sending this copy to the printer, this reply was not among it; we did not notice the omission till our attention was called to it by our correspondent, when we made search and found the estray. It is as follows:

"I learn the understanding now is, to treat the foreign letters precisely as the domestic letters are treated under the 1st section of the act approved June 12, 1866."

Our next letter contains an inquiry whether a package originally sent by mail, but carried by private hand to another place to which the party addressed has removed, can be deposited in the post office at that second place, for delivery, without additional postage. We answer, no; postage must be collected at local receipt for a registered package envelope can be forwarded free, in strict compliance with the laws regulating the franking privilege. Yes; such receipts are a part and parcel of the registration. We refer our correspondent to our editorial columns for a few hints on this subject.......Our next is on the subject of accounts, to which in this case we cannot give a satisfactory reply, because it is one of those special cases which require a knowledge of the circumstances attending it. We judge, however, that our correspondent has overpaid the Department, and now wants to get back the amount overpaid. A letter to the Third Asst. P. M. General, or to the Auditor of the Treasury for the P. O. Department would doubtless point out the way......Our next is on the subject of working on the roads. Our correspondent thinks it would be well for Congress to exempt postmasters from this duty. As his salary is 25 cents a day, and the fine in his locality, for not working on the road, $2 50, we think in his case at least it would. We would also say to him that papers and circulars, bearing a request to return, cannot be returned unless provision is made for prepayment of the postage.

☞ A few mornings since, we received among our mail matter two copies of the U. S. MAIL, tied together and indorsed as follows: "U. S. MAIL, don't *you* know there are no such offices in Ohio?" The papers were in their original wrappers, and addressed to postmasters at offices in that State. On referring to our file, we found the name of one of these offices in THE MAIL for March last, the other in that for April.

We have here another instance of the correctness and utility, and we might add indispensability, of THE MAIL. We are ignorant as to whether the writer of the words quoted is a subscriber to THE MAIL; but if not, we suggest that he, and all others having charge of forwarding mail matter, who are not become such, and if such, or when such, that he and they read carefully each number of the paper as received, and make such notes or memoranda of the new information contained therein as will enable them readily to use that information. The post-office list in each number may be made available by a simple plan; provide an index-book, of a size adapted to your locality and duty, and enter therein, under the proper initials, the names of all offices to which you send *direct*; as mail matter for all others go to one or the other of the several distributing offices, it is only necessary to know the State to which you are to send it. You will thus have a book of reference, so that if you take up a piece of mail matter bearing the name of an office of whose location you are ignorant, you have in your Post Office Directory and your index-book all the information needed to enable you to forward it, and you will not, through your ignorance, be the cause of delay in the reception of matter more or less important. You may say this plan involves a great deal of trouble, for which you are not paid. You are, however, paid to do it, for you are paid for certain duties, and it is your duty to send forward, if possible, the mail matter that comes to your hands for that purpose; but the trouble is not great—try the plan and see how little trouble it is and how much trouble it will save. Had it been pursued in the present instance, two postmasters in Ohio would have received their papers from two to three weeks earlier than they did.

And now postmasters, post-office clerks, postal-car clerks and route agents, you have a higher duty to perform than to fling, helter-skelter, mail matter coming to your hands; it is your duty to *know*, and if you do not know *to learn*, and when you are tempted to delay or return a letter or paper because you do not know what to do with it, be sure you are *right* before you go *ahead*.

NEWSPAPERS.—This word seems to have rather an indefinite meaning to the heads or minds of many postmasters and their clerks, their judgments thereon causing additional charges on delivery, or delay, or return for increased postage. The legal definition of newspaper may be found in Section 216, Laws of 1866, as follows: "Any printed publication, issued in numbers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and published at short stated intervals of not more than one month, conveying intelligence of passing events, and *bona fide* extras and supplements of any such publication."

In applying this definition it is better for postmasters to hold strictly to it, even too strictly. Do not pass anything as a newspaper which is not unmistakably a newspaper; it is better that a charge should be too great than too small, especially on matter to foreign countries. In our Table of Foreign Postages is a column expressly of newspaper postages, and, except only to Great Britain, no other printed matter than newspapers should be rated according to this column—*circulars*, magazines, periodicals, etc., (and, we may add, for the benefit of some postmasters we have heard of, drygoods stores, steam engines, etc.), are *not* newspapers, as embraced in that column; their rating (except for the drygoods stores, steam engines, etc.) is found in another one. To Great Britain, alone, *circulars* may be rated as newspapers, but nothing else—except, of course, newspapers themselves. Again, in rating according to the newspaper column, be careful to know whether the rate is so much for each paper, or so much for each four ounces. A timely use of these hints will save the detention and return of a large amount of printed matter addressed to foreign countries.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Increase of Salary.—O. B. M., L—— R——, Pa.—1. To obtain an increase of salary you must apply to the Postmaster General, when you will be instructed what course to pursue. 2. There are five classes of officers; the salaries vary from $4,000 down to $400, which is the lowest we have heard of. 3. To obtain marking and rating stamps, the gross receipts of your office must amount to at least $50 per annum; for letter balances, $75 per year must be collected in postages. Sec. 16, Reg. 1866.

Mail Registers.—B. S., P——, O.—No allowance is now made for returning mail registers.

Expenses, etc.—S. W. M., F—— S——, Ark.—1. Offices of the third class are not permitted to purchase boxes and office furniture; all the furniture allowed at the expense of the Department, is a cheap, plain desk. Sec. 26, Reg. 1866. 2 Nor are they allowed stationery 3. Nor, being a separating office, any extra allowance, except in certain cases for clerk hire, Sec 32, Laws; nor for rent, Sec. 91, Laws.

Payment of Drafts.—W. H. D., R—— C——, Wis.—The postmaster on whom a draft is drawn, must tender the money in payment of it to the holder.

Boxes.—P. N., B——, Ill.—Boxes must be rented, not sold. Sec. 92, Laws 1866.

Administering Oath.—C. J. P., S—— G——, Pa.—A postmaster cannot administer the oath to his assistant. His commission is not of the character referred to in Section 53, Laws of 1866......C. W., B——, Tex.—The officer who administers an oath to a postmaster has a right to charge for the same.

Changing the Site of a Post Office.—J. K. P., D——, N. Y.—If no material change is made in the site of a post office, it is not necessary to notify the Department. Sec. 33, Reg. 1866.

Ownership of Post Office Regulations.—W. W., F——, Ind.—The Book of Laws and Regulations is the property of the Post Office Department, and must be accounted for by the officer to whom it is sent.

Enclosing two Letters in one Envelope.—J. F. M., A——, Va.—1. The Law forbids the enclosing of two letters to different persons in one envelope, but is silent respecting two letters from different people to the same person. We should judge the latter, however, to come within the meaning of the law, and that, therefore, it cannot be done legally, even if prepaid by two or more stamps. Sec. 214, Laws 1866. 2. There is no revenue tax on salaries of $1,000 or less

Delivering Mail Matter addressed to another Office.—G. B. C., D——, Md., and H. R. J., S—— B——, N. Y.—Postmasters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices which may be addressed to and deliverable from other offices, except in case of discontinued offices. Sec. 63, Reg. 1866.

Salary.—F. L. S., E—— T——, Mass.—If the Postmaster General has fixed your salary to commence at a certain date, we do not see how you can expect proportionate compensation for services previous to that date.......R. Y. W., M——, O.—You must pay the balance due to the Department on demand; the balance due you on previous quarter will be paid by special draft.

Franking.—W. H., G——, Ind., and others.—This question seems interminable; we are almost inclined to vote it a bo—ther. To meet the wants of our correspondents would take nearly a column of our paper every month, and as what we would say would be but a repetition of what can already be found in print, we must refer all inquirers to Chapter XX of the Regulations of 1866, and to a thorough and useful examination of back numbers of THE MAIL, including the Miscellaneous Information on our third page.

Postage.—T. R. S., W—— W——, Conn. A bank-book with writing in it is subject to letter postage. If without writing, to book postage......R. J. E., L——, Tenn.—Manuscript for publication in newspaper is chargeable with letter postage. Only book manuscript can be sent at miscellaneous rates......G. S., F——, N. C.—The mistake you made in rating the magazine to Scotland is a common one, for which we cannot think postmasters who take THE MAIL are excusable. We find that the matter of foreign postage generally is not carefully and thoroughly studied; in our last number we gave a few hints on the subject, and in the present number we add a few more, applicable to newspaper postage, which just meets your case. If we have failed to reply to other questions, it certainly was not for want of disposition to do so, but probably because, from the very large number we receive, they were classed with those a reply to which could already be found in THE MAIL. Such is the case with your present question, which, however, we have cheerfully answered, hoping it may profit many others than yourself......S. A. G., T——, Pa.—A pattern having written directions, however few or short, is chargeable with letter postage......E. M. D., P——, N. J.—Local circulars, delivered through post-office boxes, at offices where there is *not* a free delivery, should be charged at the rate of 1 cent......S. A. A., S——, Pa.—Transient newspapers are chargeable with two cents for four ounces, irrespective of the number of papers......J. A. P., M——, Mich.—Postage on drop letters where there is *not* a free delivery is 1 cent each half ounce. Sec. 261, Law 1866......F. P. M., J—— C——, Kan.—1. Section 204, Regulations, fixes the postage on 10 to 12 circulars at 8 cents; while, by a decision of the Department, published among our "Answers" in the last MAIL, a package of circulars to one address may be rated as miscellaneous matter, viz., at two cents for four ounces. We take the distinction to be this: where a party, in good faith, sends circulars in quantities to one address, to be distributed by the party addressed as his agent, they are rated as miscellaneous matter; but where several are sent to various parties as circulars, and not for distribution, they should be rated as circulars. 2. Some articles of merchandise, such as paper, cards, etc., can be sent as miscellaneous matter. Such matter is fully described in Section 37, Reg. 1866......G. H. T., D——, N. Y.—If you look at the dates of passing the sections referred to, you will find Section 222 much the later, and of course the later section repeals the earlier.......J. B. G., G—— M——, Mich.—Postage-stamps are not a legal tender......D. E., P——, Pa.—The postage on packages of papers distributed according to Section 211, Regulations 1866, must be paid at the quarterly rate on each paper.

Registration.—R. M. G., H——, Mich., and G. T. W., W——, Mass.—Postmasters at intermediate offices are not required to give or take receipts to or from each other for registered package envelopes in transit, but there is no objection to doing so; on the other hand, it would be very proper......J. L. O., J——, N. Y.—Where postmasters or route agents send registered packages outside the mail-bag by a route agent or a mail messenger, they should always take a receipt. The neglect to do this may render them liable to be charged with the loss of a package, if any should occur. As a general rule, a registered package should never pass from hand to hand without a receipt, and its presence in a mail-pouch should be noted by every postmaster or person opening the pouch in which it is contained......W. L. H., C——, N. Y.—We can scarcely understand how a postmaster can ask such a question as yours. Does not the bill accompanying the registered letter show from what office you receive it? Suppose a letter, originally mailed in Philadelphia, Pa., is received by you with registered letter-bill from New York D. P. O. If you enter, on your Account of Registered Letters Received, Philadelphia as the post office whence received, you at once create confusion. New York will have an account of having sent a letter to your office, while you will have no account of its receipt; on the other hand, you will have an account of a letter received from Philadelphia, while Philadelphia will have no account of sending such a letter. Your registered letter-bill always shows from what office you receive a letter, no matter where it was originally mailed. Sec. 357, Reg. 1866......R. W. B., W——, O.—1. You have no right to open a registered letter to learn its contents. 2. Respecting a carrier or mail messenger, you will have to address the Second Asst. P. M. General. 3. A post office must be kept open the usual business hours of the place. Sec. 27, Reg. 1866.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of September, 1868.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Raleigh	Smith	Miss.
Calloway	Upshur	Texas.
Cummingsville	Goliad	"
Forest	Clearfield	Pa.
Weiss Bluff	Jasper	Texas.
Betsey Lake	Grand Traverse	Mich.
Indian Bottom	Letcher	Ky.
Santa Fee	Alexander	Ill.
Apple Gate	Jackson	Oregon.
Rock Elm Centre	Pierce	Wis.
Isabelle Station	Osage	Mo.
Jeffrey	Reynolds	"
Phelps City	Atchison	"
Clay	Clark	"
Gregory Landing	"	"
Park's Grove	St. Clair	"
Gravelton	Wayne	"
Cow Bayou	Orange	Texas.
Bear River	Box Elder	Utah Ter.
Nebo	McDowell	N. C.
Souffletown	Henderson	Ky.
Elora	Lincoln	Tenn.
Pond Creek	Campbell	Ky.
Browningsville	Bracken	"
Copper Mines	Clay	Ala.
Orrville	St. Louis	Mo.
Lone Elm	Cooper	"
Spring Creek	Rockingham	Va.
Rushville	"	"
Doddridge	Doddridge	W. Va.
Harber's Mills	Putnam	"
Pine Station	Clinton	Pa.
Marydell	Caroline	Md.
Martinsville	Copiah	Miss.
Rochester	Madison	Montana Ter.
Pine Grove	Esmeralda	Nevada.
New Bridge	Franklin	Pa.
Wyckoff	Bergen	N. J.
Barron C. H.	Dallas	Wis.
Wetmore	Pike	Ohio.
Folkville	Morgan	Ala.
Sherman	Laramie	Wyoming Ter.
Brisu	Carter	"
Coalville	Lincoln	W. Va.
Langston	Montcalm	Mich.
Rock Creek	Laramie	Wyoming Ter.
Ceylon	Greene	Pa.
Oakland	Clark	Iowa.
Harvey's Mills	Jefferson	"
Shawnee Mission	Johnson	Kans.
Mechanicsville	Ashtabula	Ohio.
Cedar Dale	Sanilac	Mich.
Reading	Pike	Mo.
Smithfield	Fulton	Ill.
Haley's Station	Bedford	Tenn.
Stringtown	Wilson	"
Waymansville	Bartholomew	Ind.
Mellenbruch	Jackson	"
Melton	Jefferson	Ark.
Stone's Precinct	——	Montana.
Merrimack	Hillsboro	N. H.
Concord	Hancock	Iowa.
Kelly Point	Union	Pa.
Ahalick	Randolph	W. Va.
Paytonville	Little River	Ark.
Cracker's Neck	Hempstead	"
Kennebunk Landing	York	Me.
Zion's Grove	Schuylkill	Pa.
Tamarack	Montcalm	Mich.
Sue City	Macon	Mo.
Wheeler's Store	Travis	Texas.
Carson	Huerfano	Col. Ter.
Corning	Nemaha	Kns.
Hesper	Douglas	Kas.
Hortonville	Red River	Texas.
Sycamore Springs	Butler	Kas.
Douglas	Cowley	"
South Osborn	Outagamie	Wis.
Vinland	Douglas	Kas.
Phil Sheridan	Wallace	"
Buena Vista	Saginaw	Mich.
Powel's Creek	Dauphin	Pa.
Lime Creek	Dixon	Neb.
Point of Rocks	——	Wyoming Ter.
Pleasant Valley	Baker	Oregon.
Muddy Lane	Livingston	Mo.
Perth	Jefferson	Miss.
Monroe Furnace	Jackson	Ohio.
Elmore	Fond du Lac	Wis.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Wolf Creek	Cherokee	N. C.
Douglas	Coffee	Ga.
Green Hill	Lauderdale	Ala.
Old Fort	McDowell	N. C.
Hintonsville	Pasquotank	"
Knotts' Island	Currituck	"
Morris Station	Quitman	Ga.
Kempsville	Princess Ann	Va.
Timber Ridge	Union	S. C.
Shiloh	Cawden	N. C.
Rock Lick	Breckenridge	Ky.
Coytee	Blount	Tenn.
Trenton	Phillips	Ark.
Brandy Station	Culpepper	Va.
Sucarnoochee	Kemper	Miss.
Spring Dale	Lafayette	"
Thomastown	Leake	"
Quincy	Monroe	"
Line Creek	Oktibbeha	"
Rickoe's Bluff	Gadsden	Fla.
Pigeon Hill	Union	Ark.
Long Prairie	Sebastian	"
Kinlock	Laurence	Ala.
Cox's Mills	Wayne	Ind.
Raymond	Franklin	"
Flynn's Lick	Jackson	Tenn.
Dry Hill	Lauderdale	"
East Wakefield	Carroll	N. H.
Tampico	Oktibbeha	Miss.
Shiloh	Rankin	"
Monte Vista	Choctaw	"
Hopewell	Calhoun	"
Goshen Springs	Rankin	"
Garlandsville	Jasper	"
Deep Creek	Tovele	Utah Ter.
Curtis	Cherokee Nation	Ark.
Hemes	Holt	Mo.
Shivelton	Platte	"
Elm Grove	Holt	"
Fire Prairie	Jackson	"
Thompsonville	Carroll	Ark.
Brevard	Transylvania	N. C.
Tracy City	Marion	Tenn.
Bethpage	McDonald	Mo.
Palmer's Springs	Mecklenburgh	Va.
Montreal	Nelson	"
Ellistown	Pontotoc	Miss.
Luda	Guachito	Ark.
West Beaver	Columbiana	Ohio.
Plum Grove	Clark	Ky.
Green Mount	Drew	Ark.
Indian River	Brevard	Fla.
School	White	Ill.
Thornton's Depot	Fairfax	Va.
Paint Lick	Tazewell	"
Egypt	Monroe	W. Va.
Frankford	Greenbrier	"
Calhoun	Barbour	"
Richmond	Little River	Ark.
Andalusia	Jones	Ala.
Carthage	Hale	"
Way's Station	Bryan	Ga.
Hudson	Hillsboro	N. H.
Newton Academy	Monroe	Ala.
Green Grove	Conway	Ark.
Shakespeare	Green	"
Richmond	Madison	La.
Crimea	Dinwiddie	Va.
Centre	Texas	Mo.
Maple	Ionia	Mich.
Burns' Bluff	Orange	Texas.
Jenn	Falls	"
Rockport	Hot Springs	Ark.
Jeffrey's Store	Nottoway	Va.
Tye River Depot	Nelson	"
Middle River	Franklin	Ga.
Hollingsworth	Banks	"
Allandale	"	"
Sandefer's Store	Carroll	Ky.
Thorn Hill	Grainger	Tenn.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Laurens Hill	Laurens	"	Dublin.
Jeffersonton	Camden	"	"
Mountville	Troup	"	La Grange.
Knox Bridge	Hart	"	Hartville.
Fryer's Pond	Burke	"	Homersville.
Milo	Pike	Ala.	Troy.
Brookville	Blount	"	Blountsville.
Springfield	Greene	"	Eutaw.
Goshen	Cherokee	"	Centre.
Court Hill	Talladega	"	Talladega.
Carthage	Tuscaloosa	"	Tuscaloosa.
Carloursville	Dallas	"	Cahawba.
Annawika	De Kalb	"	Lebanon.
Cokerville	Monroe	"	Monroeville.
Bellona Arsenal	Chesterfield	Va.	Richmond.
Bothwick	Dinwiddie	"	Dinwiddie C. H.
Caney Hollow	Lee	"	Jonesville.
Croftsville	Tazewell	"	Tazewell C. H.
Elliotsville	Fluvanna	"	Columbia.
Homeland	Culpepper	"	Culpepper C. H.
King & Queen C. H.	King & Queen.	"	King Wm. C. H.
Assamoosick	Southampton	"	Jerusalem.
Covesville	Albemarle	"	Charlottsville.
Centre Cross	Essex	Va	Tappahannock.
Cascade	Pittsylvania	"	Martinsville.
Brandy Station	Culpepper	"	Culpepper C. H.
Rocky Point	Scott	"	Estillville.
Warsaw	Richmond	"	Montross.
Laurel Hill	Lunenburg	"	Burksville.
Porcelain	Augusta	"	Fishersville.
Locust Bale	Madison	"	Orange C. H.
Long Creek	Louisa	"	Fredrickshall.
Spring Level	Hanover	"	Beaver Dam Depot
Quilhusville	Scott	"	Estillville.
Whitesburgh	Lee	"	Jonesville.
Whitlock	Halifax	"	Dumfries.
Trinity Church	Bedford	"	Salt Creek.
Water Lick	Warren	"	Strasburgh.
Rockville	Hanover	"	Richmond.
Paint Lick	Tazewell	"	Tazewell C. H.
Port Conway	King George	"	Bowling Green.
White Plains	Brunswick	"	Laurenceville.
Powellton	"	"	"
Miller's Tavern	Essex	"	Tappahannock.
Tye River Depot	Nelson	"	Amherst C. H.
Orlean	Fauquier	"	Amissville.
Stafford C. H.	Stafford	"	Fredericksburgh.
Thornton's Depot	Fairfax	"	Alexandria.
Ridgeway	Henry	"	Martinsville.
Museville	Pittsylvania	"	Danville.
Hickory Point	Porter	Ind.	"
Cageville	Haywood	Tenn.	Bell's Depot.
Whitneyville	Kent	Mich.	N. Brownsville.
Williamstown	Decatur	Ind.	Greensburgh.
Oninesville Station	Kemper	Miss.	Oainesville.
Vandalia	Cooper	Mo.	Otterville.
Shawsville	Montgomery	Va.	Christiansburgh.
Wyllyston	Prince William	"	Dumfries.
Knight's Grove	St. Clair	Ill.	Gartsides.
Achor	Columbiana	Ohio	Clarkson.
Wolf Summit	Harrison	W. Va.	Clarksburg.
Stone Wall Mills	Appomattox	Va.	Appomattox C. H.
Junction	Hanover	"	Hanover C. H.
Three Springs	Washington	"	Abingdon.
Chester	Chesterfield	"	Chesterfield C. H.
Blue Creek	Kanawha	"	Kanawha C. H.
Deep Creek	Norfolk	"	Norfolk.
Nesholo	Manitowoc	Wis.	Manitowoc.
Noblett's Landing	Bolivar	Miss.	Bolivar.
Springville	Wood	Texas	Quitman.
Dabney	Pulaski	Ky.	Somerset.
Cote Gelee	Lafayette	La.	Vermillionville.
Simmsport	Avoyelles	"	Marksville.
Big Creek	Rapides	"	Alexandria.
Bertrand Prairie	Winn	"	Winfield.
Onondaga Castle	Onondaga	N. Y.	Onondaga Valley
Dry Creek	Gage	Neb.	Beatrice.
Cedar Creek	Barry	Mich.	Hickory Corners
Windsor	Fayette	Iowa	West Union.
Holmesville	Avoyelles	La.	Quebec.
Richmond	Madison	"	"
McCutchen's Landing	St. Charles	"	St. Charles.
Laurel Hill	W. Feliciana	"	St. Francisville.
Lima	St. Tammany	"	Covington.
People's Cape	Girardeau	Mo.	Cape Girardeau.
Junction	Hampshire	W. Va.	Romney.
Georgetown	Lewis	"	Weston.
Greensburg	Berkeley	"	Martinsburg.
Sugar Grove	Pendleton	"	McDowell.
Sound Glade	Raleigh	"	Raleigh C. H.
Savage Grant	Wayne	"	Ceredo
Glade Run	Preston	"	Kingwood C. H.
Richardsonville	Calhoun	"	Spencer.
Freeport	Wirt	"	Walker.
Frankford	Greenbrier	"	Lewisburgh.
Horse Neck	Pleasant	"	Willow Island
Second Creek	Greenbrier	"	White Sulph. Sp'gs
Mill Run	Preston	"	Brandonville
Mercer Salt Works	Mercer	"	Peterstow
Reedyville	Roane	"	Spencer
Cold Water	Doddridge	"	West Union
Calhoun	Barbour	"	West
Brown's Mills	Harrison	"	Wilsonburg
Egypt	Monroe	"	Union
Magnolia Vale	Morgan	"	Paw Paw
Clover Valley	Mason	"	Upland.
White Sand	Greenville	S. C.	Greenville C. H.
Cuba Station	Sumter	Ala.	Livingston C. H.
Millen's Bay	Jefferson	N. Y.	Cape Vincent.
Ooberts Corners	"	"	Bellville.
Providence	Carroll	Miss.	Underelto.
Argo	Crawford	Mo.	Bourbon.
Newburgh	Lewis	Tenn.	Columbia.
Sandefer's Store	Carroll	Ky.	Carrollton.
Jones Mines	Randolph	N. C.	Ashboro.
Springfield Depot	Fairfax	Va.	Alexandria.
Montreal	Nelson	"	Arrington.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Rossean	Morgan	Ohio	Ringgold.
Banff	Taney	Mo	Forsyth.
Buchanan	Johnson	Texas	Cleburne.
Veal's Station	Parker	"	Weatherford.
Sattler's	Comal	"	New Braunfels.
Spring Hill	Navarro	"	Corsicana.
Stafford's Point	Fort Bend	"	Richmond.
Breckenridge	Dallas	"	Dallas.
Union	Washington	"	Independence.
Lynchburgh	Harris	"	Houston.
Lebanon	Collin	"	McKinney.
Kemper City	Victoria	"	Victoria.
Booker	Hunt	"	Greenville.
Grand View	Johnson	"	Cleburne.
Gay Hill	Washington	"	Independence.
College Mound	Kaufman	"	Kaufman.
Caleta	Trinity	"	Sumpter.
Brockville	Ellis	"	Waxahatchie.
Birdsville	Tarrant	"	Fort Worth.
Big Rock	Van Zaadt	"	Canton.
Big Hill	Gonsales	"	Gonzales.
Brownwood	Brown	"	Meridian.
Cora	Comanche	"	"
Hays' Store	Gloucester	Va	Yorktown.
Chester	Penobscot	Me	Lincoln Centre.
Owyhee Ferry	Baker	Oregon	Susanville.
Little Kamas	Alturas	Idaho Ter.	Boise City.
Washougal	Clark	Wash. Ter.	Cascades.
Warm Springs	Meriwether	Ga	Greenville.
Sharon	Taliaferro	"	Crawfordsville.
Weston	Webster	"	Preston.
Eagle Cliff	Walker	"	Lafayette.
Patterson	Pierce	"	Blackshear.
Cherry Grove	Gwinett	"	Laurenceville.
Langsbury	Camden	"	Waynesville.
Ocmulgeeville	Coffee	"	Jacksonville.
Union	Ada	Idaho Ter.	Boise City.
Aubrey	Mohave	Arizona Ter.	La Paz.
Blue Rapids	Marshall	Kas	Irving.
Locust Grove	Grant	W. Va.	Greenland.
Taney	Washington	Ark	Fayetteville.
Mont Clara	Montgomery	Pa	Phoenixville.
Maple	Ionia	Mich	Lyons.
Cedar Grove	Forsyth	N. C	Salem.
Garmons Mills	Cabarrus	"	Concord.
Shallotte	Brunswick	"	Smithville.
South Fork	Ashe	"	Jefferson C. H.
Shady Grove	Davidson	"	Lexington C. H.
Lillington	New Hanover.	"	Wilmington.
Paint Gap	Yancy	"	Burnsville.
Roanoke	Martin	"	Williamston.
Brookline	Windham	Vt	Fayetteville.
Pendleton	Arkansas	Ark	Ark Post.
Gaines' Landing	Chicot	"	Columbia.
Council Bend	Crittenden	"	Memphis, Tenn.
Marble	Madison	"	Huntsville.
Spring Creek	Randolph	"	Kirkpatrick.
Clear Creek	Marion	"	Yelville.
Spring Bank	Lafayette	"	Louisville.
Toboxky	Choctaw	"	Boggy Depot.
Doaksville	"	"	Wheelock.
Skelton Depot	"	"	"
Moss Neck	Caroline	Va	Fredericksburgh.
White Rock	Bedford	"	Liberty.
Rixeyville	Culpeper	"	Culpeper C. H.
Pedlar's Mills	Amherst	"	Amherst C. H.
Hendrick's Store	Bedford	Va	Liberty.
Horeb	"	"	"
Metompkin	Accomack	"	Accomack C. H.
Guest Station	Wise	"	Wise C. H.
Morven	Amelia	"	Mattoax.
Homochitto	Franklin	Miss	Meadville.
New Site	Tallapoosa	Ala	Dadeville.
High Falls	Dale	"	Newton.
Huntingdon	Autauga	"	Wetumpka.
Elm Bluff	Dallas	"	Cahaba.
Waverly	Chambers	"	Opelika.
Beaver Creek	Dale	"	Newton.
Rustic Bower	Jackson	"	Belfonte.
Mulberry	Autauga	"	Autaugaville.
Clayville	Marshall	"	Hearysville.
North Bend	De Kalb	"	Lebanon.
Oaky Streak	Butler	"	Greenville C. H.
King's Landing	Dallas	"	Cahaba.
Argus	Montgomery	"	Montgomery.
Mount Meigs	"	"	"
Adamsville	Samter	Fla	Sumterville.
Olivia	Conway	Ark	Lewisburgh.
Trinity Mills	Dallas	Texas	Dallas.
Soyeae	"	"	"
McGary	Hancock	Ill	La Harp.
Lincoln	Nemaha	Kas	Seneca.
Webb's Mills	Effingham	Ill	Effingham.
Tampico	Oktibbeha	Miss	West Point.
Cardiff	Warren	"	Vicksburgh.
Pocataligo	Beaufort	S. C	Beaufort C. H.
Swan	Christian	Mo	Ozark.
Japan	Franklin	"	Union.
Fern Valley	Palo Alto	Iowa	Emmittsburgh.
New Virginia	Warren	"	Indianola.
Star City	Humboldt	Nev	Unionville.
Dykes' Store	Floyd	Ga	Cedartown.
Zevely	Whitfield	"	Dalton.
Roxbury	Norfolk	Mass	Boston.
Wyoming	Marshall	Kans	Barrett.
Monterey	Butler	Ala	Greenville.
Booneville	Scott	Ark	Magazine.
Reveille	"	"	"
Timber Run	Muskingum	Ohio	Zanesville.
Young's Creek	Whitley	Ky	Whitley C. H.
Wightsville	Pulaski		Somerset.
Canoper	Adams	Ind	Decatur.
Monroe Centre	Ogle	Ill	Deerfield Prairie.
Cripple Deer	Tishemingo	Miss	Iuka.
Prairie Point	Noxubee	"	Macon.
Monument	Ellis	Kas	Hays' City.
Algodones	Santa Ana	N. Mex. Ter.	Santa Fe.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Norwood Station	Passaic	N. J.	Hawthorne.
Big Stream	Yates	N. Y.	Glenora.
Wetson	Sangamon	Ill	Buffalo.
Coal Bank	Cooper	Mo	Buncecton.
Second Fork	Cameron	Pa	Driftwood.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each*. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces. Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain), 8 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 2.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a salable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Leave New York.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due Yokohama.	Due Hong Kong.	Due Shanghae.
	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.
Colorado	May 9	May 31	June 2	June 25	July 4	July 2
N. York	June 9	July 1	July 3	July 26	Aug. 4	Aug. 2
Japan	July 9	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 26	Sept. 4	Sept. 3
China	Aug. 8	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 2	Oct. 1
G. Repub	Sept. 9	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 28	Nov. 5	Nov. 4
Japan	Oct. 9	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 28	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
					1869.	1869.
China	Nov. 9	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 29	Jan. 6	Jan. 5

HOMEWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave Shanghae.	Leave Hong Kong.	Leave Yokohama.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due New York.
	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.
Colorado	July 17	July 15	July 25	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
G. Repub	Aug. 17	Aug. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 14
Japan	Sept. 17	Sept. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 16	Oct. 22	Nov. 13
China	Oct 17	Oct. 15	Oct. 26	Nov. 18	Nov. 21	Dec. 13
						1869.
G. Repub	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Jan. 13
				1869.	1869.	
Japan	Dec. 17	Dec. 16	Dec. 27	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 13
	1869.	1869.	1869.			
China	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Jan. 27	Feb. 20	Feb. 22	Mar. 16

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Philadelphia and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Chicago, Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 22d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Viequs,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana,* the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Orubo,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cnagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	11th	57	7th
do.	Southampton	5th	61	12th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	3d
Ceylon	Marseilles	11th and 25th	24	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	30	12th and 26th
China	Marseilles	11th and 25th	40	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	47	12th and 26th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	11th and 25th	40	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	45	12th and 28th
India	Marseilles	every Friday.	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	11th and 25th	43	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	46	12th and 26th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

All drop letters must be prepaid The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from publishers) intended to go by mail westward from the western boundary of Kansas, or eastward from the eastern boundary of California, must be prepaid by stamps at *letter postage rates. Sec.* 259, *P. O. Laws, Edition of* 1866.]

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over four oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 4 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 6 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every postmaster will be careful never to send a registered letter "direct," when there is a distributing post office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must inclose it, with the registered letter bill, in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the postmaster at the first distributing post office on the route, and also send the Return Registered Letter Bill in a common envelope to the same postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the distributing post office.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail ....5:00 A. M..4:00..9:15 P. M.
" " [Way]..........5:00 A. M..4:00 P. M.
East Mail.............................. 5:00 A. M.
" ....1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:20 P. M.
South .... 5:00 A. M.
" .... 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]..............5:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]......................10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]........7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th each month.......................10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail.......................5:00 A. M..4:00 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown........ 2:00 P. M.
Freehold................................. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport................................12:00 M.
Long Island.............................. 5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 6:45, 8:11 A.M.; 4:30, 10:30 P.M. [Way] 7:44 P. M.
EAST—[Boston Express] 5:30 A. M.; 6, 11:30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.
SOUTH—[Through] 6:00 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 3:30, 10:30 P. M.
WEST—[via Allentown] 5:30 A. M.; 12, 10:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 7:30 A. M.; 1, 4, 10:30 P. M.
CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 5:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO POSTMASTERS.

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FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,

Newspaper and Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,

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No. 2, "	108 "	"	5 00
No. 3, "	204 "	"	6 00
No. 4, "	276 "	"	8 50
No. 5, "	376 "	"	12 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenue of the Department.
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.
A. S BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

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PORTLAND, Maine, Bailey & Noyes, Exchange street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth street.

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UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—OCTOBER, 1868.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	14	18	20	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	16	18
Adrianople—see Turkey.						
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h20
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c16	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Altona—see German States.						
Amsterdam—see Holland.						
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	....
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do (Br. Colonies) via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Basel, or *Basle*—see Switzerland.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	43	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Beyrout—see Turkey.						
Birma—see Burmah.						
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Boulogne—see France.						
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	g	g	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brunswick—see German States.						
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Caiffa—see Turkey.						
Calcutta—see East Indies.						
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	....
Canea—see Turkey.						
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Cavallo—see Turkey.						
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a22	34	b 6	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Copenhagen—see Denmark.						
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Dardanelles—see Turkey.						
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng. (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
Durazzo—see Turkey.						
East Indies, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Edinburgh—see Scotland.						
Egypt, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h20
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c16	d16
England	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	24	4	12	12	....
Florence—see Tuscany.						
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gallipoli—see Turkey.						
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Geneva—see Switzerland.						
Genoa—see Sardinian States.						
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Giurgevo, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Gold Coast, via England	....	23	4	12	14	16
Great Britain	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	13	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each, by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Greytown	....	34	6	4	....	....
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	4	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	10	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	18	18
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Jamaica—see West Indies.						
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	10	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	14	10
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lausanne—see Switzerland.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	6l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
London—see England.						
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	6	12	12	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	14	16
do do do via Messina	22	44	8	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19		12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	14	10
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	6l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do via British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	....	....	....
do do Marseilles	....	a22	b 6	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	....	a24	b8	14	14	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island	....	*10	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	8l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Selo, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	14	10
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Stockholm—see Sweden.						
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 0 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	13	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*16l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	....
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	0	14	16	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	g	g	....	....
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales	....	*12	2	6	8	8
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	....
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ....4c.

Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.		6c.
" " 2 oz.	" " 3 oz.,	7c.
" " 3 oz.	" " 4 oz.,	8c.
" " 4 oz.	" " 5 oz.,	11c.
" " 5 oz.	" " 6 oz.,	13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation to countries of the La Plata.

F.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per 15 grammes (half ounce.)*

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 169 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IX., NO. 2. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1868. WHOLE NO. 98.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Oct. 15, 1868.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The organization of the Post Office Department of the French Empire differs in many respects from that of the British, as also in numerous details of the service. The official title of the department is the "*Administration Generale des Postes,*" and its chief officer the "*Directeur Général des Postes,*" who also holds the rank of Councillor of State. This office is now held by Mons. EDOUARD VANDAL. There is also a "Council of Administration," composed of three members, presided over by the *Directeur Général.* The supervision of the details of the various branches of the service is in charge of the three members of the Council of Administration, each of whom is the responsible chief of a "Division," which is again divided into three or four *Bureaux*, each of which is under the charge of a "*Chef de Bureau,*" assisted by from one to three "*Sous-chefs,*" with the necessary number of clerks. To these officers is entrusted the conduct of the correspondence and the enforcement of the regulations respecting the domestic and foreign service, dead letters (called "*letters tombes en rebut*"), postage stamps, railway post offices ("*Bureaux ambulants*"), money orders, registered letters, post-office accounts, ocean service, etc., etc. The duties appertaining to each bureau are specified with great minuteness of detail, and comprise substantially the same which belong to corresponding branches of our own and the British services, with some additions, among which I noticed one which it would be hardly popular to include among our foreign importations, viz., the "*seizure of newspapers* and other publications arriving from foreign countries"—such of them, that is, as are deemed by the Government to be of a dangerous and incendiary character. The bureau answering to our appointment office is under the supervision of the *Directeur Général.*

The French Empire is divided territorially into eighty-nine *Departements*—similar to our counties, exclusive of the "Department of the Seine," which comprises Paris and its suburbs. For postal purposes these Departments are arranged in six "*Circonscriptions,*" called "Circonscription of the North, South, East, West, Southeast and Southwest." For each of these Circonscriptions an "*Inspecteur*" is appointed, who has the supervision of the postal affairs of his district, which in some instances includes twenty-four Departments. For each Department, again, a "*Directeur,*" a "*Controleur*" and a "*Receveur Principal*" are appointed. The latter officer is the actual *Postmaster* of the city or town of his residence, besides being a sort of Postmaster General of his Department. Then come the postmasters at the smaller offices, who are known as "*Receveurs*" and "*Distributeurs.*"

Post offices are called *Bureaux des Postes*, and are of four kinds: the *Bureau composé*, the *Bureau simple*, the *Bureau de Distribution* and the *Facteur-Boiteur*. The *Bureau composé* is managed by a *Receveur* (postmaster), assisted by the necessary *commis* (clerks), appointed by the *Administration*; the *Bureau simple* by a *Receveur* and *aides*, nominated by himself and approved by the *Administration*; the *Bureau de Distribution* by a *Distributeur* alone. The *Facteur-boiteur* receives and forwards dispatches and attends personally to the delivery of correspondence in the place of his residence—the delivery being performed, at the three first-named classes, by "*Facteurs Ruraux*" (Rural Letter Carriers).

DELIVERY BY CARRIERS.

In France, as in Great Britain, the delivery of letters is performed almost exclusively by carriers, who are called "*Facteurs,*" and the system is substantially the same as that followed in Great Britain—small salaries included. At Paris, and at some of the other principal offices, letters directed to the larger banking-houses are delivered to them from boxes at the General Post Office, as are also letters addressed to soldiers in garrison—the number of the latter being quite large; but with the exception of these, and those addressed "*Poste restante,*" and intended for temporary residents, all mail matter is delivered by the *facteurs*. These wear a semi-military uniform, and bear, some a satchel or valise, and others a box, carried by a strap over the shoulder, and resembling in shape a portable writing-desk. Each one is furnished with a small marking-stamp, with initials and changeable dates, with which he is obliged to stamp each letter which he receives and delivers, and which indicates the hour at which it was intrusted to him. He also makes use of this stamp to record, on a sheet posted in the office, his hours of departure and return from each delivery. He is furnished with postage stamps for sale, to a certain amount. The *Facteurs* of Paris are conveyed from the General Post Office (*Hotel des Postes*) in omnibuses, each man leaving the omnibus at the commencement of his route (*tour*), and, after completing his delivery, awaiting the return of the vehicle at a certain point, to be reconveyed to the office. There are thirty-nine sub-post offices within the city proper, besides sixteen in the environs, each under the direction of a *Receveur*, and five hundred and seventy-six boxes for the reception of letters for the mails and city delivery. They are not street "pillar-boxes," as in London, but are either inserted in the walls of houses or kept at the tobacco shops (which are conducted by persons appointed by Government, which derives an immense revenue from the monopoly of the sale of tobacco and cigars), where also postage stamps are required to be kept for sale.

RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

The First Bureau of the First Division of the *Administration Générale* is charged with the general supervision of the Railway Post Office service (*Bureaux Ambulants*), and the service on each of the eight principal lines of railway is superintended by a *Directeur* and a *Controleur*. There are five hundred and forty-five *agents* (Railway Post Office clerks), divided into three classes. The service is performed substantially in the same manner as on our own Railway Post Offices.

REGISTRATION SYSTEM.

In its main features, the French registration system resembles the English and our own—each agent or other person into whose hands a registered letter comes in course of transmission being obliged to keep a record of the fact and give a receipt for the letter—but there are many of the details of the system which differ from both the others named. Registered letters are called "*lettres chargés,*" and the registration fee is payable according to the weight of the letter. The sender of a *lettre chargé* is obliged to place on the back of the envelope *five* wax seals, all alike, and stamped with his private device (the impressions of ordinary seals, of pieces of money, thimbles, etc., not being allowed). Letters deposited in a Post Office, bearing more than *one* wax seal, are considered as containing articles of value, and are registered, not being delivered as unregistered at the office of destination, until they have been opened by the person addressed in presence of the postmaster or some other postal agent and found to contain no valuable inclosure. It is forbidden, under penalty of a fine, to deposit a letter containing coin in a post office without registration. In case of the loss of a registered letter, an allowance of fifty francs ($10) is made to the owner.

There is another class of registered letters called "*lettres contenant des valeurs declarees.*" The sender of such a letter is required to inscribe upon the envelope the exact value of the contents (which must be bills or notes payable to bearer), and pay, in addition to the postage and registration fee, a premium of ten centimes (two cents) for each one hundred francs ($20) or fraction thereof. The contents must not exceed in value 2,000 francs ($400), though the same person may, on the same terms, send several letters at once to one address, each containing the above amount. In case of the loss of such a letter, the entire amount is made good to the owner, except when the loss has occurred through "superior force," and not through dishonesty or negligence on the part of a person in the employ of the post office.

Valuable articles of small dimensions (called "*valeurs cotées*"), are also received and registered—the articles being brought uncovered to the post office and deposited in their boxes or cases in presence of the postmaster, the package being sealed with the private seal of the sender and the official seal of the post office, and the value (not less than $6 nor more than $200) declared. On payment of one per cent. of this declared value, and the affixing of a four-cent revenue stamp to the package, the post office becomes responsible for the whole amount in case of loss.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE.

The rate of postage on a letter weighing ten grammes (about one-third of an ounce) or less, from one post office in France to another—or to Corsica or Algeria—is four cents; over ten grammes and not over twenty, eight cents; from twenty to one hundred grammes, sixteen cents; from one hundred to two hundred grammes, thirty-two cents, and so on, advancing sixteen cents for each one hundred grammes, or fraction thereof. A city drop-letter, in Paris, is charged two cents the quarter ounce, and the same charge is made on a letter deposited in any other post office intended for any place within the delivery of that office. Prepayment of domestic letters is optional, but unpaid letters are subject to a rather heavy tax on delivery.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

Money orders are known in France as "*Mandats d'articles d'argent,*" and are issued payable not only in France, but in Algeria, Cayenne, and other French colonies, and also in Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium. They can not be indorsed over to another person by the payee, though, in case of necessity, their payment to a third party can be obtained by complying with certain rather troublesome formalities. The fee charged is one per cent. of the amount of each order, and, in addition, a tax of four cents, payable by revenue stamp, is levied on each order exceeding ten francs in amount.

STATISTICS.

The following figures are taken from the last annual report of the French Post-Office Department, and show its operations for the year ending December 31, 1867:

Number of ordinary letters carried, 341,579,726; registered letters and packets, 4,305,120; official documents, 116,000,000; newspapers circulars, book-packets and samples, 305,319,320; money orders, 4,995,260—total, 772,199,426.

Money orders issued, 4,995,260, amounting in value to 146,000,000 francs ($29,200,000), on which fees were paid amounting to 1,461,000 ($292,200), and taxes to the amount of 592,200 francs ($118,440).

The total receipts from all sources, during 1867, had not yet been correctly ascertained.

Receipts from all sources, during 1866............81,853,529 francs.
Expenditures during 1866..62,024,386 "

Excess of receipts over expenditures...............19,829,143 "
(or nearly $4,000,000.)

It is possible that this large surplus will not excite so much surprise after a glance at the following facts, condensed from the report of Mons. Vandal, for 1866:

There were at that time in France, 16,406 "Rural Postmen," of whom 673 received *sixty* dollars, or less, per annum; 996, who received between $60 and $80; 2,970, between $80 and $100; 9,988, between $100 and $120; and 1,779, who received over $120.

Postmasters' salaries (Bureaux simples)	$160 to $440.
" " " (Bureaux de Distribution)	$100 to $160.
Clerks' "	$120 to $420.
Controleurs "	$500 to $800.
Steamship Mail Agents' salaries	$400 to $800.

All the subordinate officers are paid in about the same proportion—a fact not creditable to so great a nation, and one of which the effects are most unfavorable to the efficiency of the service—as Mons. Vandal, in his report, does not hesitate to set forth in the plainest possible language.

The *Hotel des Postes*, in Paris, is, in respect to space, ventilation and general convenience, scarcely an improvement upon what the shabby old Nassau street building was before Mr. Kelly's recent changes. The carriers' department, especially, is much overcrowded; but I learn that a change for the better may be expected ere long.

I learned, for the first time, of the existence here of a journal in some respects similar to THE U. S. MAIL. It is called the "*Journal des Postes,*" and is devoted entirely to postal matters, though it has not a strictly official character. It contains "Answers to Correspondents" on postal subjects, with editorial articles, correspondence and miscellany, which render it a very entertaining sheet. The editor, Mons. LOUIS, has within a few months established a "*Caisse Postale*" (Postal Fund), a sort of health insurance society, sustained by small contributions from members—all in the postal service—and distributions are made each month among the sick and disabled.

My thanks are due to Mons. CHASSINAT, *Receveur principal* of the Department of the Seine, and to other gentlemen of the Administration, both for the valuable information and polite attentions which I have received from them while here.

Before the appearance of another MAIL, I hope to be once more within *speaking distance* of its readers.

J. G.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO, November, 1868.

In a country so extensive as ours, and embracing as it does every variety of climate and nationality, where room is abundant, facilities for everything inexhaustible, money plenty, intelligence ubiquitous, progress continually on the wing, and the approaches to perfection in art, science and literature thronged with brain-laden genius, it is a little surprising that comparatively so few individuals attain to that pre-eminently high position which lifts them above the surrounding crowds and makes of them a light for present guidance and a landmark for future example by those who, coming after us, desire to know what manner of men preceded them.

This is attributable, to some extent, no doubt, to the fact that modern conveniences for the acquirement of scholastic knowledge are so cheap and so general that all can be educated up to the same artificial level, and only those tower up above their fellows whose intellects, prepared by nature, receive and retain impressions which create an insatiable appetite for knowledge, which "makes the meat it feeds upon," and unremittingly asks for more.

Again, the greed of gain, the itching to grow rich, in a country like ours, where fortunes and reputations are made and marred as frequently as the changes of the moon, is so all absorbing that mental culture is made subordinate to business cunning, and masked morality indorses the adage, "Make money—honestly, if you can—but *make* money." With the increase of wealth, however, come the stirrings of ambition; and filthy lucre purchases reputations which, in the olden time, were only acquired by patient toil and honest teaching.

Nearly every individual among us who aims at distinction, selects as his model some one from the living great or memorable dead, and swells with pride when favorable comparisons are made which bring him near his prototype; and, in this way, *our* self-supposed great men have become so numerous, that scarce a village in the land but can boast its profound philosopher, whose wisdom the world suffers for the want of; its statesman, whose mighty mind has power

> "Th' applause of listening senates to command;"

and its poet and its painter, "with hearts pregnant with celestial fire," only waiting the opportunity to show the universe the extraordinary scope of their pent-up capacities. I do not want to be understood as saying or meaning that all who struggle to become rich succeed, or that all who believe themselves to be men of genius succeed in making others think so—but, out of a diluted admixture of wealth and intelligence, there has sprung up a hybrid class of characters, among them some of these village celebrities, whose greatness found no other outlet, who devoted their mixed morals and money to the establishment of purely native fraudulent and deceitful enterprises, from South Sea schemes to the meanest of petty larceny, lottery and gift swindles, to mature and manipulate which cheating projects require considerable sagacity, and to neutralize the effects of which, and save the unsuspecting from their dishonest designs, is not the easiest thing in the world.

Many of these contemptible frauds, endorsed by pseudo magnates took advantage of postal facilities to ply their vocation, but timely and commendable legislation has closed this avenue to their victims, and their inventive genius must, if it has not already, originate some other mode of robbing their poor credulous dupes. It is very probable that they will even attempt to use the post office again, in some covert manner; but I fancy they cannot succeed unless by colluding with officials, and this is scarcely within the range of possibilities. Post-office people, I am informed, are endowed with their proportion of the general intelligence which blesses our land, and are fully familiar with the latest promulgations from head-quarters, and any attempt to tamper with their integrity would certainly, I assume, bring direful punishment on any tempting offenders. There may be exceptions, whose natures are too feeble to resist temptation, too susceptible to flee from its seductive influences, or too avaricious to refuse its hush money, but on the honor of a benevolent and contemplative elderly gentleman, I believe they are as rare as four-leaved clover. If there be any such, they are confined to the very few who are too lazy to read or learn for themselves, or too slovenly to take care, for the protection of others, of the printed and written laws, regulations and instructions of the Department, and, consequently, know nothing about their legitimate duties, rights and responsibilities—but accept the situation, open the valves, and take the chances.

This ignorance, however, in regard to postal statutes and regulations is unfortunately not confined to those localities where tact is considered talent and cunning cleverness—where they are used for selfish aims and purposes, and where the functionary might shield himself behind his verdancy, although

> "The village all declared how much he knew,
> 'Twas certain he could write and cipher too."

No, sir; you will find in many of the extensive institutions, where they pretend to know everything without learning anything, where they exercise discretionary power with such great authority as to throw entirely in the shade the mandatory, directory and advisory orders from the fountain head; champions of indifference to system and discipline; anti-promoters of the public good, adherents to old *fogy* customs, drags on the wheels of progress, and shallow, loud-mouthed fault-finders with everything that emanates from head-quarters which is intended to amplify, simplify, utilize and popularize the postal service, and make it commensurate with the present and prospective wants of the country.

Now, whether these sagacious individuals are familiar or not with the growth of the mail service since the days of Dr. Franklin, when he was pretty nearly "captain and all hands," is not for me to say or know, but any one to see the airs and assumptions of some of them would be justified in supposing them to be the incarnation and embodiment of all power and control over the vast postal system; and its success or failure, its usefulness or worthlessness entirely dependent upon their willful or skillful, active or passive caprice or pleasure. These are some of the self-estimated, overlooked, great men to which I allude in another part of my letter, whose mighty intellects are bound to show their size whenever the opportunity offers. Happy, happy post offices, to be the possessors of such rare human jewels!

> "Shine out, fair sun, till they have bought a glass,
> That they may view their shadows as they pass."

The plans and economy of the Department are sufficient for all its requirements, and if followed and respected as they ought and deserve to be, illegitimate practices would get no foothold; irregularities would never occur; crime would lack incentive and opportunity, and every part of the official machinery would work in harmony.

Happily the number of disobedients is small and scattered, and their ability to force their queer freaks and fancies on true men, amounts to very little. Occasionally a small office, however, in pursuit of knowledge under trying circumstances, regarding the workings of some more elaborate neighbor as the very acme of perfection and exactly the very thing to copy after, falls into the hands of one of these manufacturers of home-made law and gospel to suit the occasion, whose teachings almost always result in placing the credulous custodian of the aforesaid small office, with reference to the Department and his patrons, *hors de combat.*

But, probably, I have said enough on this subject, and more, perhaps, than an officious outsider will be thanked for. Nevertheless, it is said; and, by way of corollary, I will add, that so far as my knowledge extends, wherever attention is paid to the established and current rules of the Department, a well-managed and popular post office will be found; and where they are ignorantly and intentionally disregarded, you will find exactly the reverse—only a good deal more so.

MONS. TONSON.

GIVE PARTICULARS.—Postmasters or others in reporting losses of letters should give the full particulars of writer's name, mailing office, name of person addressed, office of delivery, and any other information that may have a bearing on the case, and in further correspondence relative to a loss already reported, some definite reference should be made to the previous letter, by which the two can be readily associated and brought together. To say, as many do, "in my letter of the — ult.," without any reference whatever to the subject matter of that letter of the — ult., almost invariably gives rise to much needless puzzling of the brain and search among a mass of correspondence, whereas, if the writer would but add, "regarding the loss of a letter addressed to ———," or whatever may be the subject of the letter, no difficulty would be experienced in understanding the case and referring to the previous communication. And in acknowledging the receipt of a registered package envelope, before reported as missing, give the particulars of number, office and date of mailing, etc., in the acknowledgment, as well as in the report of the loss.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of November, 1868.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Hamburg.	U. S....	3	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard...	U. S....	4	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	5	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana*..	U. S....	5	Havana, Nas. & W. Indies.
Inman....	U. S....	7	Europe via Qu'st'n & Liv.
Havana...	U. S....	7	Havana.
Hamburg.	U. S....	10	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Aspinwall	U. S....	9	S. Pacific, C. America, &c.
Mexican..	U. S....	10	Havana & Mexico.
Cunard...	U. S....	11	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	12	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana ..	U. S....	12	Havana.
French...	France .	14	Fr. mail via Brest & Havre.
Inman....	U. S....	14	Europe via Qu'st'n & Liv.
Aspinwall	U. S....	16	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg.	U. S....	17	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard...	U. S....	18	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	19	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	19	Havana.
Inman....	U. S....	21	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana. .	U. S....	21	Havana.
Brazilian .	U. S....	23	Arg. Rep., Brazil, & St Tms.
Hamburg.	U. S....	24	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Aspinwall	U. S....	24	S. Pacific, & C. America.
Cunard...	U. S....	25	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	26	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana ..	U. S....	26	Havana.
French...	France .	28	Fr. mail via Havre & Brest.
Havana ..	U. S....	28	Havana.
Inman....	U. S....	28	Europe via Liverpool.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1868.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the city of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, &c., &c.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866], and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked 98, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
Washington, Oct. 23d, 1868.

SIR—I inclose herewith a slip, showing the reduction of postage between the United States and Prince Edward Island, which is to take effect on the 1st proximo.

You will please insert the same in the next issue of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and modify the table of postages in accordance therewith.

I am, very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq., Editor U. S. Mail, N. Y.

Reduction of Postage between the United States and Prince Edward Island.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
Washington, Oct. 23, 1868.

Under a new arrangement just concluded between the Post Office Departments of the United States and of Prince Edward Island, the single rate of postage on international letters will be reduced, on and after the 1st of November, 1868, from ten to six cents, *if prepaid* at the office of mailing in either country. But, if posted *unpaid* or *insufficiently prepaid*, they will be subject to a postage charge of ten cents per single rate in the country of destination.

The authorized weight of a single letter will be *fifteen grammes* (by the metrical scale) in the United States, and half an ounce in Prince Edward Island.

Postmasters will levy postage accordingly on and after the 1st day of November proximo.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1868.

SIR—You will please insert the following article in the issue of the U. S. MAIL for the month of November next, for the information of all concerned. I am, very respectfully,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, Esq., Editor U. S. MAIL.

Registration of Letters by British Mail, between the United States and the British and Foreign West Indies, and Ports in the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Chili.

We are requested to state that an arrangement has been concluded between the Post Departments of the United States and Great Britain, *to take effect on the 1st of January*, 1869, for the registration of letters conveyed between the United States and the countries and places above named, in the British Mail.

The registration fee, to be levied and collected in the United States on each registered letter so forwarded to the said countries, etc., is *eight cents*, in addition to the rates of ordinary postage chargeable thereon.

Our Foreign Postage Table.

Several very important changes have been made in our Foreign Postage Table, in accordance with conventions with the Post Departments of other countries.

New Regulations respecting the Registration of Letters.

We received, some time since, from the Department several copies of the "New Regulations respecting the Registration of Letters," too late, however, for notice in our October paper, which we the more regret because they went into operation on the 1st of that month, and we find that some of our answers on the subject of registration were contrary to them.

We call attention to a few of the changes made in the Regulations of 1866. It is conspicuously declared to be the "DUTY OF POSTMASTERS TO ENCOURAGE THE REGISTRATION OF LETTERS."

SEC. 2. Postmasters at offices supplied wholly or in part by route agents or postal clerks will *deliver* all registered matter to go over such routes *into the hands of the agents or clerks*, and obtain their *receipts* therefor, instead of sending the same in "brass-lock pouches," as heretofore. Registered matter to go over other routes (i. e., routes on which there are no route agents or postal clerks) is to be sent as formerly, with the exception that the postmaster at the mailing office will affix to the registered package-envelope a blank receipt, to be signed and returned to him by the postmaster at the office where the pouch containing the same is *next* opened. Such postmaster will sign and return the receipt to the postmaster from whom he received it, and forward the package, with another blank receipt attached, to be signed and returned likewise to him. This plan of receipting is to be continued until the registered package shall have reached the office of final destination.

By this section it will be seen that there is no longer any distinction made in sending registered matter in some cases in brass-lock pouches, but that, wherever practicable, such matter is to be delivered into the hands of postal clerks or of route agents; and also that the registered matter to go over routes where there are no route agents or postal clerks, is to be accompanied by "Receipts for Registered Packages," in such a way as to form a series or chain of receipts, which will embrace the acknowledgment of every postmaster at whose office the pouch containing the registered matter is opened.

The "registered package envelopes" must be used for *no other purpose than that of inclosing registered letters*. All "registered package envelopes" spoiled by misdirection, or otherwise rendered unfit for use, are to be returned to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General at the close of each quarter. When a postmaster is superseded before the close of a quarter, he will forward them when he surrenders the office to his successor.

In like manner postmasters are required to report quarterly the number of registered letters mailed, stating separately the number of domestic and foreign, the number of "registered package envelopes" used for the same, and the amount of registry fees paid on each class. These reports to be addressed to the THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Particular attention is called to this change, and to the fact that the report of the number of the registered letters mailed is not a part of the quarterly returns, but is a special report to be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

No account of the fees thus paid in stamps is required to be made in the account current.

This is too plain to require comment.

The section respecting "preparing and mailing registered letters," has been considerably modified. Postmasters are now instructed to enter in the heading of the bill—i. e., the registered letter bill and return registered letter bill—"the date on which the letter leaves his office," as well as the name of the office to which the letter is sent; if the letter is directed to an office beyond the first distributing office on the route, the letter is to be sent to such distributing office, the initials D. P. O. being added to the name. The registered letter, and the registered letter bill, are to be placed in the same registered package envelope. The "return registered letter bill" is to be inclosed in a *red* envelope, furnished by the Department for that purpose, and to be sent by the same mail as the registered letter. Letters for *delivery* and for *distribution*, sent to the same distributing office, are to be inclosed in the same envelope, but entered on different bills: that for distribution, containing the addition D. P. O. to the name, separate return bill are also to be filled up and sent.

Two noticeable features in this change are, that the registered letter bill is to bear the date the letter leaves the mailing office, and the use of the *red* envelope in which to forward the return bill.

On opening a pouch at any time, if a registered package envelope be found addressed to that office, search must be made among the ordinary letters for the red envelope containing the return bill...... Registered package envelopes received, containing letters, are to be kept on file six months, and then returned to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

If a registered letter is received at the office of delivery, with the registration fee unpaid, the fee is to be collected, and stamps to the amount thereof affixed to the letter, and canceled.

Beside which, the Postmaster must

immediately report the delinquent Postmaster to the Department.

The return receipt

is to be sent to the original mailing office of the letter in one of the *red* envelopes.

If, on opening a pouch, a return bill is found,

but no corresponding registered package envelope not registered letters are found, *or received within a few days*, the Postmaster will indorse the same "not received."

The further proceedings are the same as in the regulations of 1866. Postmasters will notice the words in italics. It has been found in practice that, in some cases, the return registered bill is received before the registered package envelope containing the letters, and that after the former was indorsed "not correct," and returned to the Postmaster and the case reported, that the package envelope would come to hand; hence it has been deemed proper that Postmasters should wait a few days before action in case of non-receipt of a package envelope; how long they must wait will depend on the frequency with which they receive mails and their own judgment.

SEC. 18. No accounts or records in relation to registered letters are to be forwarded to the Department with the quarterly return. They are to be carefully preserved by the postmaster for reference.

N. B. By section 8 of the new Regulations, it will be seen that the fee for registering letters addressed to any part of the United States, or to Panama, N. G., will be reduced to fifteen cents, on the first of January, 1869.

We have thus reviewed the new Regulations for Registration, and given such extracts therefrom as we deem specially entitled to the attention of postmasters; we have done this, not with the wish to relieve postmasters and their clerks of the duty of reading and studying for themselves, but the rather to incite them to do so.

As a fitting adjunct to the above, we give some wise counsel to postmasters on the subject of Circular 46, generally called a tracer for registered letters. In more than one instance we have known these circulars to be stopped and returned before they have reached their destination, simply because some postmaster has thought it not worth while for them to go any further. There is no authority whatever for this, and no satisfactory reason. One of these circulars, once sent out, should be dispatched from office to office, according to its terms, till it reaches the office of destination of the letter, and in addition to the foregoing we must urge upon postmasters the importance of sealing the registered package envelope.

Caution to Postmasters.

The passage of the law prohibiting the mailing of Lottery, Gift Enterprise and all other swindling circulars, which has recently gone into effect, meets the case exactly; but the individuals who have hitherto managed the business are resorting to shrewd and adroit dodges to neutralize or evade its application. Adams & Co., of Boston, lead off in this wise: A number of blank circulars, with a one-cent stamp placed on each, and inclosed in an envelope addressed and registered to the postmaster at A, B or C, with a letter accompanying from the firm stating that under permission of the Post Office Department the circulars are thus sent to the said postmaster to be distributed and delivered through his boxes. This is all bosh. No such permission was ever given, and under Section 13 of the Act of July 27, 1868, Adams & Co.'s and all similar circulars must be excluded from the mails.

Below will be found the instructions of the Postmaster General, accompanying the Act of July 27, 1868. The act itself was published in our August number, but postmasters were then required to wait for these instructions, before acting on it. The act and the instructions are now in full force, and postmasters will be governed accordingly:

INSTRUCTIONS.

[Accompanying the Act of July 27, 1868.]

SECTION 1. It will be noticed that this section rescinds the 396th section of the Regulations of 1866. Postmasters will therefore promptly return to the writers all letters unclaimed, upon which are indorsed the names and addresses of such writers, whether a specific *request* for such return is indorsed or not—provided the *original* postage has been prepaid according to law. Requests printed on circulars are not to be regarded.

SEC. 3. This section is applicable only to *weekly* newspapers, issued from a known office of publication, when deposited in the post office nearest the office at which they are published. They must be properly folded and addressed, and the person to whom they are sent must be a regular subscriber thereto.

If such papers are delivered by letter carriers, they are chargeable with postage at the rate of 5 cents per quarter, payable quarterly, or yearly, in advance; but, if delivered by the post office, no charge will be made.

SECS. 10 and 11. Postmasters will report to the Department any violation of these sections of the law, with the evidence relied on to prove the charge.

SEC. 12. It will be remembered that this section applies only to post offices that may be *specially authorized* by the Department to sell postage stamps and stamped envelopes in the manner indicated above. In no case will authority be given to appoint agents, except in the large cities.

SEC. 13. Postmasters will promptly notice violations of this section, and immediately forward to the Dead Letter Office all letters or circulars concerning lotteries, etc. At same time, but separate from the package, a letter should be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, advising him of their transmission.

SEC. 20. Postmasters at free-delivery offices will receive special instructions upon this section.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

Our letters laid aside for our usual article are few in number. The first we take up is on the subject of extending the money-order system to the smaller offices. The efforts to have a small office, eleven miles from any bank or money-order office, embraced in this system, having failed, our correspondent addresses us, and makes a good argument. We therefore say, wait patiently; we believe the money-order system will eventually become the general rule for Post Offices...... Our next letter is on the question of salary. Our correspondent thinks "It rather rough on an old postmaster, who has served the Department faithfully, to have his salary cut down one half," especially when the salary is but thirty cents a day. While we withhold our opinion on the roughness of the case, we would suggest, by way of comfort to our friend, that salaries depend on the business of the office, and not on the fidelity of service. ......And then comes a letter on the subject of the prepayment of newspaper postage, in which our correspondent states that, "with a salary of sixty-one dollars, to be done being 'board' by collecting postage, he would willingly take twenty dollars instead of sixty-one." To say the least, this is a very forcible way of conveying the writer's opinion, but, if carried out, would not be at all profitable to him; he might better propose to pay the postage himself...... A clerk inquires if a Post Office clerk, receiving a yearly salary of less than one thousand dollars, is entitled to twenty per cent. on his wages. The question is too general for us to answer definitely. The Postmaster General ordered that Postmasters at Post Offices of the first and second classes, where the Department pays the clerk hire, be authorized to pay all clerks in their respective offices whose salaries are one thousand dollars and under, an increase of twenty per cent., to date from the 1st of March, 1867. Our impression is that this order was intended to apply to employees of the Department at that time.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Forwarding Foreign Letters Free, etc.—L. B. S., P——, N. Y.—1. In our "Sundry Post-office Matters" of last month you will find a reply. 2 You do not charge any post office with the postage on an unpaid letter sent to a distributing post office. You are aware, doubtless, that the use of "The Account of Mails Sent" was discontinued on the 1st of last month.

Transfer of Post-office Funds.—R. V. N., F—— C——, N. M.—The transfer of post-office funds must be made at the risk of the postmaster making the transfer.

Account of Unpaid Letters Sent.—S. G., W—— K——, Conn.—You are to "understand" exactly what the September number of THE MAIL states, viz., that no account of unpaid letters sent is to be kept, and no accounts or records in relation to registered letters are to be forwarded to the Department with the quarterly returns. We think this is clear. Do not muddle it by understanding that no account of registered letters is to be kept.

County Paper.—J. L., P——, N. Y.—If the post office to which the county paper is sent is the office at which the subscriber usually receives his mail matter, and if the subscriber lives in the county of publication, he may receive the paper free of postage...... S. S. F., N—— B——, O.—A county paper, to pass free in the mails, must be sent to a bona-fide subscriber, residing in the county of publication. It cannot be sent free to a person residing in another county, no matter who pays for the subscription. Sec. 228, Reg. 1866.

Borrowed Postage Stamps.—J. R. G. G—— M——, Wis.—You are not required to make any return to the Department of stamps purchased or borrowed of another postmaster. Sec. 161, Reg. 1866.

Payment of Post-office Draft.—N. A. S., W——, O.—On collecting a post-office draft, you credit the Department in your "General Account." Sec. 335, Reg. 1866.

Post-office Hours.—T. E., G——, Wis.—The Department requires a post office to be kept open the usual business hours of the place where located, and also that a postmaster, or a sworn assistant, should be always in readiness to receive and dispatch mails. Sec. 27 and 77, Reg. 1866.

Credit for Stamps returned to the Department.—E. K. B., C——, Conn.—You will receive notice from the Department how to obtain credit for stamps returned.

Application for Money Orders.—J. W. McK., M——, Mo.—The applicant for a money order must enter for himself, or cause to be entered for him, all the particulars of amount, name, address, etc., before the order can be issued. Sec. 527, Reg. 1866.

Sale of Stamps.—J. B. S., N—— M——, Ky.—There is no prohibition on the sale of stamps, except the charge for them; in other words, every one is at liberty to sell stamps, but not at liberty to charge more than the regular price. Sec. 172, Reg. 1866.

Report of Mail Failures.—L. G. P., P—— E——, Pa.—1. The failure of an agent to leave or to take a catch mail may be reported by the agent or the postmaster. 2. There is no limit to the speed of the cars, the catching of the mails must depend upon the dexterity of the agent. 3. If the agent is not at his post, he should be reported to the Department. Sec. 117 and 470, and Reg. 1866.

Salary.—H. S. R——, Ill.—We have frequently stated that we have no means of judging of questions of salary in individual cases. We can only express an opinion on the law generally applicable to the subject. You took the right course in writing to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Residence of Postmaster.—J. A. T., R—— F——, Wis.—A postmaster must reside within the city or town where the post office is situated, and within its delivery. Sec. 9, Reg. 1866.

Quarterly Returns.—J. M. H., M——, Kan.—You will find the papers constituting the Quarterly Return, named in section 304 of the regulations of 1866, with the exceptions of the changes noted in one of our "answers" in THE MAIL for last September.

Request Letters.—H. D. L., S——, Ind.—Request letters, if not delivered, should be returned on the expiration of the time named in the request, though the person addressed should have left orders for his mail matter to be retained till he calls for it. Sec. 394, Reg. 1866.

Return Letters.—H. P., O—— P—— C——, Va.—By the regulations (Sec. 364, Reg. 1866) return letters are not to be advertised, but where it may be done without expense, we see no objection to doing it.

Forwarding Letters.—G. W. J., C——, Me., and J. T., F—— H——, Wis.—Section 248 of the regulations of 1866 has been rescinded, and paid letters may be forwarded free at the request of the party addressed, but not after they have been delivered to any person or hotel to whose care they were sent. If once delivered beyond the control of the Post Office Department, letters on forwarding are chargeable with postage.

Legal Tender for Coins.—G. N., P——, Ill.—The one and two cent coins are a legal tender for any amount not exceeding four cents.

Exemption of Postmasters, Etc.—I. H. F., U—— C——, Tenn., and others.—1. Postmasters and their clerks and drivers of mail stages are exempt from militia duties and serving on roads. Secs. 39 and 40, laws of 1866. 2. Boxes must be rented and the rents accounted for to the Department. 3. Advertise letters by a manuscript list.

Franking.—H. W., B——, Ill., and others.—The franking privilege of Members of Congress commences with their terms of office, and ends with the first Monday of the December after the expiration thereof.

Registration.—E. R. K., W—— R——, Mich.—A registered letter should not be returned at the request of the alleged writer. But if a request is indorsed on the letter itself, it must be returned, and neither registry fee nor postage is required.

Postage.—M. T. M., J——, N. C.—Postage should be collected on a foreign letter with the United States postmark in black, though the letter is not accompanied by a post bill, as the absence of the latter would be undoubtedly accidental. On your Account of Mails Received enter the amount and make a memorandum opposite it, "No bill."...... L. B., L—— S——, Ill.—Postage should be charged on papers brought to your office for delivery, if the papers are printed and published in another town. See Secs. 50, Reg. and 251, Laws, 1866, also Sec. 3 of Act of July 27, 1868...... I. T. W., N—— L——, Conn.—Postage to Tahiti is 10 cents, prepayment compulsory. Sec. 270, Reg. 1866.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of September, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collc'd.
New York	308	1,312,766	573,099	212,352	2,877,646
Philadelphia	104	762,418	298,611	216,984	930,825
Chicago	76	636,434	65,988	122,376	526,201
St. Louis	43	380,261	47,412	116,311	304,153
Boston	68	324,409	80,102	48,491	406,333
Baltimore	55	219,618	22,202	51,538	146,812
Cincinnati	42	212,306	34,353	35,852	138,574
Brooklyn	37	169,508	23,537	30,355	64,125
Cleveland	23	152,520	11,499	56,121	107,268
Buffalo	27	143,003	13,668	55,423	100,733
Detroit	20	132,458	12,078	37,353	76,956
Milwaukee	16	118,846	8,263	28,945	79,976
Washington, D. C.	30	118,000	9,496	35,708	72,207
Albany	21	115,333	8,056	22,154	60,923
Louisville	19	111,903	10,498	25,856	73,736
Syracuse	13	113,539	8,168	32,954	74,868
Pittsburg	17	92,299	11,206	30,391	71,475
Rochester	17	83,483	4,936	27,576	39,019
Newark	21	80,587	9,481	39,324	54,201
Williamsburgh	12	77,864	7,433	21,608	23,985
Troy	11	69,877	6,415	17,432	40,815
Utica	12	69,274	5,427	30,391	62,971
Memphis	12	62,168	4,145	16,589	61,438
Toledo	9	53,055	2,032	33,247	65,217
Providence	11	50,925	7,026	13,132	20,451
Hartford	8	39,005	2,071	14,457	25,588
Wilmington, Del.	5	37,857	2,199	13,262	15,836
Jersey City	5	35,829	3,778	6,113	13,911
New Haven	7	33,971	2,858	12,934	20,889
Portland	8	32,489	2,923	9,584	56,461
Charlestown	5	32,298	2,537	9,921	15,718
Worcester	6	31,626	2,332	10,630	17,969
Alleghany	6	31,449	3,266	16,684	10,996
Lowell	6	30,968	1,511	10,014	21,622
Erie	6	29,172	1,803	24,328	10,999
Manchester	5	28,947	935	16,114	13,214
Lynn	4	27,523	1,272	10,217	22,187
Reading	6	26,524	1,239	13,300	14,896
Roxbury	6	25,709	1,625	7,606	11,507
Cambridge	4	25,622	1,076	17,813	10,261
Lancaster	4	24,035	1,147	8,049	5,201
Lawrence	6	21,249	1,101	7,891	22,165
Harrisburg	4	20,732	691	6,749	6,143
New Bedford	5	19,975	620	5,156	15,980
Cambridgeport	3	17,624	475	6,429	6,226
Trenton	3	12,529	797	4,950	5,539
Nashville	Not reported.				
Salem	Not reported.				

COMMUNICATION.

F——, LA., August 20, 1868.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Your welcome visitor for this month is received. If you have any room in your next issue, I wish to say a few words in regard to postage on papers. Some postmasters have a great deal of trouble about collecting postage on newspapers and other printed matter. I will just state things as I have seen them.

We will say the quarter commences first of next month. M—— receives a paper. The postmaster says, "M——, you owe 35 cents for postage on your daily papers. The post office requires it to be paid in advance, at least for one quarter." He says, "Well, I will pay you to-morrow." The postmaster says, "That won't do, I must collect in advance." He says, "I have not got any money with me." The next time he comes in, the postmaster says, "Have you got that change with you?" He says, "No, I have not got it." He says, "You and your postage are a sight of trouble," but still he does not pay it. Still it goes on that way until the quarter is over and he has not paid it, then the postmaster has to pay it out of his own pocket. The next quarter is the same way. If you refuse to give out the papers, you make your friends mad with you. Then they find fault with you, and want you turned out of office. They get up a list, and take it around the town, getting every one to sign it. They send it to Washington, D. C., making complaints that the postmaster is not doing his duty; they say he refuses to give them their mail; and he will not keep his office open on Sundays, and, at the same time, he is following his post-office regulations. Therefore, I suggest that it would be more profitable for the Post Office Department to have all postage paid in advance at the mailing office. As for myself, I do not have much trouble with my office, but I hear of complaints being made by other postmasters that have a great deal of trouble about collecting postage and box rent. As for myself, I have blanks printed for box rent and postage, and at the beginning of every quarter, I make out my bills and present them to the parties; if they don't pay up, then I give them one week, and at the end of that time if they have not paid, I discontinue their boxes. When they find out that I am in earnest about it, they come up and pay. But a postmaster makes more enemies than friends. I must close my letter, fearing I have too long trespassed on your time. I hope I have not worried you any. I thought I would give you a few lines of mine in regard to post offices.

Yours, truly,
J. C. F., Postmaster, F——, La.

We commend our correspondent for his firmness, in insisting on the payment of postage and box rents according to the requirements of the law, but we cannot think he will make enemies of any whose friendship is worth having. However, much they may be annoyed, people in the end will respect the man who unflinchingly does his duty.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of October, 1868.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Ashippen	Watonwan	Minn
Girard	Crawford	Kas.
Hamilton	"	"
Averill's Station	Midland	Mich.
Dexter	Dallas	Iowa.
Stapleton Mills	Amherst	Va.
Gully Branch	Coffee	Ga.
Vining Station	Cobb	"
Buffalo Valley	Putnam	Tenn.
Beck	Metcalf	Ky.
Brewerville	Randolph	Ill
Lower Sioux Agency	Redwood	Minn.
Checo	Cherokee	Kas.
Fair View	Wilson	Texas.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Gilmer	Carter	Wyoming Ter.
Altha	Stoddard	Mo.
Marshall Hall	Charles	Md.
Benton Centre	Benton	Iowa.
Beulah	Tippah	Miss.
Ridgely	Caroline	Md.
Ship Island	Harrison	Miss.
Augusta	Butler	Kas.
Neald	Labette	"
Sweed's Forest	Redwood	Minn.
Dixoo	Wyoming	Pa.
Big Meadows	Plumas	Cal.
Bush Mills	Lewis	W. Va.
Wellborn's Station	Brazos	Texas.
Dow	Cass	Ind.
Martin's Bluff	Clark	Washington Ter.
Ravena City	Los Angelos	Cal.
Oakdale Station	Suffolk	N. Y.
Ridgewood	Queens	"
Equality	Saline	Neb.
Kalama	Cowlitz	Washington Ter.
Clinton	Stanton	Neb.
Askeaton	Brown	Wis.
Good Spring	Giles	Tenn.
Eagle Springs	Jefferson	Ind.
Walton Mills	Washington	Mo.
Sublett	Adair	"
Harmony	Taylor	Iowa.
Douglas	Gentry	Mo.
Stony Creek	Carter	Tenn.
Carter's Furnace	"	"
Hopeville	Grant	W. Va.
Shady	Johnson	Tenn.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Centreton	Salem	N. J.
Stafford C. H.	Stafford	Va.
Lombardy	Columbia	Ga.
Doylesport	Barton	Mo.
Warm Springs	Merriwether	Ga.
Bringle's Ferry	Rowan	N. C.
Jackson Hill	Davidson	"
Bowne	Kent	Mich.
Stafford's Point	Fort Bend	Texas.
Alafia	Hillsborough	Fla.
Birmingham	Pontotoc	Miss.
Mount Sylvan	Smith	Texas.
Cottage Grove	Henry	Tenn.
Ordino	Marquette	Wis.
Huntington	Fairfield	Conn.
Cote Gelee	Lafayette	La.
Cut Off	Drew	Ark.
South Port	Maury	Tenn.
Middle Grove	Fulton	Ill.
Scyono	Davis	Texas.
Statesville	Wilson	Tenn.
Williamsport	Maury	"
Laceyville	Harrison	Ohio.
Benton	Saline	Ark.
Fourche a Renault	Washington	Mo.
Kirk's Grove	Cherokee	Ala.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Fame	Greenwood	Kas.	Pleasant Grove.
Huntington	Fairfield	Conn.	Derby.
North Rochester	Plymouth	Mass.	Rochester.
Mining	Morgan	Mo.	Versailles.
Lone Tree	Tyler	W. Va.	Middlebourne C. H.
Webster	Wood	Texas	Quitman.
Eldersville	Washington	Pa.	Hamlin Station.
Pine Plain	Allegan	Mich.	Fenn's Mills.
Tickfaw	Livingston	La.	Independence.
French Village	St. Clair	Ill.	Centreville Stat'n.
Alamo	Kalamazoo	Mich.	Otsego.
Elkton	Columbiana	Ohio	New Lisbon.
Hopkinsville	Grand Traverse	Mich.	Monroe Centre.
Hilochee	Washington	Ark.	Hempstead.
Old Abe	Wabashaw	Minn.	Plainview.
Waber's Falls	Cherokee	Ark.	Fort Gibson.
Cordova	Grant	Ky.	Williamstown.
Walnut Spring	Grayson	"	Bacon Creek.
Kelly's X Roads	Union	Pa.	Lewisburg.
Laceyville	Harrison	Ohio	Deersville.
Calvin	Huntingdon	Pa.	Cassville.
Indian Bay	Monroe	Ark.	St. Charles.
Rundall's Bluff	Winston	Miss.	Fearn's Springs.
Polahatchie Depot	Rankin	"	Brandon.
Fourche a Renault	Washington	Mo.	Potosi.
St. Lawrence	Scott	"	Commerce.
Eagle Fork	Lincoln	Mo.	Troy.
Fair Oak	Audrian	"	Mexico.
Turcand	St. James	La.	Donaldsonville.
Brownsville	Prairie	Ark.	Hicks' Station.
Walnut Hill	Lafayette	"	Randolph.
Crab Orchard	Johnson	Neb.	Beatrice.
Miller's Station	Harrison	Ohio	Means.
Kenosha	Cass	Neb.	Rock Bluffs.
Live Oak	De Witt	Texas	Clinton.
Salt Creek	Cass	Neb.	Ashland.
Hartland	Huron	Ohio	Olena.
Parkerville	Noxubee	Miss.	Shuqulak.
Dennmbrie's Land'g	Tunica	"	Austin.
Mt. Gilead	Mason	Ky.	Orangeburgh.
Richlieu	Logan	"	South Union.
Bloomington	Magoffin	"	Salyersville.
Fern Creek	Jefferson	"	Louisville.
Harmony	Owen	"	Stamping Ground.
Hazard	Perry	"	Salt Creek.
Green Castle	Warren	"	Bowling Green.
Gonges	Grant	"	Stonewall.
New Concord	Callaway	"	Murray.
Olympian Springs	Bath	"	Owingsville.
New Roe	Allen	"	Scottsville.
Hibernia	Clark	Ind.	Charleston.
Morgiana	Lawrence	"	Mitchell.
Prowsville	Washington	"	Salem.
Smelser's Mills	Rush	"	Star.
Smyrna	Decatur	"	Greensburgh.
Mill Ark	Fulton	"	Rochester.
Forestville	Madison	"	Anderson.
Maynardsville	Union	Tenn.	Clinch River.
Temperance Hall	De Kalb	"	Alexandria.
Bon Aqua	Hickman	"	Centreville.
Locust Grove	Weakley	"	Dresden.
Poland Springs	"	"	"
Mulberry	Lincoln	"	Fayetteville.
Carlockville	Rutherford	"	Murfreesboro.
Wauhatchie	Hamilton	"	Harrison.
Craven's Landing	Hardin	"	Savannah.
Carter's Station	Green	"	Greenville.
Genesee	Plumas	Cal.	Taylorsville.
Garden Valley	Smith	Texas	Tyler.
Hallesburgh	Houston	"	Hendersonville.
Dennison	Venango	Pa.	Meredith.
Lexington	Lauderdale	Ala.	Florence.
Farrlorville	Pike	"	Troy.
Boonville	Yadkin	N. C.	Richmond Hill.
Cresco	Anderson	Kas.	Mineral Point.
Boeson	Wayne	Ind.	Connersville.
De Lancy	Madison	N. Y.	North Brookfield.
Tower Hill	Washington	R. I.	Wakefield.
Canton	Mower	Minn.	Rose Creek.
Alum Rock	La Salle	Ill.	Streator.
Indian River	Brevard	Fla.	St. Augustine.
Illinois Mills	Tulare	Cal.	Visalia.
Virginia Dale	Larimer	Col. Ter.	Cheyenne City.
Geneva	Lauder	Nev.	Austin.
Jackson	Hill	Tex.	Hillsborough.
Debello	Vernon	Wis.	Goole.
Belen	Valencia	N. Mex. Ter.	Socorro.
Garfield	Gallatin	Mon. Ter.	Virginia City.
Neumansville	Greene	Tenn.	Locust Spring.
Boone Grove	Porter	Ind.	Valparaiso.
Longwood	Fayette	"	Connersville.
Oakwood	Tama	Iowa	Toledo.
Lake Butler	Bradford	Fla.	Stark.
Hubbard	Lewis	W. Va.	Weston C. H.
Saviersville	Wyandotte	Kas.	Kansas City, Mo.
Ellisville	Columbia	Fla.	Lake City.
Chunkeyville	Lauderdale	Miss.	Chunkey's Stat'n.
Akron	Peoria	Ill.	West Hallock.
Squiresville	Johnson	Kas.	Olathe.
Boyd's Creek	Sevier	Tenn.	Sevierville.
Bellville	Hamilton	Fla.	Jasper.
Minerva	Essex	N. Y.	Olmstedville.
Bath	Cerro Gordo	Iowa	Mason City.
Sibinal	Uvalde	Texas	Dhanis.
Allen's Station	Steuben	N. Y.	Cameron.
Pembroke Centre	Genesee	"	East Pembroke.
Harbortown	Mercer	N. J.	Titusville.
Millstone	Forest	Pa.	Clarington.
Donelson	Davidson	Tenn.	Nashville.
Benton	Carter	Wyo. T.	Ft. Fred Steele.
Randall	Smith	Texas	Tyler.
Courtright's Mills	Iroquois	Ill.	Middleport.
Deasonville	Yazoo	Miss.	Yazoo City.
Van Buren	Anderson	Ky.	
Owl Prairie	Daviess	Ind.	Washington.
Oak Point	Moniteau	Mo.	High Point.
McKissack's Grove	Fremont	Iowa	Hamburg.
Princetown	Schenectady	N. Y.	Duanesburg.
Big Brook	Oneida	"	Stenben.
Greensborough	Oswego	"	Redfield.
Lowisville	Lafayette	Ark.	Falcon.
Baum's Mills	Carroll	Mo.	Carrollton.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Humboldt	Pulaski	Mo.	Tallent City.
Dearborn	McHenry	Ill.	Nunda.
Salt Creek	Effingham	"	Watson.
Bridge Valley	Bucks	Pa.	Jamison.
Catholic Mission	Neosho	Kas.	Osage Mission.
Spencer	Goodhue	Minn.	Vasa.
North Vernon	Sussex	N. J.	Glenwood.
Anderson's Store	Lewis	W. Va.	Walkersville.
Lease's Grove	Mason	Ill.	Crane Creek.
Eight Mile	Polk	Wis.	Avondale.
Haysonville	Bracken	Ky.	Berlin.
Zonkeville	Baltimore	Md.	Trenton.
Junction Grove	Cook	Ill.	Englewood.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Rettimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each*. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces. Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain), 8 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibralla, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 2.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Leave New York.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due Yokohama.	Due Hong Kong.	Due Shanghae.
	1868.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1868.	1868.
Colorado	May 9	May 31	June 2	June 25	July 4	July 2
N. York	June 9	July 1	July 3	July 26	Aug. 4	Aug. 2
Japan	July 9	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 26	Sept. 4	Sept. 3
China	Aug. 8	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 2	Oct. 1
G. Repub	Sept. 9	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 28	Nov. 5	Nov. 4
Japan	Oct. 9	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 28	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
China	Nov. 9	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 29	1869. Jan. 6	1869. Jan. 5

HOMEWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave Shanghae.	Leave Hong Kong.	Leave Yokohama.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due New York.
	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.	1868.
Colorado	July 17	July 15	July 25	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
G. Repub	Aug. 17	Aug. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 14
Japan	Sept. 17	Sept. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 16	Oct. 22	Nov. 13
China	Oct 17	Oct. 15	Oct. 26	Nov. 18	Nov. 21	Dec. 13
G. Repub	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	1869. Jan. 13
Japan	Dec. 17	Dec. 16	Dec. 27	1869. Jan. 20	1869. Jan. 22	Feb. 13
China	1869. Jan. 17	1869. Jan. 16	1869. Jan. 27	Feb. 20	Feb. 22	Mar. 16

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desecado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over four oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 4 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 6 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

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☞ Send for a circular.

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It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S.—*Nation.*

It meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a pleasing and instructing variety of reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

"A complete Pictorial History of the Times."

Harper's Weekly.
AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American family paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of Civilization."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

This paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of HARPER'S WEEKLY long after writers and printers and publishers are turned to dust.—*New York Evangelist.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in HARPER'S WEEKLY, from week to week, form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statements, by good common-sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction high principle and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review.*

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FOR THE
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Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1,	containing 64 pages	price	$3 00
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No. 4,	" 276 "	"	8 50
No. 5,	" 376 "	"	12 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
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Map of the States of NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and parts of New York and Maine, in two sheets.

Map of the State of NEW YORK, and parts of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and adjacent portions of the Dominion of Canada, in four sheets.

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BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington street.

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A Map (in one sheet) of the State of MAINE, and contiguous territory, and another (in four sheets) of the States of PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND (and DISTRICT of COLUMBIA), will soon be issued.

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UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—NOVEMBER, 1868.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts, Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco		10	2	4		
Aden, French mail	30	60				
do British mail, via Marseilles		38	14	18	20	16
do do via Southampton		28	b6	14	16	16
do via San Francisco		10	2	8	8	
Adrianople—see Turkey						
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	h20
do do closed mail via England		*20	8	12	12	h20
do by British Mail, via Southampton		22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c16	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4		
Altona—see German States.						
Amsterdam—see Holland						
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct		27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England		32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am Pk't 23d each mo. from N Y	18	25	e	e		
Aspinwall		10	2	4		
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles		30	8	18	20	16
do (Br Colonies) via Panama		22	4	10		
Austria, via North German Union, direct		*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, French mail	*27	*54	2	4		
Baden, via North German Union, direct		*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		3	2	4		
Baken, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England		*18	8	12	12	h 8
Basel, or *Bâle*—see Switzerland						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		34	b 6	14	16	
do do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	
do French mail	30	60				
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct		*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium		*15l	4	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct		15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng		20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*42				
Belize (Br Honduras), Am packet via New Orleans		10	2	4		
Berlat, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England		*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax		10	2	4		
Beyrout—see Turkey.						
Birma—see Burmah.						
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall		18	4			
Bolivia, British mail via Panama		34	6	10		
Borneo, French mail	30	60				
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England		*18	8	12	12	h 8
Boulogne—see France.						
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60				
Brazils, via England		34	4	g	g	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66				
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y		10	2	4		
Bremen, via North German Union, direct		*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brunswick—see German States.						
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4			
Buenos Ayres, Am pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e		
do via England		34	b 4	12	14	
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.		*18	8	12	12	h 8
Burgas, do direct		*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.		*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct		27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England		32	13	17	17	17
Caiffa—see Turkey.						
Calcutta—see East Indies.						
Canada letters, *if unpaid*, 10c per half oz.		*6	2	k 4		5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	
Canea—see Turkey.						
Cape of Good Hope, via England		34	4	12	14	16
Cavallo—see Turkey.						
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60				
Carthagena, N G British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4			
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama		10	2	4		
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles		30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60				
Chili, British mail, via Panama		34	6	10		
China, American packet, via San Francisco		10	2	4		
do via North German Union direct		27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England		32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60				
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton		34	6	14	14	
do do do via Marseilles		42	8	18	20	
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Cöln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct		*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng		*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a22	34	b 6	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Copenhagen—see Denmark.						
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30				
Costa Rica		10	2	4		
Cuba, direct		10	2	4		
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4			
Cuxhaven—see German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	h 8
Dardanelles—see Turkey						
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)		*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng. (if prepaid, 18c.)		*21	7	12	12	h 8
Durazzo—see Turkey.						
East Indies, British, via San Francisco		10	2	8	8	
do British mail, via Southampton		28	b 6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles		36	b 8	18	20	16
do via North German Union direct		27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England		32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama		34	6	10		
Egypt, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	h20
do do do closed mail, via England		*20	8	12	12	h20
do British mail, via Southampton		22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c16	d16
England		*12l	2	6	8	8
Falkland Islands, via England		22	4	12	14	16
Fernando Po, via England		34	4	12	12	
Florence—see Tuscany						
Fokshan, via North German Union direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		*18	8	12	12	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4		
Frankfort, via North German Union direct		*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42				
Galatz, via North German Union direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Gallipoli—see Turkey.						
Gambia, via England		22	4	12	14	16
Genoa—see Sardinian States.						
German States, via North German Union direct		*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England		22	4	12	14	16
do French mail	21	42				
Giurgevo, via North German Union direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail via Eng.)		*18	8	12	12	h 8
Gold Coast, via England		22	4	12	14	16
Great Britain		*12l	2	6	8	8
Greece, via North German Union direct		*18	9	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60				
Greytown		34	6	4		
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas		18	4	4		
Guatemala		10	2	10		
Guiana (British)		10	2			
do (French and Dutch)		18	4			
Hamburg, via North German Union direct		*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana		10	2	4		
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)		10	2	4		
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton		34	6	14	16	16
do do do Marseilles		42	8	18	20	16
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco		10	2			
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*18	8	12	12	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6			
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60				
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42				
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland		*12l	2	6	8	8
Jamaica—see West Indies.						
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		34	6	14	14	
do do via Marseilles		42	8	18	18	
do via North German Union direct		27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England		32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60				
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
do American packet, via San Francisco		10	2	4		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		34	b 6	14	16	10
do do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60				
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Jassy, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*18	8	12	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60				
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		34	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles		42	8	18	20	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England		22	4	12	14	16
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lausanne—see Switzerland.						
Liberia, via England		22	4	12	14	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)		*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42				
London—see England.						
Lubec, via North German Union, direct		*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42				
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct		*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4		
do do via England		22	6	12	12	
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60				
Majorca, French mail	21	42				
Malta, British mail, via Southampton		22	4	12	14	16
do do do via Messina	22	44	8	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60				
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4			
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles		30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60				
Mexico, direct from New York		10	2	4		
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct		*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42				
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)		*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42				
Minorca, French mail	21	42				
Mitylene, via North German Union direct		*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England		*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)		*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42				
Moldavia, via North German Union direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		34	b 6	14	16	
do do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	
do French mail	30	60				
Montevideo, via England		34	b 4	12	12	
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e		
Morocco, via England		22	4	12	12	
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*19		12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42				
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y		3	2	4		
Natal, via England		34	4	12	14	16
Netherlands,		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)		*6	2	k4		5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)		10	2	k4		
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4			
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles		30	8	18	20	16
do via Panama		22	4	10		
do French mail	*30	*60				
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama		22	4	10		
do French mail	*30	*60				
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama		10	2	4		
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4		
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 16c.)		*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)		*23	9	18	18	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)		*6	2	k 4		5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama		10	2	4		20
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e		
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42				
Penang, British mail, via Southampton		34	b 6	14	16	
do do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	
do French mail	30	60				
Peru, British mail, via Panama		34	6	10		
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		34	6	14	14	
do do via Marseilles		42	8	18	18	
do French mail	30	60				
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)		*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*18	8	12	12	h 8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*18	8	12	12	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60				
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct		*10	3	8	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)		*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)		*18	5	8	8	h 8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)(if prepaid, 20c.)		*23	8	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60				
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan		18	4			
Port Said, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	h 20
do via British mail, via Southampton		22	4			
do do Marseilles		a23	b 6			
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4		
do via England		22	b8	14	14	
Prevesa, via North German Union direct		*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60		4		
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.		*6	2	k 4		5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct		*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton		22	6	14	16	10
do do via Marseilles		30	8	18	20	16
do do via Panama		22	4	10		
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct		14	7	10	10	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		19	8	12	12	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4		
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England		*18	8	12	12	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)		*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)		*23	6	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco		10	2	4		
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)		*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42				
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4		
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct		*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.		*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct		15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.		20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland		*12l	2	6	8	8
Scutari, via North German Union, direct		15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.		20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60				
Servia, via North German Union, direct		15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.		20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4		
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton		34	b 8	14	16	
do do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	
do via North German Union direct		27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England		32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42				
Sierra Leone, via England		22	4	12	14	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton		34	b 6	14	16	
do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	
do French mail	30	60				
do via San Francisco		10	2	8	8	
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct		*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4		
Sophia—see Turkey.		42				
Spain, French mail	21	34	b6	14	14	
do via England	a22	10	2			
do open mail		34	4	12	14	16
St. Helena, via England		10				
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.			2	4		
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.		10	2	8	8	
St Petersburg—see Russia.						
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		34	b 6	14	16	
do do via Marseilles		42	b 8	18	20	
do French mail	30	60				
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 16c.)		*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)		*23	9	18	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42				
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4		
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60				
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4		
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo, via North German Union direct		*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct		15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42				
Turk's Island		10	2	4		
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42				
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each mouth from N. Y.	18	25	e	e		
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island		10	2	k 4		
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton		22	6	14	16	16
do do British mail. via Marseilles		30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	30	60				
do do via Panama		22	6	10		
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct		*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)		*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2			
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet		10	8	8		
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton		22	6	14	16	16
do do do via Marseilles		30	8	18	20	16
do do French mail	*30	*60				
do do via Panama		22	g	g		
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales		*12	2	6	8	8
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.		10	2	4		
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas		10	2			
do (not British), do do		18	4			
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct		*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		*18	8	12	12	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct		*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42				
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60				
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ... 4c.

Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.,		5c.
" " 2 oz. " " 2 oz.,		7c.
" " 3 oz. " " 4 oz.,		8c.
" " 4 oz. " " 5 oz.,		11c.
" " 5 oz. " " 6 oz.,		13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per* 15 *grammes* (*half ounce.*)

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain or Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, NO. 166 WILLIAM STREET NEAR DUANE, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IX., NO. 3. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1868. WHOLE NO. 99.

THE NEW POSTAL CONVENTION.

The following is a copy of the Convention between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

The General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of regulating, by means of a new Convention, the communications by post between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, as well for letters, newspapers, book-packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, originating in the United States or in the United Kingdom, as for articles of the same nature originating in or destined for the countries or colonies the correspondence of which is forwarded through the United States or through the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE II.

Each office shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of mails to the other office by well-appointed ships, sailing on stated days, and shall, at its own cost, remunerate the owners of such ships for the conveyance of the mails.

ARTICLE III.

The postage on a single international letter shall be sixpence in the United Kingdom and shall be twelve cents in the United States, and the authorized weight of a single letter shall be half an ounce in the United Kingdom or fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States.

For other than single letters the same charge shall be made for every additional half-ounce or fifteen grammes or fraction thereof.

The question of the further reduction of the letter rates of postage shall be considered at the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of this Convention.

ARTICLE IV.

Every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United States from the United Kingdom, shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of five cents, such fine to be retained by the United States Post Office; and every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly paid, received in the United Kingdom from the United States, shall, in addition to to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of twopence, to be retained by the British Post Office.

ARTICLE V.

International Newspapers, Book Packets, (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, and so forth), and Patterns and Samples of Merchandise (including seeds and grain), shall be transmissible by either office under such regulations as the despatching office may from time to time lay down, and at the following charges, viz.:

For every Newspaper, not exceeding four ounces in weight, one penny in the United Kingdom, and two cents in the United States.

For Book Packets and Patterns:

When not exceeding an ounce in weight, one penny in the United Kingdom, and two cents in the United States.

When exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, two pence in the United Kingdom, and four cents in the United States.

When exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, three pence in the United Kingdom, and six cents in the United States.

For packets exceeding four ounces in weight, an additional rate of three pence, or six cents, for every four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

These regulations, however, shall include the following:

1. The postage shall be fully prepaid.
2. No book packet may contain anything which is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.
3. No book packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.
4. Neither office shall be bound to deliver printed papers the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country to which they are transmitted.
5. So long as any customs duty is chargeable in the United States on the importation from the United Kingdom of any of the articles enumerated above, such customs duty shall be leviable in the United States, and the proceeds shall accrue to the United States Treasury.
6. Except as above, no charge whatever shall be levied in the country in which international newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise are delivered.

ARTICLE VI.

The postage collected in the two countries on international letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, together with the fees for registration, (but exclusive of fines for unpaid or insufficiently paid letters), shall be equally divided between the two offices, and in making said division the two offices shall account to each other for the following rates per ounce, or per pound, according to the weight in bulk of each class of international correspondence.

1. The British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office for twenty cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United States; for twenty cents an ounce on all unpaid international letters received from the United States; for seven and a quarter cents per pound on international newspapers sent to the United States; and for sixteen cents per pound on international book packets and patterns sent to the United States.

2. The United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office for twenty cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United Kingdom; for twenty cents an ounce on all unpaid international letters received from the United Kingdom; for eight and three-quarter cents per pound on international newspapers sent to the United Kingdom; for sixteen cents per pound on international book packets sent to the United Kingdom; and for nineteen cents per pound on patterns sent to the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE VII.

That portion of the postage of transit letters, transit newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise which represents the charge for the sea conveyance between the United Kingdom and the United States shall belong wholly to the despatching office.

For the purposes of this article, the charge for the sea conveyance of letters in closed mails across the Atlantic shall be computed at twenty cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes, and the charge for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise shall be computed at three pence per pound, or twelve cents per kilogramme.

ARTICLE VIII.

The United States Post Office may deliver to the British Post Office letters or other postal packets, which have been registered, addressed to the United kingdom. Reciprocally, the British Post Office may deliver to the United States Post Office registered letters or other postal packets, which have been registered, addressed to the United States.

The postage of registered letters and so forth shall always be paid in advance.

In addition to this postage, there shall also be charged a registration fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by the despatching office.

ARTICLE IX.

The United States Post Office may further deliver to the British Post Office registered letters and so forth, addressed to those countries or colonies to which registered letters can be sent from the United Kingdom.

The United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office (in addition to the postage due to the British Post Office), for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom for the registration from the United Kingdom of every registered letter and so forth addressed to the countries or colonies above mentioned. On its side, the British Post Office may deliver to the United States Post Office registered letters, and so forth, addressed to those countries to which registered letters can be sent from the United States.

The British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office (in addition to the postage due to the United States Post Office), for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United States for the registration from the United States of every registered letter and so forth addressed to the countries above mentioned.

ARTICLE X.

The British Post Office engages to grant the transit through the United Kingdom, as well as the conveyance by British mail packets, of the closed mails which the United States Post Office may exchange, in either direction, with the post offices of United States Possessions or of foreign countries; and the United States Post Office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the closed mails which the British Post Office may exchange, in either direction, with the post offices of British Possessions, or of foreign countries.

The country which sends or receives closed mails through the other shall render an account of the letters, newspapers, book packets and patterns contained in such closed mails.

ARTICLE XI.

The rates of postage to be mutually paid for the territorial transit (including the passage of the English Channel) of all letters sent from one country to the other for transmission to places beyond, in closed mails, shall be as follows: The British Post Office shall account to the Post Office of the United States for three and three quarter cents an ounce for the conveyance of such letters through the United States; and the Post Office of the United States shall account to the British Post Office for 1¼d. (one penny one farthing) per ounce for the conveyance of such letters through the United Kingdom.

The transit rates of postage to be mutually paid for newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise sent in closed mails, shall be four pence per kilogramme for transit through the United Kingdom, and six cents per pound for transit through the United States.

ARTICLE XII.

When, in any British or United States port, a closed mail is transferred from one ship to another, without any expense devolving on the office of the country owning such port, such transfer shall not be deemed a territorial transit, and shall not give rise to any charge for territorial transit.

ARTICLE XIII.

The rates of postage to be paid by the British Post Office to the United States Post Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United Kingdom to the United States, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United States from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United Kingdom, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United States; reciprocally the rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post Office to the British Post Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United Kingdom from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United States, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE XIV.

The combined territorial and sea rates upon transit correspondence sent in ordinary mails, to be accounted for by one office to the other, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the country through which the correspondence is forwarded.

ARTICLE XV.

The British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office for the sum of two cents upon every single paid letter sent through the United Kingdom in ordinary mails, addressed to the United States; and the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office for the sum of one penny upon every single, paid letter sent through the United States in ordinary mails, addressed to the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE XVI.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the British Post Office Agencies established in the Danish Colony of St. Thomas, in Panama, in Colon and in San Juan (Porto Rico). The postage to be accounted for on such correspondence shall be fixed, from time to time, by the mutual consent of the two offices.

ARTICLE XVII.

The British Post Office shall prepare, at the expiration of every quarter, separate accounts, exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence, whether in ordinary mails or in closed mails, between the respective offices.

Such accounts shall be founded upon the acknowledgments of receipt of the respective offices during the quarter.

The separate accounts shall be incorporated in general accounts, which shall be compared and settled by the two offices, and the balance shall forthwith be paid, in the money of the country to which the payment is to be made, by that office which is found to be indebted to the other.

In converting United States currency into sterling, or sterling into United States currency, four shillings and two pence shall be considered as the equivalent of a dollar.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Official communications addressed by the United States Post Office to the British Post Office, or by the British Post Office to the United States Post Office, shall not give rise to any account between the two post offices.

ARTICLE XIX.

The two offices shall, by mutual consent, make detailed regulations in accordance with the foregoing articles, such regulations to be terminable on a reasonable notice by either office.

ARTICLE XX.

The convention for regulating the communication by post between the two countries, signed in London on the 18th June, 1867, shall cease to have effect on and from the date on which the convention now to be concluded shall be put in operation.

ARTICLE XXI.

This convention shall come into operation on the 1st January, 1869.

ARTICLE XXII.

This convention shall be terminable at any time, on a notice by either office of one year.

Done in duplicate, and signed in London the seventh day of November, and at Washington the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[L. S.] MONTROSE,
Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom.

[L. S.] ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
Washington, November 24, 1868.

DETAILED REGULATIONS

Arranged between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the execution of the Convention of the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D., 1868

ARTICLE I.

Each office shall send mails by well-appointed steamships of approved speed, sailing on stated days, between Liverpool and New York or Boston and New York, or Boston and Liverpool via Queenstown; and also between Southampton and New York, and New York and Southampton, as often as such steamships shall be despatched; provided that the mails so sent shall not be delayed by such mode of despatch, and provided that the cost of transit can be arranged by each office in accordance with the rates which that office may think it right to pay for the conveyance of mail matter.

If it be shown by either office that the sending of any portion of the international letters to any designated port causes a delay to such letters, it is agreed that the other office shall cease to send such letters to said port unless when letters are specially addressed to be so sent.

ARTICLE II.

Accommodation for the sortation of letters on board shall be provided by the despatching office, when desired by the office to which the mails are sent; the two offices to determine by mutual consent whether sorting officers—if employed—shall belong to the British or to the United States Post Office, or partly to the one and partly to the other; the salaries of the sorting officers to be paid by that office to which the officers shall belong.

ARTICLE III.

The following shall be the regulations for the exchange of mails between the British and the United States Post Offices.

1. The office of London shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco.
2. The office of Liverpool shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco.
3. The office of Southampton shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.
4. The office of Dublin shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco.
5. The office of Cork shall exchange mails with the offices of New York and San Francisco.
6. The office of Londonderry shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco.
7. The office of Glasgow shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco.
8. The office of New York shall send mails to the British Packet Office at St. Thomas (West Indies).
9. The British Packet Office at Panama (United States of Colombia) shall exchange mails with the offices of New York and San Francisco.
10. The office of New York shall send mails to the British Packet Office at Colon.
11. The office of New York shall send mails to the British Packet Office at San Juan (Porto Rico).

ARTICLE IV.

The mails which are sent from the office of New York to the British Packet Office at St. Thomas shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of America and the British and Foreign West Indies.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York to St. Thomas, addressed to any foreign port in the West Indies, the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office at the rate of four pence per half ounce for letters and one penny each for newspapers.

The mails which are exchanged between the British Packet Office at Panama and the offices of New York and San Francisco, shall comprise correspondence passing between the States on the western coast of South America or the British Colonies of Australia and New Zealand and the United States of America.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York or San Francisco to Panama, addressed to any of those States or Colonies, the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office as follows:

1. Upon correspondence addressed to the States on the western coast of South America:
   - 1*s.* 0*d.* for each half-ounce letter.
   - — " 2*d.* for each newspaper.
   - — " 3*d.* per 4 oz. for book packets.
2. Upon correspondence addressed to the British Colonies in Australia or to New Zealand:
   - — " 6*d.* for each half-ounce letter.
   - — " 2*d.* for each newspaper.
   - — " 3*d.* per 4 oz. for book packets.

The same rates shall be accounted for by the United States Post Office upon unpaid letters and newspapers originating in the States on the western coast of South America, in Australia or New Zealand, despatched from Panama, addressed to the United States.

The mails which are exchanged between the British Packet Office at Colon and the office of New York shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York to Colon, addressed to the United States of Colombia, the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office at the rate of four pence per half ounce letter and one penny each for newspapers.

The mails which are sent from the Post Office of New York to the British Packet Office at San Juan (Porto Rico) shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of America and the Island of Porto Rico.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York addressed to Porto Rico the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office at the rate of four pence per half ounce for letters and one penny each for newspapers.

ARTICLE V.

Upon ordinary correspondence despatched from the United States in ordinary mails, by way of the United Kingdom, addressed to the countries and colonies enumerated in Table A, annexed to the present regulations, the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office for the rates of postage set forth in that table.]

ARTICLE VI.

Upon ordinary correspondence despatched from the United Kingdom in ordinary mails, by way of the United States, addressed to the countries and colonies enumerated in Table B, annexed to the present regulations, the British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office at the rates of postage set forth in that table.

ARTICLE VII.

The exchange of registered letters and other postal packets between the post offices of the United Kingdom and the post offices of the United States shall be regulated as follows:

The letters, &c., shall be entered with all the necessary details, on special lists according to the Form C, annexed to the present regulations.

The registered letters, &c., and the nominal list shall be then tied together with a cross-string and placed in a canvas bag of an orange color, which shall be securely tied at the neck by a string, the ends of which shall be sealed with the seal of the despatching office.

The registered letters, thus made up, shall be placed in the mail of which they form part.

The number of registered letters entered on the special lists must be specified at full length, in words, in the place reserved for the purpose at the foot of the Letter Bill.

If it should happen that there are no registered letters to be forwarded, a blank list shall be sent enclosed as usual in the orange-colored canvas bag.

The special lists shall be retained by the office to which they are sent, which shall simply acknowledge the receipt, numerically, of the registered letters received by it, by the next list which it shall have to send to the corresponding office.

In case of any difference or error being discovered on the opening of the mails, the attention of the despatching office shall be called to the circumstance by the first post.

ARTICLE VIII.

The United States Post Office may deliver to the British Post Office registered letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise addressed to the undermentioned countries or colonies, viz:

Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt, (viz: Alexandria, Suez, and Cairo), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong-Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia.

On its side, the British Post Office may deliver to the United States Post Office registered letters addressed to the undermentioned colonies:

Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia.

ARTICLE IX.

The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registered letters referred to in the preceding article:

The United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office for the sum of four pence, in addition to the postage due to the British Post Office upon every registered letter, newspaper, book packet, and pattern or sample of merchandise originating in the United States and addressed to any of the countries or colonies enumerated in the preceding article.

On its side, the British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office for the sum of eight cents, in addition to the postage due to the United States Post Office upon every registered letter originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to any of the colonies enumerated in the preceding article.

ARTICLE X.

Every mail passing between the Offices of Exchange of the respective post offices shall be accompanied by a Letter Bill, specifying the amount of postage due to each office on each class of correspondence.

The office to which the mail is addressed shall acknowledge its receipt by the next post.

The Letter Bills from the offices of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Londonderry, and Glasgow, for the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco, shall be in conformity with the form D annexed to the present regulations.

The forms of Letter Bills which the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco shall use, in their communications with the foregoing British Offices of Exchange, shall agree with the patterns above described.

The Letter Bill from the offices of New York, and San Francisco for the British Packet Office at Panama, shall be in conformity with the form F annexed to the present regulations.

The Letter Bill from the office of New York for the British Packet Office at Colon, shall be in conformity with the form G annexed to the present regulations.

The Letter Bill from the office of New York for the British Packet Office at St. Thomas, shall be in conformity with the form H annexed to the present regulations.

ARTICLE XI.

The respective Offices of Exchange shall mark with red ink, in ordinary figures, on the upper right-hand corner of the address of paid letters passing in transit, the amount due to the office to which the letters are transmitted; and, in like manner, shall mark, with black ink, on unpaid letters passing in transit, the amount due to the despatching office.

ARTICLE XII.

The respective Offices of Exchange shall divide the correspondence which they shall mutually exchange into as many distinct packets as there are different articles in the Letter Bills.

To each packet shall be attached a label showing the number of the article in the account, as well as the amount of postage to be brought to account in respect to the matter covered by the label.

The labels which the respective Offices of Exchange shall make use of, in virtue of the provisions of the present article, shall be printed as follows:

1. On pink paper for paid international correspondence.
2. On yellow paper for paid transit correspondence.
3. On white paper for unpaid correspondence, whether international or transit.
4. And on blue paper for matter giving rise to no account.

ARTICLE XIII.

Dead letters, newspapers, etc., which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned after the expiration of every month.

Such of those letters, etc., as shall have been charged in the account, shall be returned for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending office, and shall be allowed in the discharge of the account of the office to which they were transmitted.

Dead letters, etc., which may have been received in closed mails, and which cannot be produced by the office which has to claim the amount, shall be admitted for the same weight and amount of postage which was originally charged upon such letters, etc., in the accounts of the respective offices, on a declaration, or on lists vouching for the amount of postage demanded.

ARTICLE XIV.

Letters forwarded for the purpose of annoying or injuring the parties to whom they are addressed (the postage of which both offices are authorized to return to the public even after they have been opened) may be included and admitted with the Dead Letters mutually returned.

ARTICLE XV.

Ordinary or registered letters, book packets and patterns of merchandise, misdirected or missent, shall be reciprocally returned, without delay, through the respective Offices of Exchange, for the same weight and amount of postage at which they were charged by the dispatching office to the other office.

The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid by the receivers.

ARTICLE XVI.

The detailed regulations agreed upon between the post offices of the United Kingdom and of the United States, in the convention signed at London on the 18th June, 1867, shall cease to have effect on and from the day on which the present detailed regulations shall be put into operation.

Done in duplicate and signed in London the seventh day of November and in Washington the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[SEAL.] JOHN TILLEY,
Secretary General Post Office, London.

[SEAL.] JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails, General Post Office, Washington.

Mons. Tanson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

Thanksgiving, with its dear, delightful family reunions, its banquets for the rich and its feasts for the poor, its sermons for the serious and its amusements for the fun-loving, its meetings and its partings, its promises fulfilled and renewed, has past, and the long-dreamed-of destruction of battalions of turkeys and acres of pumpkin pies has been realized, and the sadness of separation materially softened by the consciousness that those who had to go forth did so with stomach amply stuffed with the best of creature comforts, without regard to cost.

I was an invited guest at one of these domestic entertainments, and fully indorse the most extravagant praise that can be bestowed upon them as a peculiar institution. I was positively enchanted, and, with the exception of a slight drawback, I never enjoyed myself better in my life. This little check on my pleasure was innocently (no doubt) caused by the spinster sister of my host from Vermont, who, like myself, had chosen to live up to date "fancy free," and belonged to the long catalogue of unclaimed human property. Whether it was the poultry, or the highly-flavored mince-pie, or the currant wine that softened the nature of Aunt Tabitha, or whether, in very desperation, she determined to overcome any objections I might have to madly rushing into the realms of Benedict-dom, or whether she was stimulated to claim the traditional privilege of leap year, heaven only knows. But I do know that such sweet-tuned tones, such affectionate glances, such frequent examinations of the (borrowed for the occasion) diamond ring on my little finger, and the necessary pressure in turning my hand to get the effect of the light on the brilliant, accompanied by the lovingest of looks, amazingly confused me, and the queer replies I gave to some questions which, in my agitation, I did not really comprehend, convinced the rest of the family that I was a "gone up" bachelor—and, on my honor, they seemed to govern their conduct accordingly. In fact, they talked over domestic matters precisely as if I were a party directly interested, and the absurdity of the whole thing was climaxed by two or three chubby cherubs addressing me (schooled to it, no doubt, by some one), as "Uncle Toonsy." After dinner, we retired to the parlors for the music part of the arrangement, and on our way thither, as

UNITED STATES MAIL.

the escort of Aunt Tabitha, I happened to address her as "Miss Tabitha." "Pray, *dear* Mr. Tonson," she half whispered in my ear, "don't speak to me as if I were a school-girl; call me plain Tabitha—you may—and I will like you all the better for it, and if I knew your Christian name I would call you by it—pray what is it?" Without stopping to think, I told her, and, before many minutes had elapsed, Mons. Tonson was dropped and Montemorenci (that's my *maiden* name) was used to ring the changes upon. It was rather too much for the children, however, and, after two or three futile attempts to master it, they gave it up; and, when they afterwards particularly desired to attract my attention, they confined themselves to "say oo," probably meaning "say, you." The longer I stayed the sweeter the lady appeared to be getting, and what the result would have been I can't tell; but just when interruption was desired the most by me, a servant announced that a letter-carrier was in the hall, with a letter for Miss Tabitha. She followed the servant out, and in a few moments a piercing shriek resounded through the house. I rose to ascertain the cause, when in the afflicted lady rushed again, grasping an open letter, which she handed me, with the exclamation, "Read that, Monty—read it!" and threw herself, half drowned with tears, upon a sofa. Carefully adjusting my spectacles, I held the fearful missive before me and read:

"MARBLEDUST, VT., Nov. 23th.

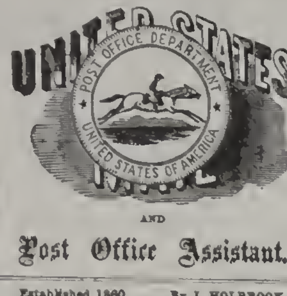
"COUSIN TABBY—Cum ham rite away, sum one bruk in last nite and tuk every mite af mapel sugar, upsot all the pikels and let the sider run out—and his darg fit and kild yure pet cat which woke us up and it run away. So father ses you better cum bum rite away and help to fix things. No mare at present from your luving little cussin. AMOS."

This was most too great a tax on my gravity, and it was with the utmost difficulty I could refrain from a burst of laughter. In the mean time the letter passed from my hand, and was commented upon by all—due allowance being made for its imperfections, as the writer was only a seven-year old. Suddenly Miss Tabitha rose, and in a tragic voice said: "Laban, when do the cars leave for Brattleboro?" "At 4:47 P. M.," was the reply. "What time is it now?" "Just four." "Then help me to pack up. I am going to-night. O, my poor, poor cat!" And she did go, and scarcely said good-by to any one. I pretended to regret her sudden leaving, but I was glad, very glad, and finished up the evening gloriously. After I retired I reviewed the affairs of the day, and the only individual to whom I felt I owed that day more than I gave was that letter-carrier. I always did like the letter-carrying system, and this made me think more of its advantages. That letter might not have been called for until next day, and where would I have been? Where—oh, where? Independent of this personal benefit, I cannot for my life see why people object to have their letters brought to them by authorized postmen, which insures more safety, speed and certainty. I am inclined to believe that these objections do not originate with those who are served; I think that postmasters themselves are the cause of having fault found with the method, by their indifference to its proper, thorough and popular working—and by temporizing with employees who regard it as an innovation upon the rights and privileges of the ancient order of B. and D. sentinels. Many postmasters, too, cannot comprehend the advantages of the postal-car system; but, like the ignorant traveler who had clambered up a high mountain to look into a temporarily suspended crater; and not having sense enough to discern the smouldering hidden forces beneath, descended again in disgust, convinced that there was nothing in it, and made a note to that effect in his journal. The secret of this is, I fear, that the celerity with which letters are carried between the most distant as well as the intermediate points, calls for more exertion and more attention to business—more experts handle mail matter—and the postmarks are unmistakeable guides to offices where good and bad work is done, and where delays occur. And these experts don't fail to remind, in various ways, delinquents of it; and this exposition of their sins of omission and commission makes them dislike this great and, when perfected, most complete beneficial public improvement of our country. A return to the mail service as it was performed under the direction of Modecai, P. M. General to King Ahasuerus, when "letters were sent by posts on horseback, and riders on mules, camels and young dromedaries," would suit better, perhaps; and even that might be regarded as too fast by some of them, especially the mule service. Luckily, these opposition members are not numerous or influential enough to inflict any permanent injury on either of these branches of the mail service, and no efforts of theirs can for a moment retard their advance, or complicate their workings. The carrier system is now a city necessity, and its great advantages are every day becoming more familiar and more desirable to all; and the traveling post office organization is a natural necessity, so great in its demands and so grand in its contemplated combinations, that any sane man should be ashamed of displaying opposition to its elaboration, or chagrin at its inevitable success. But there always have been, and there always will be, official Fadladeens, and no modern teaching can school them to ask this question:

"Had we not best be mute and hide our ignorance
Than spout to publish it?"

MONS. TONSON.

P. S.—Refuse all letters for me, sent to you, post-marked "Marbledust"—let 'em go to the Dead Letter Office.



AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1868.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

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The Result of the Election,

we trust, is by this time well known to every subscriber to THE MAIL, so that those among them who have postponed renewing their subscriptions until after the political contest was decided, have no further need of longer putting off so obvious a duty.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1868.

SIR—You will please insert the following instructions in the next issue of the U. S. MAIL for the information of Postmasters and the public.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq., Editor U. S. MAIL, N. Y.

Instructions Concerning "Return Receipts" for Registered Letters Dispatched to or Received from the North German Union:

By section 2 of the Detailed Regulations arranged between the Post Departments of the United States and the North German Union for the execution of the Postal Convention recently concluded between the two countries, it is provided that in either country the sender of a registered letter may demand, by a notice on the address, that a receipt shall be annexed thereto by the dispatching exchange office for the signature of the person receiving the same, and that, after the signature of such person is affixed to such receipt, it be promptly returned to him or her as the case may be.

Whenever, therefore, a letter is posted and registered at any office in the United States for any place within the North German Union, and the sender thereof shall demand that a receipt for the delivery of such letter be returned to him or her, as the case may be, it shall be the duty of the postmaster of the office at which the same is posted, to indorse upon such registered letter the following words, viz.: "*Return Receipt demanded*"—whereupon the United States Exchanging Office dispatching said letter shall annex a "*return receipt*" thereto, which, when returned from Germany to such United States Exchange office, shall, without delay, be forwarded from thence to the postmaster of the office of mailing, by whom it shall, as early as practicable, be delivered to the sender of such registered letter.

There shall be no fee levied for the delivery of a receipt.

On the other hand, when a registered letter from the North German Union having a "*return receipt*" attached, is received at any office in the United States *for delivery*, the postmaster of such office shall cause said receipt to be signed by the person to whom the letter is delivered, which receipt he shall, as soon as possible after signature, forward DIRECT *to the United States Exchange Office from whence it and the registered letter which accompanied the same were received.*

In cases where registered letters from North Germany having "return receipts" attached cannot from any cause be delivered, such receipts with the registered letters to which they refer, should, in the usual course, be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1868.

SIR—I have to inform you that in consequence of changes which have taken place in the rates of postage on the correspondence exchanged between Trieste (Austria), and Egypt, the postage hereafter chargeable upon the correspondence forwarded from the United States to the North German Union for Egypt, *via* Trieste, will be as follows:

By direct Mail to Hamburg or Bremen: Letters, per each 15 grammes (½ ounce), for Alexandria, 15 cents; for Lower and Middle Egypt (excluding Alexandria), 20 cents—prepayment optional; and for Upper Egypt, 20 cents—prepayment compulsory. On printed matter and samples of merchandise—for Alexandria: Newspapers, 8 cents, and book-packets and samples of merchandise, 11 cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment compulsory. Small newspapers, however, not exceeding two ounces in weight, can be forwarded on prepayment of 6 cents postage; and for Lower, Middle and Upper Egypt, newspapers, 9 cents, and book-packets and samples of merchandise, 12 cents, per each four ounces or under—prepayment compulsory. Small newspapers, not exceeding two ounces in weight, will, however, be forwarded, if prepaid 7 cents.

By North German Union closed mail, through England: The charge for each 15 grammes on letters will be 20 cents to Alexandria; 25 cents to Lower and Middle Egypt (except Alexandria)—prepayment optional; and to Upper Egypt, 25 cents—prepayment compulsory. On printed matter and samples of merchandise—for Alexandria: Newspapers, 9 cents, and book-packets and samples, 13 cents, per each four ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment compulsory. Small newspapers, not exceeding two ounces in weight, are, however, transmissible on prepayment of 7 cents each. And for Lower, Middle and Upper Egypt: newspapers, 10 cents, and book-packets and samples of merchandise, 14 cents, for each weight of four ounces or fraction thereof—prepayment to be made in advance. Small newspapers, however, weighing two ounces or under, are transmissible at a charge for postage of 8 cents.

I have further to inform you that the International register fee of 8 cents per letter prepays the cost of registration of letters by this route to Alexandria and Lower and Middle Egypt, but letters only can be registered: registration to Upper Egypt not being admissible.

You will please make the necessary changes in the table of foreign postages in the next issue of the U. S. MAIL.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq., Editor U. S. MAIL, New York.

[NOTE.—The *northern* portion of Egypt is known as "Lower" Egypt; the *central* portion as "Middle" Egypt; and the *southern* portion as "Upper" Egypt.—ED. U. S. MAIL.]

Rates of Postage

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1869.

The new Postal Convention just concluded with the United Kingdom, which goes into operation on January 1st, 1869, establishes the following rates of international postage, viz.:

1. *Letters*—12 *cents* per single rate of 15 grammes (half ounce) in the United States, and *sixpence* (12 cents) in the United Kingdom, *prepayment optional.*

A fine of 5 *cents* in the United States, and *twopence* (4 cents) in the United Kingdom will, however, be levied and collected in addition to the deficient postage on each unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter received by one country from the other.

2. *Newspapers*—2 *cents* each in the United States and *one penny* each in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding *four ounces* in weight.

3. *Book-packets* (including printed papers of all kinds, &c. &c.) and *patterns or samples of merchandise* (including seeds and grain):

When not exceeding *one ounce* in weight, 2 *cents* in the United States and *one penny* in the United Kingdom.

When exceeding *one ounce* and not exceeding *two ounces* in weight 4 *cents* in the United States, and *twopence* in the United Kingdom.

When exceeding *two ounces* and not exceeding *four ounces* in weight 6 *cents* in the United States and *threepence* in the United Kingdom.

When exceeding *four ounces* in weight, an additional rate of 6 *cents* in the United States, and *threepence* in the United Kingdom will be charged for every additional *four ounces* or fraction thereof.

The postage chargeable as above, upon all articles of printed matter, including patterns or samples of merchandise, *must be fully prepaid* at the mailing office in either country, and is in full to destination—the receiving country delivering the same in all cases without any charge whatever.

Erratum.

The attention of Postmasters is called to a mistake which appears in the 8th section of the "new regulations respecting the registration of letters." The fee for registering letters addressed to Panama, New Grenada, is EIGHT (8) cents and not TWENTY (20), as stated. The fee for registering *domestic* letters *only* will be changed on the 1st of January, 1869.

Postmasters receiving registered letters from foreign countries with "return registered letter receipts" attached, will be careful to have the same properly signed, etc., by the person addressed, and immediately returned to the United States exchange offices from which such letters and receipts were received—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or Chicago, as the case may be.

Particular attention is called to the duty of plainly postmarking *with the stamp of the office* all registered package envelopes, as well as letters.

The Postmaster General has modified the existing regulation so as to allow circular postmarking stamps to ALL Post Offices, and Postmasters not now furnished should at once apply for such stamps to the *First Assistant Postmaster General.*

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Lottery and Gift Enterprise Letters, etc.

Section 13 of the Act of Congress, approved July 27, 1868, provides that—

"It shall not be lawful to deposit in a post office, to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes of any kind on any pretext whatever."

The Instructions of the Postmaster-General under this section are as follows:

"Postmasters will promptly notice violations of this section, and immediately forward to the Dead Letter Office all letters or circulars concerning lotteries, etc. At same time, but separate from the package, a letter should be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, advising him of their transmission."

The object of the law and instructions quoted above is unmistakable. It is to prevent the United States mails from being any longer used to further the schemes of the villains who for years have been enriching themselves by plundering the unwary by means of letters and circulars relating to pretended lotteries and gift enterprises—some appealing simply to the cupidity of the victims, others mixed with various proportions of bogus piety, philanthropy and patriotism. Up to the time of the passage of the above law, there was no method by which the post office authorities could lawfully avoid a forced participation in these swindles, except by the return to the writers of such letters as were addressed to clearly *fictitious* names assumed by the lottery rogues. (Sec. 60, Regulations of 1866.) This means, however, was found to be altogether inadequate to check the evil, owing to the difficulty—often impossibility—of obtaining sufficient proof of the fictitious character of the names under which the operators disguised themselves; and although in a number of cases some of the most prominent rascals were made to gnash their teeth over the loss of the entire harvest which they had hoped to reap from the artful and enticing circulars which the post office had been compelled to sow for them broadcast over the land, yet it is a fact that in the majority of instances the Department was powerless to apply a remedy.

But, fortunately, "we have changed all that." Congress—not improbably at the suggestion of the Department—has, in the above brief section, left the once prosperous and defiant gift-enterprise swindler "out in the cold." So far as the post office is concerned, he is left without rights (in the practice of his frauds) which anybody is bound to respect. As it is not the province of the General Government to *punish* crimes which do not involve the violation of a *national* law, he is threatened with no pains and penalties for depleting the pockets of his credulous fellow-citizens—he is simply deprived of the aid of the national postal establishment in carrying out his designs. The gay Gaius Hubbard (jr.), the affable Todd, the gentle Jason Tuttle, the elegant Elias and the covetous Kelley, may continue to angle for gudgeons at their own sweet wills, either under the names given them in baptism by their sponsors (if any such were rash enough to "promise and vow" for them), or disguised under such aliases as their fertile fancies may suggest; only—the post office will not henceforth be a "pleasant place" for their "lines" to fall into. This we take to be the intention of the law referred to—and the instructions of the Postmaster-General are in strict accord with this view.

We have received from postmasters a number of letters containing inquiries on this subject, one of which we print:

"Recent law forbids the circulation through the mails of gift enterprise advertisements. At which end is it to be determined that a given circular is a gift enterprise or lottery swindle—at the mailing or delivery office? New York, St. Louis, Chicago or Philadelphia may mail lottery circulars by the thousand to other offices. Suppose such villainous papers reach me, addressed to known citizens of this place, shall I withhold their delivery? Is that the meaning of the law? I hope so."

We can only say in reply to the above and similar inquiries, that while we are entirely without authority to add to or abate the language of the official instructions on this subject, it seems to us clear that it is simply necessary for a postmaster to *know* that a letter or circular "concerns a lottery or gift enterprise," to justify him in sending it to the Dead Letter Office—and this whether it be *posted at* his office, "to be sent by mail," or *arrive* there for delivery. Such a letter or circular, if in a post office or in a mail, is *always* there "unlawfully," and is consequently subject to the treatment plainly prescribed by the instructions.

Postmasters, however, should be careful not to take any action in this matter which is not justified by the terms of the law. For instance, they cannot lawfully refuse to issue a money order payable to the proprietor of a gift enterprise or lottery—(though there is no law forbidding the offer of a little friendly *advice* to those who apply for such orders); nor can they *presume* that all letters addressed *to* the swindlers concern their swindling business. The fact must be *known*, either from information given by the writers, or otherwise, before such letters can be treated as "unlawfully deposited."

☞ ALL post offices are now entitled to be furnished with postmarking stamps. See official order of Third Assistant Postmaster-General, in this number of THE MAIL.

☞ WE are unwilling to delay the publication of THE MAIL until the assembling of Congress, and are therefore unable to furnish our readers in the present number with our usual annual abstract of the Report of the Postmaster-General.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Delivering Letters.—H. M. H., R——, O.—A mail pouch should not be opened at a landing or station to deliver letters. Letters should only be delivered from the office to which they are addressed, except in case of discontinued offices. Sec. 63, Reg. 1866.

Changing a Mail Schedule.—J. F. C., C—— C——, Ind.—A mail schedule cannot be changed without the consent of the Department. Write to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Contract Office.

Mail Driver Voting.—G. E. W., E——, Mass.—A mail driver, like any other person, can only vote at his place of residence.

Opening Return Letters.—D. H., S—— L——, N. Y.—It is not necessary that a letter returned from the Dead Letter Office to the writer should be opened in the presence of the postmaster. If an ordinary return letter, it is simply to be delivered like any other.

Newsdealers' Package.—D. S., N—— W——, Md.—A newsdealer must pay the postage on every paper in his package; the postage may be prepaid for one quarter, or paid on the packages as received. Sec. 202, Reg. 1866.

Payment of Money to Contractors.—A. M., S——, Ill.—Payments must be made to contractors, according to the terms of the orders of the Department, whether the amount be more or less than is their due. Sec. 278, Reg. 1866.

Letter bearing Illegal Stamp.—J. S., B——, Tenn.—A letter bearing an illegal stamp is unpaid as much as though it bore no stamp at all, and hence is unmailable, and should be sent by the mailing office to the Dead Letter Office; but if by any chance it reaches the office of destination, postage should be collected. Sec. 158, Reg. 1866.

Newsdealers' Packages.—J. M. W., K—— C——, Wis.—The section (254) of the laws to which you refer seems to contemplate the delivery, by route agents from mail cars or steamboats, of newsdealers' packages sent in their charge, and not that such packages should be allowed in mail pouches to be transported long distances from railroad stations.

Post-office Boxes.—J. K. N., W——, O.—The Department neither owns, erects or repairs letter-boxes, except when the building is owned by the United States. But, if boxes are erected in a post office, rent must be collected for their use, and accounted for to the Department. Chapter 42, Reg. 1866.

Registration.—W. W. L., A——, Ill.—The Department is not responsible in case of a loss of a registered letter......A. P. S., P——, N. Y.—It is the duty of a postmaster to fill the date and name of the mailing office, in a return registered-letter bill. Sec. 10, Regulations for Registration. The blank space in the return registered-letter bill for the date of mailing, to be inserted by the mailing office, is, in our judgment, very clearly shown. It follows after the words "Registered letters received from," the blank lines above being for the name of the receiving office and the date of receipt......C., W——, N. Y.—Registered letters are to be sent to the first D. P. O. on the route. See Section 10 of the "New Regulations for the Registration of Letters." You are mistaken in supposing that the Department has first in view the carrying of registered letters expeditiously. Security is the first object; after that, as much expedition as is compatible with security. Our rule requires correspondents to give their names; we have departed from it in this case, because we deem an answer of importance to others than yourself; but, generally, correspondence, to receive attention, must be accompanied by the full names and post-office addresses of the writers......P. J. K., V——, Pa.—The *red* envelopes are furnished by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mail-messenger Receipts.—H. M. J., D——, O.—Mail-messenger receipts are furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Postage.—A. P. S., P——, N. Y.—Manuscript music is chargeable with letter postage. ......J. Y., E——, Ala.—Insurance policies filled in with writing, whether sent in packages of one, or a dozen, or more, are subject to letter postage......C. A., M——, Min.—Samples and sample cards, as used in the law, apply to specimens of cloth, dry goods, or other flexible material, of no other value except as samples, and not intended for use. ......A. S., W——, Pa.—An English postage stamp cannot be used to prepay postage on a letter mailed in the United States, and addressed to that country......J. C. C. H., S—— C——, Iowa.—It is a universal rule that any manuscript alteration in printed matter, except of course corrected proofs, and franked matter, subjects the same to letter postage. Sec. 216, Reg. 1866......W. M. D., K——, Ill.—Papers should be sent regularly from a known office of publication or by newsdealers to pass through the mails without prepayment. Secs. 202 and 225, Reg. 1866......L. S. D., S——, Oregon.—Newspaper manuscript should be charged at letter rates......J. W. C., P——, Pa.—Local or drop letters are subjected to the same rule of prepayment as mail letters, differing only in rate, hence if unpaid, or not prepaid one rate, they should be sent to the dead-letter office. Sec. 360, Reg. 1866. ......C. W. G., O——, Ill.—The two cents paid on papers to France, pays only the United States charges, and a charge is made on delivery. The same is the case with papers sent from France, they are chargeable with two cents, the United States postage, on delivery here. This charge should be marked on by the exchange office......A. D. B., P——, N. J.—The postage to Formosa is thirty-four cents the half ounce.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of October, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	308	1,400,245	593,283	287,362	2,831,708
Philadelphia	164	797,581	366,141	257,219	1,006,653
Chicago	76	684,804	70,334	137,362	655,169
St. Louis	44	391,554	45,326	107,097	518,164
Boston	69	364,098	111,517	63,384	512,463
Baltimore	55	232,671	26,323	56,019	157,210
Cincinnati	42	218,999	39,970	46,213	146,956
Brooklyn	37	180,263	26,548	49,550	67,673
Buffalo	37	156,945	14,585	60,856	101,147
Cleveland	23	154,890	11,521	56,116	108,738
Detroit	20	131,978	16,310	44,100	80,754
Louisville	19	127,255	10,616	32,210	79,835
Milwaukee	18	126,163	7,715	32,624	80,812
Washington, D. C.	30	113,752	11,270	37,619	82,361
Albany	21	113,281	8,165	33,036	76,022
Syracuse	12	111,391	16,049	35,316	70,622
Pittsburg	17	96,563	14,002	37,043	78,974
Rochester	17	94,093	6,165	40,294	72,624
Newark	21	89,819	9,615	44,388	59,674
Troy	10	75,730	6,582	17,180	52,762
Williamsburgh	11	74,405	6,426	31,339	49,665
Memphis	15	73,413	3,883	19,003	27,668
Toledo	9	53,440	2,316	27,367	67,355
Providence	11	61,638	7,039	15,696	85,392
Nashville	7	41,844	2,439	13,842	30,419
New Haven	7	41,187	2,675	14,286	18,330
Wilmington, Del.	5	29,952	3,057	17,115	27,250
Jersey City	5	30,093	3,268	7,411	16,807
Worcester	6	24,207	4,042	12,047	21,516
Charlestown	5	29,242	2,321	9,260	17,959
Portland	3	33,634	2,627	10,464	17,757
Allegheny	4	32,945	3,205	19,206	12,854
Lowell	5	22,579	1,265	10,534	17,590
Cambridge	4	35,398	1,549	21,958	10,639
Manchester	4	31,416	987	12,291	13,144
Erie	6	23,122	1,809	28,619	11,278
Lynn	4	27,033	1,107	13,185	14,696
Reading	6	26,977	1,722	14,579	14,948
Lancaster	4	24,348	1,915	9,973	5,660
Lawrence	3	21,288	1,979	7,858	23,613
New Bedford	5	20,890	706	6,016	16,721
Cambridgeport	3	20,355	1,283	6,723	6,985
Harrisburg	3	19,740	583	8,640	5,711
Trenton	3	12,660	678	7,118	5,512
Salem	Not reported.				
Hartford	Not reported.				
Utica	Not reported.				

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—That there is a strong and increasing public sentiment in favor of a reform in the matter of appointments and removals in the civil service of the country is evident from the fact that some of the most decidedly partisan of our newspapers are urging the necessity of such a reform—pointing out the evil results which attend the custom of removing competent and faithful public servants for political reasons and filling their places with those who, though perhaps equally worthy otherwise, lack the experience necessary to a proper fulfilment of official duty, and who are themselves liable, as soon as that experience has been acquired, to be displaced in their turn. There is no branch of the public service in which the workings of this system prove more disastrous than in the Post Office; and we are glad to believe, from the above and other indications, that this obstacle to its progress and usefulness is in a fair way to be removed.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of November, 1868.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Camp Halleck		Nevada.
Emmottsville	Ada	Idaho Ter.
Corinth	Grant	Ky.
Prairie	Clinton	Mo.
Rawlings' Springs	Laramie	Wyoming Ter.
Prairie du Chien	Neosho	Kas.
New Clifton	Monroe	Wis.
Coosawhatchie	Beaufort	S. C.
Cochran	Pulaski	Ga.
Port Orchard	Kitsap	Washington Ter.
Evendale	Juniata	Pa.
Belmont	La Fayette	Wis.
Mill Creek	Kent	Mich.
Lone Elm	Henderson	Tenn.
Big Island	Marion	Ohio.
Irond	Clinton	N. Y.
Pecos Station	———	Texas.
Ogemaw	Iosco	Mich.
Elsinor	McLean	Ill.
Rollo	Iosco	Mich.
Green Pond	Pike	Ill.
Dallsville	Dorchester	Md.
Harris Creek	Amherst	Va.
Takonuppi	Winston	Ala.
Coe's Grove	Montgomery	Iowa.
Carrollton	Cattaraugus	N. Y.
Hickman Mills	Jackson	Mo.
Davis City	Decatur	Iowa.
Apledore	York	Me.
Seymour	Hart	Ky.
Burch's	Kent	Mich.
Northwood	Logan	Ohio.
Mammoth Lodge	Douglas	Nev.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Hiawassee	Towns	Ga.
Robertsville	Litchfield	Conn.
Booneville	Scott	Ark.
Knowlton	Marathon	Wis.
Indian Bay	Monroe	Ark.
Debello	Vernon	Wis.
Boone Grove	Porter	Ind.
Pelahatchee Depot	Rankin	Miss.
Line	Morehouse	La.
Lind Grove	"	"
Ollo	Scott	Ark.
Kedron	Cherokee	"
Dutches' Creek	Yell	"
Walnut Tree	"	"
Green Castle	Warren	Ky.
Mulberry	Lincoln	Tenn.
Cordova	Grant	Ky.
Maysville	Jackson	Ga.
Forestville	Madison	Ind.
Leakesville	Greene	Miss.
Jennings	Hamilton	Fla.
Owl Prairie	Daviess	Ind.
Calahaln	Davie	N. C.
Shadwell	Albemarle	Va.
Camp Ground	Pickens	S. C.
Lewisville	La Fayette	Ark.
Hazard	Perry	Ky.
Wauhatchie	Hamilton	Tenn.
Archersville	Campbell	"
Fern Creek	Jefferson	Ky.
Holman	Dearborn	Ind.
King George C. H.	King George	Va.
Braggs	Lowndes	Ala.
Brittain	Rutherford	N. C.
White Road	Forsyth	"
Cranberry Forge	Watauga	"
Golden Valley	Rutherford	"
Millon's Bay	Jefferson	N. Y.
Walnut Post	Lauderdale	Tenn.
Blossom Hill	Princess Ann	Va.
Longwood	Rockbridge	"
Rich Patch	Allegheny	Va.
Allen's Factory	Marion	Ala.
Spring Garden	Cherokee	Ala.
Tilton	Vermillion	Ill.
Belleview	Iron	Mo.
Richlien	Logan	Ky.
Paw Paw	Miami	Ind.
Jonesville	Yadkin	N. C.
Woodlawn	Edgefield	S. C.
Gordo	Pickens	Ala.
Wewocaville	Talladega	"
Mount Olive	Coosa	"
Mardisville	Talladega	"
Sylacauga	"	"
Hanover	Coosa	"
Grooverville	Brooks	Ga.
Weaversville	Fauquier	Va.
Gouges	Grant	Ky.
Sylvan Dale	Hancock	Ill.
Whitlock	Halifax	Va.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Brucetown	Frederick	Va	Wadesville.
Red Bluff	Wayne	Miss.	Waynesborough.
Knox Hill	Walton	Fla	Marianna
Hog Creek	Bosque	Texas	Waco
California House	Wirt	W. Va	Rogers.
Rollers Ridge	Benton	Ark	Pea Ridge.
Johnsville	Bradley	Ark	Warren
Sulphur Lick	Lincoln	Mo	Troy.
Slaughter	King	Wash. Ter.	Seattle.
Black River	"	"	"
White River	"	"	"
Arsenal	Allegheny	Pa	Pittsburg.
Carson	Huerfano	Col. Ter.	St. Mary's.
Willettville	Highland	Ohio.	Bussel's Station.
New Danville	Rusk	Texas	Belleview.
Griffin	Cherokee	"	New Salem.
Hilliards	Shelby	"	Shelbyville.
Carolina	Falls	"	Marlin.
Oakville	Live Oak	"	Beeville.
Roma	Starr	"	Rio Grand City.
Ben Franklin	Lamar	"	Paris.
Grand Cane	Liberty	"	Liberty.
Moss Hill	"	"	"
Augusta	Sussex	N. J.	Newton, C. H.
Church Hill	Jefferson	Miss	Fayette.
Glade Creek	Hopkins	Texas	Tarrant.
San Marino	Dinwiddie	Va	Petersburgh.
Dry Ridge	Bedford	Pa	West End.
Nebraska Centre	Buffalo	Neb	Wood River.
Alton Village	Penobscot	Me.	Hudson.
Drennonsville	Adams	Ohio	Vineyard Hill.
St. Omer	Coles	Ill	Ashmore.
Grand Cote Prairie	Perry	Ill	Coultersville.
Belleview	Iron	Mo	Kaolin.
Fort Jefferson	Monroe	Fla	Key West.
Levyville	Levy	Fla	Bronson.
Drakestown	Somerset	Pa	—
Kiomatra	Red River	Texas	Clarksville.
Fort Totton	"	D'ta Ter.	Abercrombie.
Sawyer's Mills	Benton	Tenn	Camden.
Gillem's Station	Dickson	"	Nashville.
Pryorsburg	Graves	Ky	Mayfield.
Pallow	Stark	Ohio	Canton.
Big Oak	Kemper	Miss	Herbert.
Sylvan Dale	Hancock	Ill	St. Albans.
Cowskin	Douglas	Mo	Arno.
Raceland	Lafourche	La	Terrebonne.
Raccoon Valley	Union	Tenn	Clinch River.
North Galveston	Kosciusko	Ind	Warsaw
James Switch	Marion	Ind	Indianapolis.
Ledgeton	Fulton	Ky	Hickman.
Cracker's Neck	Hempstead	Ark	Washington.
Wilson's Creek	Greene	Mo	Springfield.
Long Prairie	Sebastian	Ark	Ft. Smith.
Warrenton	Warren	Miss	Vicksburgh.
Hintonsville	Pasquotank	N. C.	Elizabeth City.
Taylor's Bridge	Sampson	"	Magnolia.
Charleston	Hopkins	Ky	Chalk Level.
Grimm	St. Clair	Ill	Belleville.
Levi	Jackson	Ohio	Jackson.
Union Society	Greene	N.Y.	Windham Centre.
Udina	Kane	Ill	Elgin.
Shell Mound	Sunflower	Miss	Greenwood.
Hazlett	Rock Island	Ill	Edgington.
Shiloh	Grant	Ind	Roseburgh.
Waverlie	Rockingham	Va.	Shenand'h I. Wks.
Mt. Athos	Campbell	"	Lynchburg.
Spring Hill	Hempstead	Ark	Washington.
Ione	Iowa	Iowa	Lytle City.
Newport	Solano	Cal	Suisun City.
North Norway	Oxford	Me	Norway.
Andrew	Andrew	Tenn	Savannah.
Oak Bluff	Green	Ark	Gainesville.
North Sheldon	Wyoming	N. Y.	Sheldon.
Gibsonville	Guilford	N. C.	Greensboro C.H.
Bayou Labatre	Mobile	Ala	Mobile.
Martin's Bluff	Clark	Wash'n. Ter.	Freeport
Kalama	Cowlitz	Wash'n Ter.	Freeport.
Mill Creek	Volusia	Fla	Port Orange.
Glendale	Dickson	Tenn	White Bluffs.
Oakington	Harford	Md	Havre de Grace.
Brandon Point	Prince George	Va.	Brandon Church.
Shaw's Point	Macoupin	Ill	Carlinville.
Mohogan Lake	West Chester	N. Y.	Shrub Oak.
Duquesne	Allegheny	Pa.	
Airy Dale	Huntingdon	Pa.	
East Raisinville	Monroe	Mich	Monroe.
Columbia	Tyrrell	N. C.	Plymouth.
Forestville	Door	Wis	
Pigeon Creek	Ralls	Mo	Sidney.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Bush Mills	Lewis	W. Va	Gaston.
Rockdale	Crawford	Pa	Cambridgeboro.
Choctaw Ridge	Choctaw	Miss	Cumberland.
Halbert's Bluff	Martin	Ind	Shoals.
Lemont	Van Buren	Mich	Glendale.
Genesee Grove	Whitesides	Ill	Coleta.
President Furnace	Venango	Pa	President.
Cottage Hill	Du Page	Ill	Elmhurst.
Forksville	Lake	Ill	Volo.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.—J. Disturnell, corner of Third avenue and Seventh street, New York, has just published a revised and correct List of Post Offices in the United States. See his advertisement.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each.* All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces. Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain), 8 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 2.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	4th	57	28th
do.	Southampton	20th	61	5th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	4th
Ceylon	Marseilles	4th and 18th	24	14th and 28th
do.	Southampton	12th and 20th	30	5th and 19th
China	Marseilles	4th and 18th	40	14th and 28th
do.	Southampton	12th and 20th	47	5th and 19th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	4th and 18th	40	14th and 28th
do.	Southampton	12th and 28th	45	5th and 19th
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	4th and 18th	43	14th and 28th
do.	Southampton	12th and 20th	46	5th and 19th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Marignana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Cocbe,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of December, 1868.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific, & C. America.
Hamburg	U. S.	1	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	2	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	3	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	3	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Inman	U. S.	5	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	5	Havana and West Indies.
Hamburg	U. S.	8	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	9	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	9	Aus., S. Pac., C. Am., &c.
Bremen	U. S.	10	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	10	Havana and West Indies.
Inman	U. S.	12	Europe via Qn'st'n & Liv.
Pt. au Pr.	U. S.	12	Hayti.
French	U. S.	12	Fr. mail via Havre & Brest.
Havana	U. S.	12	Havana.
Hamburg	U. S.	15	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Inman	U. S.	15	Halifax, Bermuda, &c.
Aspinwall	U. S.	16	S. Pacific & C. America.
Cunard	U. S.	16	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	17	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	17	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	19	Europe via Qn'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	19	Havana.
Mexican	U. S.	19	Mexico.
Hamburg	U. S.	22	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	23	Europe via Liverpool.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Arg. Rep., Brazil, & St Tms.
Aspinwall	U. S.	24	S. Pac., C. Am. & K'gst'n.
Bremen	U. S.	24	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	24	Havana.
French	France	26	Fr. mail via Brest & Havre.
Inman	U. S.	26	Europe via Qn'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	26	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	29	Halifax and Bermuda.
Hamburg	U. S.	29	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	30	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	31	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	31	Havana and West Indies.
Aspinwall	U. S.	31	S. Pacific & C. America.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POST ROUTE MAPS.

THE OFFICIAL POST ROUTE MAPS

As published by States or groups of States, are on sale to the General Public. Those now issued are:

Map of the States of NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and parts of New York and Maine, in two sheets.

Map of the State of NEW YORK, and parts of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and adjacent portions of the Dominion of Canada, in four sheets.

PRICE OF THESE MAPS, *in sheets.*

That of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, etc. $3 00
That of New York, etc. 4 00

Maps backed and mounted on rollers, or in book form, at a suitable advanced price.

These Maps may be procured, at the above prices, from

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, P. O. Department, Washington, D. C.

Or, from the Sale Agents in
NEW YORK, N. Y., D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.
BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington street.
PORTLAND, Maine, Bailey & Noyes, Exchange street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth street.

A Map (in one sheet) of the State of MAINE, and contiguous territory, and another (in four sheets) of the States of PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND (and DISTRICT of COLUMBIA), will soon be issued.

☞ Postmasters procuring and forwarding cash orders for these maps, will be allowed 20 per cent. commission on the sales.

1868.—THE POST OFFICE DIRECTORY. Second Edition, just issued by J. DISTURNELL, New York, is the most complete and useful work of its kind ever issued in the United States; It embraces a list of about twenty-eight thousand POST OFFICES and POST MASTERS, arranged in alphabetical order, besides a list of POST OFFICES arranged by States and Counties; TABLE OF DISTANCES from the several county seats to Washington, D. C., and to their respective State Capitals—thus forming a most complete Gazetteer of all the important localities in the Union.

It also contains a list of MONEY ORDER POST OFFICES in the United States and the rate of charges; the Domestic and Foreign Postage—an Act to amend the Laws of the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, and the new POSTAL LAW, approved July 27, 1868.

☞ The work is brought down to October, 1868, being revised and corrected at Washington.

The price of the DIRECTORY, containing upwards of 300 pages, quarto, full bound in cloth, $3.00; paper covers with cloth back, $2.25. MAILED FREE.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO THE TRADE.

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Third avenue, Cor. Seventh street, New York.

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ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Post Offices. Our Stamping Ink is always ready for use, does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per can, containing 1 lb. Can be sent by Express or Mail. If sent by mail, *Letter Postage* to be added.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
mh '67, tf.] 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.

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Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, delivered by mail at the following rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5.

☞ Send for a circular.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF

Frank Leslie's Publications.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

The aim of this paper is to furnish a pictorial history of current events. Between thirty and forty illustrations appear in every weekly number, including eight engravings of the pictorial spirit of the foreign press, events of national or local interest, railroad or steamboat accidents, amusing and thrilling incidents; comics, etc. The literary matter comprises, besides well-written editorials on the leading questions of the day, and descriptions of the engravings, a serial story of thrilling interest, entertaining narratives and tales, humorous anecdotes, choice poems, etc.

Subscription price, $4 per year.

Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner.

A purely literary pictorial. Excluding events of the day, its aim, as its title indicates, is to furnish amusement for the leisure hour. Its contents consist principally of original stories by able writers—including a serial, accounts of remarkable adventures, biographical sketches of self-made men—with portraits, descriptions of manners and customs in remote countries, short poems, fairy stories, enigmas, conundrums, charades, etc. Illustrated with large and spirited engravings, of which there are from fifteen to twenty in each weekly number.

Subscription price, $4 per year.

Frank Leslie's Illustrirte Zeitung.

A pictorial newspaper in the German language, containing a large number of engravings illustrating events of the day, exciting and amusing incidents, adventures and manners and customs in all parts of the world, with a large amount of literary matter, including numerous interesting tales. This paper combines for the German reader the attractions presented in the Illustrated Newspaper and the Chimney Corner.

Subscription price, $4 per year.

Frank Leslie's Illustracion Americana.

An illustrated paper in the Spanish language, with all the attractive features, pictorial and literary, that have made Frank Leslie's other publications so popular.

Subscription price in the United States, $12 currency.

Frank Leslie's Boys and Girls' Weekly.

One of the cheapest pictorial papers ever published. Intended for the amusement of youth of both sexes. The illustrations and literary matter are such as especially recommend themselves to the young. It contains, besides a continued story and well-written tales, accounts of wonderful adventure, descriptions and illustrations of foreign manners and customs, anecdotes and pictures of animals, familiar and funny fables, parlor magic, etc. From twenty to twenty-five engravings appear in each weekly issue.

Subscription price, $2 50 per year.

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine.

The leading fashion periodical in America. Each monthly number contains a large colored plate of the latest fashions, from designs sent from Paris as soon as invented, which are thus published simultaneously in New York and Paris; also a four-page uncolored fashion plate, embracing the various leading styles. These are accompanied with full descriptions and explanations, with numerous other illustrations. Every number contains an original letter from Paris, describing the very latest *modes*, by a lady whose position gives her access to fashionable society. The literary portion of this magazine comprises a continued story, numerous interesting tales, poetry, anecdotes, etc. The whole profusely illustrated with fine engravings.

Subscription price, $3 50 per year.

Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun.

This is a comic pictorial newspaper, published on the first of every month. Its remarkable success, and the steady increase in its circulation, attest its adaptation to the popular taste. It looks at things of the day from a comic point of view, and its illustrations—of which there are from forty to fifty in every issue—are directed, without respect to station or person—against the follies and vices of the times. It constitutes an almost inexhaustible source of amusement and fun.

Subscription price, $1 50 per year.

Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours.

The cheapest periodical in the United States, containing eighty large octavo pages of letter-press, with from twenty to twenty-five illustrations besides two full-page engravings, on tinted paper, in each number. A continued story, and well-written tales and stories of adventure, with humorous anecdotes, descriptions of manners and customs, amusements for young people, etc., constitute the reading matter.

Terms of subscription, $1 50 per year.

Terms to Postmasters.

	PER COPY PER YEAR.
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER	$3 35
CHIMNEY CORNER	3 35
ILLUSTRIRTE ZEITUNG	3 00
BOYS AND GIRLS' WEEKLY	2 00
LADY'S MAGAZINE	2 80
BUDGET OF FUN	1 20
PLEASANT HOURS	1 20

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FRANK LESLIE,
537 Pearl Street, N. Y. City.

The National Post Office Account Book,

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,

Newspaper and Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,

Nos. 111 and 113 William street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1,	containing 64 pages	price	$3 00
No. 2,	" 168 "	"	5 00
No. 3,	" 224 "	"	6 00
No. 4,	" 270 "	"	8 50
No. 5,	" 376 "	"	12 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets....$1.50
For fifteen sheets.... 2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts, $4 per 1,000 Receipts. Address

WILLIAM TRYON, Box 110,
Vineland, N. J.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—DECEMBER, 1868.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional: in all other cases prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	14	18	20	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	16	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b6	c14	c16	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Amsterdam—see Holland.						
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct		27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	....
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	0	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do (Br. Colonies) via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Basel, or *Bale*—see Switzerland.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	g	g	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b4	12	14	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Calcutta—see East Indies.						
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	16	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	10
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Dardanelles—see Turkey.						
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng. (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	13	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	12	12	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	14	14	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b6	c14	c16	d16
England	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	24	4	12	12	....
Florence—see Tuscany.						
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Genoa—see Sardinian States.						
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Giurgevo, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Great Britain	....	*12l	2	6	8	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Greytown	....	34	6	4	....	....
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	4	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	10	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	0	14	10	16
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland	....	*12l	2	8	8	8
Jamaica—see West Indies.						
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do via England	....	22	4	12	14	10
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lausanne—see Switzerland.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
London—see England.						
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	6	12	12	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	14	18
do do do via Messina	22	44	8	14	18	10
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b8	14	10	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19		12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	14	18
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	10	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*13	8	11	11	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b8	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Ploiesti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h20
do via British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	....	....	....
do do Marseilles	....	a22	b6	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	....	22	b8	14	14	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	0	14	18	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12½
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	h12½
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland	....	*12l	2	8	8	8
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	[illegible]	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	14	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b8	14	18	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	14	18
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b8	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Volo, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	18	18
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	8	10	....	....
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	*12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	....
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	18	18
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	g	g	....	....
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales	....	*12	2	6	8	8
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	....
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	8	12	12	h8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent to British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil,) are as follows

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under			4c.
Weighing over 1 oz. and not over	2 oz.		5c.
" " 2 oz. " "	3 oz.		7c.
" " 3 oz. " "	4 oz.		8c.
" " 4 oz. " "	5 oz.		11c.
" " 5 oz. " "	6 oz.		13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per 15 grammes (half ounce.)*

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter (*insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 166 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N Y

// UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT. | VOL. IX., NO. 4. | NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1869. | WHOLE NO. 100.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IX., NO. 4. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1869. WHOLE NO. 100.

"Politics and the Post Office."

[Six years ago a communication under the above title was published in THE MAIL. As the matter of which it treats is just now receiving a good deal of attention from the public—and is moreover one of special interest to the majority of our readers—we offer no apology for its republication.—ED. U. S. MAIL.]

Believing that a few remarks on a subject to which I have lately devoted considerable thought, and in regard to which I have spent some time in personal investigation, will be welcome to you and your readers, I venture to ask for them room in the columns of your paper, as being the most appropriate channel—by reason of its special devotion to the interests and needs of the mail service—through which to express my humble opinions as to certain matters connected with that service. I make no apology for the fact that these opinions have not the merit of being those of a professional expert, and lack the weight and authority of official character. I am simply one whose experience of mail matters has been confined (with the exception of the recent and somewhat superficial inquiry into the interior working of postal machinery before alluded to) to availing myself, to a large extent, of its advantages, and suffering more or less, from its defects. In short, I am one of the public for whose benefit, I presume, the postal service was instituted, and whose interests are, or should be, the first to be consulted by those to whom is entrusted its management and control; and I propose to submit, as briefly as possible, and with all due deference, my ideas as to what I regard as the main cause which has led to a serious perversion from its legitimate purposes and aims.

This cause, I maintain, is not to be found in any inherent defect in the postal system itself. That there are such defects I am not prepared to deny—but I believe the system as originally devised, and with the improvements which have, from time to time been introduced therein, to be as nearly perfect as the vast field over which its operations extend will allow. The root of the evils of which I complain is to be found in a single word—POLITICS. And here, let me say, I speak *ex cathedra*, and not as one of the profane—for though I have never held office, I am, or have been, a politician, and can therefore "speak of that I do know, and testify of that I have seen;" and the result of my connection with politics is a profound conviction that in whatever other branch of the civil service of the Government it may be safe and proper to allow political opinions to be the test of fitness for, or political influence and party services to constitute a claim to office, it is neither safe nor proper to require such a test, nor allow such a claim, in the selection and appointment of the subordinates of the Post Office Department; and, moreover, that the principle of "rotation in office," however just and wise it may be when elsewhere applied, can work nothing but mischief—far-reaching, *periodical* mischief—when made to operate in the cases of postmasters and post-office clerks. Let me give some of the reasons for the faith that is in me with respect to this matter:

The duties of a postmaster and of his clerks—even in small offices—are made up of numberless little details, which render them of the nature of a trade, or profession. They are not to be learned in a day, a month, or a year, but require, for their satisfactory fulfillment, as much time, practice and study as are required for the attainment of proficiency in the average of other vocations. The nature of these duties is such that their faithful and proper performance is a matter in which all classes of the community are directly and personally interested—each to a greater or less extent, according to circumstances, but *all* to some extent. I believe there is not one man in a hundred, no matter to what degree intelligent or educated, who, entering without experience upon the task, would be capable of successfully and correctly administering the affairs of one of even the smaller class of post offices, and strictly following the numberless rules given for his guidance in the book of "Post Office Laws and Regulations"—even though assisted by the U. S. MAIL at his elbow. He must serve an apprenticeship to the business, in order to qualify him to carry it on with satisfaction to himself, or to the community whose convenience and interests he is appointed to serve. Now, is it not the fact, that the postmasters in the bulk of our cities, towns and villages, with their deputies and clerks, are removed at every change of administration—just as the experience they have laboriously acquired has fitted them for their positions—to give place to successors who, in their turn, begin by learning painfully the A B C of their duties, and end by relinquishing their places to others, who likewise

> "Strut and fret their hour upon the stage,
> And then are heard no more."

And so on, *ad infinitum*, and, I may add, *ad nauseum*.

Now, suppose this endless rotation were not confined to those who serve the public in official capacities, but were applied likewise to all who minister in any way to the physical, mental and spiritual wants of the people—so that, by the operation of such a quadrennial and universal "change hands all round," I were obliged to apply to my tailor for my boots, to my clergyman for my shirts, to "sit under" the preaching of the shoemaker, and send my daughters to acquire their education and accomplishments at the blacksmith's shop. There is scarcely need to describe the Babel-like confusion which would periodically follow such a social convulsion. And yet there is scarcely one of the above trades and professions whose field of operations extends so universally among all classes, and whose proper and intelligent exercise is more imperatively demanded by the public welfare and convenience, than the *trade* of postmaster. And the periodical removal, throughout the country, of the persons appointed to that office, and the substitution in their places of new and inexperienced officials produces, in its degree, just that bewildering chaos which would be, to a larger extent, the result of similar changes among those upon whom the people depend for the supply of their various needs in other directions.

This evil might, perhaps, be mitigated, though not removed, if, in making the new appointments, such care were exercised to secure both honesty and capability as a just regard for the popular rights demand. I assert that such is not the case—that it is physically impossible that it should be the case. [And in making this assertion, I wish it distinctly understood that it is not the object of this communication, nor of any of the incidental remarks therein, to disparage the present or any other particular administration, or to hold either or any of the present or past party organizations specially responsible for the evil of which I complain. It is the *general* principle of the association of party politics with the postal service which I am attempting to show to be vicious and mischief-making—not any special application of that principle by the party now in power, or by any of its predecessors.] It is a notorious fact, that on the incoming of a new administration thousands of postal appointments, eminently "not fit to be made," are distributed among the ravenous crowds of office-seekers, and that the wide-spread trouble, loss and inconvenience to which the people are subjected through the incompetency, dishonesty and carelessness of those to whom those appointments are given, is the direct and inevitable result of the rule which governs their distribution. It is no argument against this proposition to assert (as I am willing to admit) that the people of the smaller communities frequently interest themselves in securing the appointment, or preventing the removal, of a postmaster known to be thoroughly upright, intelligent and capable, without regard to his political preferences or services. So far as it goes, this is well. But, unfortunately, from the peculiar and exceptional nature of his duties, the evil which an unprincipled or even honestly stupid postmaster or clerk may cause, is not confined to the particular locality in which he may be stationed, but extends to every section of the country, and perhaps even to every quarter of the globe. A blunder or a theft in an office on our north-eastern frontier may work incalculable wrong and trouble in a city on our Pacific coast; and it is therefore but a partial and incomplete protection to any local community, to insure that the duties of its particular post office are conscientiously and efficiently performed.

Of course, the amount of loss and vexation which the wrong-doing or ignorance of post-office officials may cause, is proportionate to the magnitude of their duties, and the local importance of the offices which they control, or in which they serve as subordinates: and consequently the post offices of our larger cities are those which it is most necessary should be placed, *and kept*, in charge of men of undoubted honesty and capacity; and who, in the selection of those to whom they must of necessity confide the execution of the details of their official functions, will be guided only by the same rules and apply the same tests which have influenced their own appointments. They should be entirely free to act in this matter as conscience and justice require, untrammeled by party obligations, and unawed by party demands. Does any one doubt that such *should* be the case? And does any one suppose that such *is* the case? Are the postmasters of our large cities, in the appointment and removal of subordinates, governed by a regard to the welfare of the service and of the people, or by a regard to the claims of party adherents, and the demands of party organizations? Do they act, in this matter, with as much care, and with as single a purpose, as they would in selecting those to whom they entrust the conduct of their own private business affairs—making the same diligent inquiry into the character and antecedents of those who present themselves as candidates for appointment, which any prudent merchant would make as to the characters of those who apply for responsible situations in his counting-house or store? There is but one answer to these questions. But I do not think it just that the blame of this state of things should rest entirely upon the postmasters. I know what "outside pressure" is, and how difficult, almost impossible, it is to resist. I know the storm of indignation which would arise from ward committees, and other influential politicians, if a newly-appointed postmaster were to reject the candidates for clerkships who come with their credentials indorsed with the names of the big guns of "the party," simply for the reason that their fitness for the desired positions was a matter of doubt. Such a paltry excuse for refusing to recognize and reward the faithful servitors of "the party," by making them the probable *un*faithful servitors of the mere people, would be scoffed at as puerile and absurd, and he should offer them stigmatized as a "viper, who had stung the bosom that had warmed him." The new postmaster goes into office virtually pledged to distribute the offices in his gift, with a view to "provide for" his own immediate political associates, and their legion of friends; and a failure to redeem that pledge would be recorded against him as an act of the blackest ingratitude, and serve as an effectual bar to his future political advancement. The voice of duty and of conscience is smothered by the clamorous shriek of party, crying, like the horse-leech and her daughters, "Give! give!"—and so the axe falls, the brief but significant notices concerning "services no longer required," are distributed among the unlucky clerks appointed by the outgoing postmaster, and their vacant places are filled by the eager crowd who have been awaiting, with watering mouths, the wages of their indefatigable and disinterested labors for the good of "the party," who proceed to fulfill their various duties, perhaps honestly and—*in time*—efficiently, until "the whirligig of time brings round its revenges," and they, in their turn, go the way of all post-office clerks of the wrong shade of politics.

What results can be expected from such a system? Careful, prompt and intelligent performance of official duty by men totally without experience or knowledge of that duty? Strict integrity on the part of men exposed to constant temptation, holding their positions by the uncertain tenure of party success, and whose characters, it is to be feared, would too often be unable to stand the test of the rigid investigation, which should have been a preliminary to their appointment? Clearly not. The age of miracles is past. I do not charge that there is more incompetency among post-office clerks than is a necessary consequence of the frequent substitution of inexperience for experience, nor a greater degree of dishonesty than it is natural to expect would be found among an equal number of men, selected without due inquiry, for other positions of trust, and surrounded by the same inducements to wrong-doing. But the loss and inconvenience to which I have been myself subjected from these causes, would be sufficient to convince me of their existence, even were the corroborating testimony lacking which I find, from time to time, in the columns of your paper, in the shape of complaints of official blundering, and accounts of the detection, arrest and trial of dishonest post-office clerks.

But I have, perhaps, occupied too much time in complaint, and will proceed to modestly suggest a remedy, and a very simple one. It is:

First, to abolish at once the system which makes the appointment of postmasters, clerks and all others connected with the mail service, dependent upon party preferences, or a reward for party services, and to substitute therefor a system which will secure, as far as possible, the appointment of those, and those only, who are thoroughly qualified for the duties they are expected to perform, and the fact of whose integrity shall be established as firmly as it can be done by the test of thorough investigation—leaving the question of politics entirely out of the case as "extraneous matter," from which the Post Office Department should be as sacredly guarded as the national army or the national judiciary.

Secondly, to do away entirely with rotation in office, as applied to the postal service. The appointments once made, let no removals take place, unless for proved incompetence or misbehavior—when these exist, let removal be prompt, and, in the latter case, punishment severe and certain.

I have noticed your occasional remarks in regard to erroneous ideas which prevail as to the superiority of the English postal system over our own—a superiority which exists mostly in imagination—but I think we must admit that the fact that in that country the Post Office Department is jealously guarded from all connection with politics, constitutes an allowable claim to our admiration, and an example we might advantageously follow. I understand that in Great Britain those connected with the mail service lose, by that connection, the right to vote.* I would be sorry to see the same rule applied here—though I may have serious doubts as to whether, in our own country, the same class have a practical right to vote—*as they please.*

The theory of the reform I have suggested, I have no doubt, will be approved by many who will discover formidable obstacles to its practical operation. The most obvious of these is the question—which party shall inaugurate the new policy? I have thought of a plan to meet this difficulty. Let the postal appointments to be made by the present and the next national administration be given, to as great an extent as possible, to those whose claims are based upon faithful services in the army and navy—especially to those whose wounds may have rendered them incapable of following their former vocations, yet do not disqualify them for the duties required of the generality of postmasters and clerks—due regard being also had to moral character and mental ability. Let all vacancies, as they occur, be thus filled from the ranks of those who have sacrificed so much in defense of our country, and who have established so strong a claim upon our gratitude. Then let there be no removals of those so appointed, except for good and sufficient causes—among which let political opinions be *not* included. In all reforms, the first step is the hardest; would not this be one in the right direction? That step once taken, I believe it would be the means of relieving the Post Office Department of a clog which has too long hampered its healthy operations, and prove the antidote to the bane which has poisoned its usefulness.

I could say much more upon this subject, but fear I have already trespassed upon your patience.

In conclusion, sir, and upon the grounds I have stated, I respectfully move for a DIVORCE BETWEEN POLITICS AND THE POST OFFICE. Who opposes the motion?

Yours, G. L. K.

* This disqualification has since been removed.—ED. MAIL.

Mons. Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

I enjoined upon you, in my last communication, to receive no letters addressed to me, in your care, postmarked "Marbledust, Vt.," and never for a moment doubted but that you would act in accordance with my wishes on the subject; imagine, therefore, my consternation on finding among a batch of letters, forwarded the day before Christmas, to me at "Mammoth Wallow," New Jersey—my present residence—one of the dreaded missives. I opened it, and read as follows:

MARBLEDUST, Dec. 19, 1868.

MY EVER KIND FRIEND—I know you pardoned my abrupt departure on Thansgiving Day. You knew why, and I had your sympathy: I saw it in your eyes. Thank heaven it was not so bad as represented. I was saved the mortal blow. My precious cat still lives, and so does the flame you awoke in my long dormant heart. We must live for each other now. You will never regret having bestowed your love upon one who believed herself forever dead to its now realized delicious influences. In the course of conversation at our last meeting, you asked me to visit you at the "Wallow;" little did I then think how soon I would accept your kind invitation. Everything is gloomy here now; for my heart is away. Dear Tonson, I know you will be overjoyed with rapture when I tell you I intend leaving for New York with a lady friend, on Wednesday, and will leave on Thursday morning by the Amden and Camboy Railway for "Mammoth Wallow" station, where I expect you to meet me with a Merry Christmas.

TABBY.

The receipt of this letter was frightfully inopportune, and the arrival of its writer would be emphatically more so. That day had been set apart for the meeting of a committee of scientific gentlemen, for the purpose of organizing the Cosmopolitan Fire-Alarm Lightning Rod Co., of which I was expected to act as Secretary, *pro tem*; and, of course, in such company I desired clearness of mind, coolness of temperament, and freedom from annoyance of any kind unnecessary to such a degree on almost any other occasion. The introduction of the F. A. L. Rod would be an epoch in the history of modern surprises. All inventions for similar purposes sunk into insignificance before this wonderful property preserver, and anxiety and excitement were on tiptoe waiting the perfecting of the incorporation, and the trial of an experiment on the barn of an incredulous farmer near the village, who always had been, and always would be, so he said, opposed to lightning rods. He said they were nothing but banters and defiances to come on and get licked; that all the lightnin' rods on earth would not perwent the lightnin' a striken', and if it did strike and things catched fire, there was no use in trying to put 'em out, all you had to do was to stand clear and let her rip. The F. A. L. R. is cast hollow, and when put in position for service, is filled with nitro-glycerine. The lower end is about twelve inches in diameter, and is buried in the earth; it tapers gradually to the top, which is not a part of the rod, but screws on and acts as a stopper on the charge it has to keep within.

The great advantage claimed for this modern improvement over all others, is that, if the building to which it is attached is struck and takes fire (which buildings always do, no matter how many iron-fingers point skyward, each seeming to beckon the capricious fluid to come down that way), no damage need be apprehended from spreading flames, for the heat soon reaches the tube filled with the subtle stuff, and an explosion instantly ensues, the detonation of which is heard miles away, and the structure is so completely demolished that scarcely a nail is left to mark the spot whereon it stood. It was his entire disbelief in this theory that prompted our agricultural friend to put his barn at the service of the committee for experimental purposes; he fully believing that it was another new humbug, and he did not desire to see his neighbors duped: but I shall never forget the dismay and mortification depicted on his countenance when the heat, imparted to the rod from a little fire built at its base, produced the expected effect, and his barn was sent flying through the air in fragments, scarcely larger than pea-nut shells. So sanguine was he of seeing a failure, that he thought it unnecessary to release a venerable goat that was tied up inside; and his amazement reached a climax when he shortly after found one horn of the poor animal with a piece of rope attached to it lying around loose, which was all that was left to indicate where the rest of the animal had gone to. This experiment decided the success of the company's enterprise, and orders for rods at once began to pour in. I felt elated somewhat myself, and if it had not been for that confounded letter I could have enjoyed myself muchly at the entertainment which closed the satisfactory inaugural proceedings of the Company; but it hung like an incubus upon me, and the rumbling of every approaching wheel made me so nervous that I was obliged to fortify myself with some of the (to me) unknown contents of the various bottles that stood all over the table, like dwarf sentinels on duty. Whether it was the excitement of the day, the expected visitor, the confined air of the dingy hall, or the familiarity I took with strange stimulants on a short acquaintance, I know not; but of a sudden the tables began to move round in a circle; the lights multiplied fourfold; old acquaintances put on new faces; queer countenances, with winking eyes and twisted mouths, seemed to be mixed up with the apples and oranges on the fruit-dishes; finger-glasses grew into great globes, and the parti-colored napkins swelled to the dimensions of buffalo robes, and seemed to partake of their nature; the confusion of tongues sounded like the combined vocal effort of a camp-meeting on the eve of breaking up, and everything generally seemed to be coming loose at both ends, when a hand was laid upon my shoulder, and some one announced in my ear that a lady was waiting for me in the parlor. I rose instantly, and using the backs of the chairs along the tables as supporters, I followed the messenger with measured tread and stately, until I reached the vacant space between the end of the table and the door, when an apparently insurmountable obstruction met me full in the face. This was caused by the slamming of a door, or the sudden elevation of the floor, and but for the timely assistence of the aforesaid messenger, I would have had reason for quarreling—although foreign to my nature—with the proprietor of the establishment, for not keeping his doors and floors in their proper places. As it was, no damage was done—except the displacement of my spectacles, which I found after a long search at the back of my neck. I had entirely forgotten where I was going and who I was going to see; although I had a vague idea of going somewhere for some purpose; and when the parlor-door was opened, and I *stood* (or tried to stand) face to face with the writer of the (at that moment vividly remembered) letter, all my faculties returned to their proper duties, and came to my aid to help me put an end to the foolish whims of an antiquated spinster, who had mistaken some common-place pleasantries of an elderly gentleman for covert love-making, and had misinterpreted attentions which it is delightful pastime to pay any lady—to be forgotten with the occasion; and thus she spoke: "Oh, dear, Mr. Tonson, why did you not come to the depot to meet me? I was frightened—" With a gesture I stopped her just there, and in my most amiable manner, said: "Miss Greengrain (her patronymic), you are laboring under a ridiculous delusion in regard to my feelings toward you. What I have said or done to make you suppose I entertain any warmer friendship for you than for your niece or your grandmother, or any other member of your family, is beyond my comprehension; and I deem it a duty I owe to you and your friends to say to you, that your coming here is highly indiscreet, and it is my wish that you return at once to New York, for which purpose I will send you to the depot, where you can take the train in half an hour." I thought perhaps she would faint, or feign it, but she didn't; I thought she would scream or cry, but she didn't; she merely clenched her hands, and held her arms rigidly stiffened down in front of her, as if holding the ribbons behind a fast horse—raised her eyes to the ceiling, muttered something about a tree, and a flower, and a dear gazelle, and walked slowly out of the house. A few moments afterward I learned she had left, bandbox and all, in the same vehicle which had brought her from the station, and I felt relieved. I returned to the festive gathering again, and remained until it dissolved, but peremptorily declined any farther intimacy with the bottled mysteries of the board.

After the feast a little business session was called, at which it was decided that a large number of circulars which had been printed in anticipation of the successful issue of the enterprise, should be mailed at "Mammoth Wallow," and after they were duly enveloped and legibly superscribed, and properly stamped, they were carried to the Post Office to be mailed, but the Postmaster refused to have anything to do with them. He said the Lightning Rod business came under the head of gift enterprises, and the new law prohibited him from mailing these circulars. I gently suggested that he was probably mistaken in his decision; but he said he had been Postmaster for over a year, and knew his business. I subsided; but the President of the Company, the Hon. Boylston Mixer, was not disposed to yield so easily, and drew from his pocket an envelope containing a circular, or list of temptations, issued by Westall & Keuman, a number of which had been sent to his ignorant servants—the class of people preferred by this firm to do business with—which sets forth the fact that an initiation fee of ten cents entitles the happy investor to a dollar's worth of luck, in the shape of a diaper, a pack of cards or a coffee-pot, provided the dollar is remitted beforehand. *This*, Mr. Mixer thought, came under the head of a gift enterprise; but the "Mammoth Wallow" functionary differed entirely with him; "for this firm did business in a very large city, and if their circulars were included in the prohibition they would not be mailed by the thousands, as they now are, by the postal authorities there." There was no use in trying to convince this rural official that he was in error; he had given his decision and stayed with it, and the circulars were taken to another office, where an intelligent and discriminating officer properly mailed and dispatched them to their several destinations.

A pleasant hour spent with this efficient and affable Postmaster, in his private office, materially enlightened us in regard to postal matters generally. He told us that the "Mammoth Wallowite" was not the only Postmaster who was unable to discriminate between mailable and unmailable matter under the late law or under any other law, if

UNITED STATES MAIL.

the quantity of insufficiently and improperly paid matter received at his office was any criterion, and insinuated that this ignorance was not confined to small offices by any means. He said his office was inundated with letters, bearing the postmark of large offices, addressed to people within his delivery, whose names had been procured in some surreptitious manner, and many of which were returned to him by the disgusted recipients, and the contents were found to be circulars from Snap & Badall, Mogle & Moyle, Sadbury, Mossbunker & Co., Cluppy, Bupper & Co., and other well-known dollar dodgers, offering such dazzling inducements to clubs and individuals to invest, that many credulous people would pilfer money for the purpose, if they could not procure it otherwise. He regarded these schemers as infinitely worse than bogus lottery operators, for while the latter generally tapped the pockets of those able to pay for their folly—the former, first fascinating their victims, stooped to take from them the few pennies that they, by hard toil, had earned, and laid away to buy food and medicine for the really sick and needy, leaving them destitute indeed. Shame, shame, that such individuals can find respectable indorsers; but there always has been and always will be "Purchase is money."

But I am admonished to stop and leave a good deal unsaid, but it will do for another occasion. It will hardly do to call this letter a Christmas carol, although it is probably long enough for one, if it has no other merit. I am not particular, however—call it what you please. Barkis is willing, and accept, if you please for your readers and yourself, the compliments of the season.

Mons. Tonson.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1869.

Terms—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of The Mail bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **100**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

Post Office Department,
Office of Foreign Mails,
Washington, Dec. 8, 1868.

Sir—Referring to my letter of the 19th ult., inclosing instructions concerning "return receipts" for registered letters dispatched to or from North Germany, I have to inform you that it has been deemed necessary to amend the instructions in question in so far as to hereafter require, in all cases where registered letters from North Germany having "return receipts" attached, cannot from any cause be delivered, that the receipts accompanying the same shall also be forwarded direct to the United States exchange offices from whence they were received, with the cause of the non-delivery of such registered letters, and dispositions made of same indorsed thereon.

In the next issue of the "United States Mail" you will therefore please substitute the following in lieu of the last paragraph of the instructions on this subject:

"In cases where registered letters from North Germany having 'return receipts' attached, cannot from any cause be delivered, such receipts shall be indorsed with the cause of non-delivery, and disposition made of the registered letters to which they respectively refer, *and then be forwarded direct to the United States exchange office from whence they were received*, as provided in the preceding paragraph. But the registered letters accompanying the same should, in the usual manner, be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington."

Very respectfully,
Joseph H. Blackfan,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. Gayler, Esq., Editor U. S. Mail, N. Y.

Post Office Department,
Office of Foreign Mails,
Washington, Dec. 11, 1868.

Sir—According to a communication just received from the General Post Office at Berlin this Department is advised that the Austrian Postal Administration has established a Post Office at Widdin, in Bulgaria, Turkey, in consequence of which the correspondence from this country for Widdin will no longer be subjected to compulsory prepayment.

The postage chargeable upon such correspondence remains the same as heretofore, the only change being from compulsory to optional prepayment.

You will please accordingly amend the table of postages in the next issue of the U. S. Mail.

Very respectfully,
Joseph H. Blackfan,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. Gayler, Esq., Editor U. S. Mail, N. Y.

Abuse of the Franking Privilege.

In his last annual report, Postmaster-General Randall, for the third time, calls the attention of Congress to the gross abuses of the franking privilege—especially those which have been practiced by members of Congress in permitting the use of their *fac simile* franks. Soon after the publication of the report, the attention of the press and public was called to a case in which a publishing firm had sent through the mails thousands of their business circulars, all franked by a *fac simile* signature of a member of Congress, who pronounced the signatures *forgeries*. The publishers, however, defended themselves from this charge in a newspaper communication, in which they stated that the franked envelopes used by them had been furnished to a political organization by the member of Congress whose name they bore for the inclosure of campaign documents, but having been "left over" were used by them for their business purposes. They calmly asserted (apparently in sober earnest) that they did not consider that in this they were defrauding the Government, inasmuch as the circulars they thus sent were of a nature to induce *paid* correspondence through the mails! This ingenious argument certainly does not go very far toward proving the truth of the adage that "a poor excuse is better than none." If one of their clerks had robbed their till, we fear they would hardly have been willing to accept as a justification the plea that he had invested his stealings in stocks which would be sure to yield a handsome dividend, of which he intended to give them the benefit, and that he really had no dishonest intentions in temporarily abstracting their money.

We have mentioned this case, not on account of its peculiar atrocity—for doubtless hundreds of similar instances have occurred which were never brought to light—but to show what is at any time likely to happen under the present defective franking system. The Postmaster General's estimate that "the loss to the Department by this species of abuse has amounted to from one million to one million and a half of dollars during the past year" is probably not in the least exaggerated.

In the face of a law which imposes a fine of $10 on any person who "shall frank any letter or letters *other than those written by himself*, or by his order, on the business of his office," many Congressmen have virtually prostituted their privilege in favor of any one who had the face to ask it of them. Such persistent and open law-breaking by law-makers should be stopped at once, either by passing an act allowing M. C.'s to frank everything for everybody, or by abolishing the franking privilege altogether. We should like to see the last plan tried first.

Reduction of the Registration Fee.

On and after the 1st inst., the registration fee on domestic letters will be fifteen cents instead of twenty cents, as formerly. Postmasters should take pains to have the public made aware of this fact, and by every other means in their power induce those who desire to make money remittances by mail to have their letters registered (in cases where Money Orders cannot be procured). We have reason to fear that there has been a too general apathy on this subject among postmasters; and in not a few instances we have heard officially, of those among them who seem, for some reason, to wish to *prevent* the registration of letters at their offices. If such postmasters could read some of the dark hints and innuendoes on this subject contained in complaints from persons who have lost money letters, and who "asked the P. M. about registering, but were told the letter would go just as safely without it," they would, out of regard for their own reputations, never allow another valuable letter to be deposited in their offices unregistered, if in their power to persuade the sender to secure its safety by registration.

Many postmasters, we learn, on the other hand, have prepared conspicuous notices, advising the registration of *all* valuable letters and packages, which are posted just over the boxes for reception of letters. It is a good example and secures them from unjust suspicion and blame if the pockets of those who do not heed the advice suffer in consequence.

☞ Postmasters will be careful to note the change in the rate of postage on "book packets, and patterns and samples of merchandise" to Great Britain and Ireland, which goes into effect on the 1st inst.

J. M. M'Greew, the efficient Chief Clerk in the Office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, has prepared a blank for the "General Account," the use of which renders this generally puzzling and intricate account, one of the simplest postmasters are required to keep. The blank is furnished on application to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

The carriers connected with New York Post Office now wear the uniform prescribed by the Post Master General. It is neat and substantial, and while it adds to their appearance, will, we do not doubt, add to the efficiency of the carrier system.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Collecting Post-office Drafts.—T. E. M., W——, N. Y.—The postmaster on whom a draft is drawn must pay the money to the holder at the usual place of business of the latter.

Unclaimed Exchanges.—J. J. G., C——, Miss.—Unclaimed exchanges should be sold, and the proceeds credited to the Department, according to Sec. 391, Reg. 1866.

Writing on the Wrapper of a Book.—D. P. McK., D——, Iowa.—If a book is mailed in the United States, the name of the sender on the wrapper of it subjects it to letter-postage; in the case you mention, such should have been paid on mailing the book at your office: as it was not done, it was proper to collect the deficient postage at the office of delivery. Sec. 216, Reg. 1866.

Franking.—J. R., S——, Iowa.—Letters addressed to a chief mustering officer are not entitled to pass free through the mails under the franking privilege, unless sent by some one possessing that privilege...... J. H. H., C——, Tenn.—The limit of weight of an official package on revenue business is four pounds.

Use of Postage Funds.—J. B., K——, O.—By Section 281, Regulations of 1866, postmasters are prohibited from using, loaning, etc., money received for postages. By this it would seem that postmasters are not at liberty to use any part of such money for their daily subsistence, but that they must wait till the end of the quarter, when their accounts are made up.

Notice to Publisher.—P. Y., ——, ——.—The Regulations, Section 392, do not specify how a notice shall be given, but as the Department supplies blanks for the purpose, it is better to procure them, and give written notice...... P. E. L., ——, ——.—Notice to publishers should be sent to the postmaster at the publisher's place of business.

Clerk in Post Office.—W. H. D., R—— C——, Wis.—It is contrary to the Regulations to employ in a post office any one under sixteen years, but there is no restriction in respect to sex. Sec. 8, Reg. 1866.

Loss of Stamps by Theft.—E. T. G., T——, Conn.—Credit is not allowed where offices have been robbed of stamps. In other words, postmasters are responsible for the safe keeping of stamps against loss by theft. Sec. 182, Reg. 1866.

Forwarding Unpaid Foreign Letters.—A. B. M., C—— C——, Wis.—On forwarding a foreign letter on which there are charges, you should enter the amount due on your account of overcharges; by this means you obtain credit for the charge against you. Sec. 310, Reg. 1866, art. 10.

Letter Addressed to a Post Office.—M. D. H., O—— G——, Ill.—A letter addressed simply to a post office should be considered for the postmaster at that office; it should be duly forwarded, and should be opened at the office of delivery.

Delivery of Letters Addressed to Initials.—G. W. W., D——, O.—Letters to fictitious addresses are not to be delivered, but should be sent to the Dead Letter Office, marked "Fictitious." Sec. 60, Reg. 1866. There are, however, many cases where a well-known person, for some good reason, desires letters addressed to initials selected by himself, and such letters should undoubtedly be delivered, but postmasters should exercise the necessary caution in the delivery of such letters.

Returning Printed Matter.—B. W., St. V——, Pa.—Transient printed matter, though fully prepaid, cannot be returned to the mailer, unless the postage for such return is prepaid.

Money-order Business, etc.—H. H. T., W——, O.—1. If you mean to inquire whether a postmaster can issue a money-order, payable at his own office, we would reply, that though, as you say, there is nothing to the contrary in the instructions, yet it is certainly against the spirit of the money-order business, and we do not see under what circumstances such an order could be desired. 2. The age of an advice is to be calculated from the date of its receipt. See "Form of Summary on Weekly Statement," page 38 of Money-order Instructions where the receipt of an advice from San Francisco is noted. 3. If the person mailing a letter is informed that the postage is not sufficiently prepaid, the letter should not be mailed, but be returned to the person mailing. How can a letter be forced on a postmaster? If you mean that the letter is left on his counter, after he has refused to receive it, we judge it is done so at the risk of the party leaving it, and it is to be treated as any other property of the party left on the counter.

Redeeming Envelopes.—D. C. C., L—— R——, N. Y.—Whether an envelope correctly addressed, but which the party does not desire to send, should be redeemed, is a very nice point in law, as it does not fulfill the contingency of being *spoiled* in directing; but, practically, if you are sure the envelope has never been used for postal purposes, and in other respects complies with Section 189, Regulations 1866, we see no objection to redeeming it.

Post-office Hours.—C. W. G., K——, Ill.—The regulations do not establish any hours as post-office hours, except that a post office is to be kept open the usual business hours of the place (Sec. 27, Reg. 1866). These hours vary in different places, and we cannot of course decide on them for any particular place.

Mail Carrier delivering Mail.—C. J. P., S—— G——, Pa.—Provided a mail carrier delivers the mail at the contract time, he may drive past a post office a dozen times before doing so.

Subscriber to Newspaper.—T. E. H., O——, Minn.—"*Bona fide* subscribers" are the only persons (except news dealers or agents) who are entitled to receive publications through the mails at quarterly rates; but if the subscription is *paid for*, a paper should be delivered, though the person addressed may not *himself* have paid for it. The practice of sending commercial and advertising papers unpaid to those who have never subscribed for them, and probably never heard of them, is really a fraud on the Department: one, however, which it is very difficult to prevent. See Sec. 206, Reg. 1866.

Registration.—J. McQ., O——, Ill.—Section 12 of the new Regulations for Registration is very clear in directing that registered package envelopes are to be kept on file six months, and then returned to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and this whether one or more he received daily...... H. S., R——, Ill.—1. The red envelopes are furnished free by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. 2. Five three-cent stamps will pay the registry fee as well as one fifteen cent stamp, and probably in small offices where very few letters are registered, it would not be worth while to procure fifteen cent stamps.

Postage.—A. E. P., C——, N. Y.—1. *The Plymouth Pulpit* is a periodical, and subject to the regular quarterly rates. 2. A package of seventy or eighty printed circulars, in one package to one address, and intended for a general distribution, is chargeable at the rate of two cents for four ounces...... R. W. S., J——, Mo.—Transient papers to Canada are chargeable with two cents on delivery, as well as two cents prepayment...... H. C. S., R——, Oregon.—Reports of telegraph operators to a General Agent should not be sent by express, unless in Government stamped envelopes.

[For the U. S. Mail.]

Relief to the Dead-Letter Office.—Request for Return of Letters.

The new Postal Law, published in the August number, contains this valuable provision, viz., that letters in envelopes, bearing simply the address of the writer, without a formal "request" for return, are henceforth to be returned to the writer, the same as if they bore a formal request.

This is a step in the right direction, but does not go far enough. It will fail to relieve the Dead Letter Department fully, because it still leaves too great a burden on the writer, still requiring of him, in order to secure the return of a letter, precisely as much writing (and, of course, time and labor) as it takes to address the letter. He will continue, therefore, as a general rule, to omit the "request," abbreviated though it is.

Now, my scheme is to abbreviate the "request" still more, and then to affix a penalty for the omission of the "request," whenever such omission shall put the Post Office Department to additional labor or expense.

Inasmuch as the Post Office mailing stamp indicates at what office the letter is mailed, there is no necessity for requiring of the writer to add to his "request" the name of the post office, whenever the return is to be to the same office. It is sufficient that he write across the left end of his letter his name and number of the street of his residence, if there is delivery by carriers at the place of his residence (and not the name of the post office). If there is no delivery by carriers, then simply his name—nothing more. But whether he resides in a city where there is delivery by carriers, or not, if he has a box in the post office, then all the "request" required should be simply the writing of the number of that box across the left end of the envelope. That is the whole of it.

A letter bearing a "request" in either of these forms, if not delivered at the office of destination, would be returned to the mailing office, where there would be no difficulty in returning it to the writer.

If a writer were to mail a letter at another office than that of his residence—say a St. Louis man at New York to some one in Philadelphia—then, of course, he would have to "request" that the letter, in case of non-delivery, should be sent to his address, or post-office box, at St. Louis.

The proper penalty for omission of "request," when such omission puts the Department to trouble and expense, would seem to be something like this: Let the letter be returned to the writer from the Dead Letter Office, *not free*, as is now done, but with a fine of twenty-five cents or more—large enough to be felt—and its payment compulsory, by distraint, if need be.

The Postmaster General has, I presume, power under the laws as they now stand to carry out all the above suggestions, except as regards the fine, which would require additional legislation.

I may add, that my scheme is not an altogether untried one. For some years, having an understanding with our postmasters and their clerks, I have been in the practice of putting the number of my post-office box on my *drop-letters*, which have thus, in case of non-delivery, been returned to me regularly and promptly, and very satisfactorily to all parties.

Outsider.

Our correspondent's suggestions are very good, with one *if*—if postmasters would properly postmark one letter say in five hundred or a thousand.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of November, 1868, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	306	1,307,473	598,118	204,564	2,701,503
Philadelphia	164	766,830	310,004	217,622	915,149
Chicago	76	635,273	83,464	128,255	502,228
St. Louis	44	390,892	43,491	104,699	324,044
Boston	67	341,847	89,848	57,424	481,448
Baltimore	55	216,098	21,644	52,967	153,861
Cincinnati	42	213,979	35,087	41,569	144,602
Brooklyn	37	166,551	19,889	42,446	67,606
Cleveland	23	145,521	10,024	52,009	106,618
Buffalo	27	142,183	13,932	47,378	91,668
Detroit	20	123,719	15,795	39,863	73,793
Louisville	19	119,036	10,006	27,737	71,589
Albany	21	112,151	8,544	19,962	61,387
Washington, D. C.	30	111,340	6,493	34,837	69,197
Milwaukee	18	107,670	7,731	31,235	73,324
Syracuse	13	106,014	9,068	30,182	72,602
Pittsburg	17	89,164	10,392	28,158	70,473
Rochester	17	86,614	4,737	31,326	33,907
Newark	21	75,120	8,850	32,344	50,010
Memphis	12	74,460	3,420	15,758	62,635
Troy	11	67,881	6,249	14,951	47,847
Utica	12	67,359	5,967	27,601	48,793
Williamsburgh	12	62,715	5,226	15,519	18,992
Toledo	9	50,734	3,292	32,193	60,512
Providence	11	50,300	6,592	14,221	19,436
Nashville	7	42,483	2,018	12,396	20,067
New Haven	7	39,705	4,987	12,845	21,629
Hartford	8	39,109	1,019	14,478	23,909
Wilmington, Del.	5	36,243	2,292	12,749	15,490
Jersey City	5	35,467	2,005	5,818	14,633
Worcester	6	31,674	2,766	10,115	17,168
Portland	8	31,256	1,707	0,006	50,634
Lowell	6	31,224	1,397	10,167	17,732
Alleghany	6	30,726	2,662	17,389	10,924
Charlestown	5	29,728	3,313	14,866	17,041
Manchester	5	28,485	986	15,570	13,727
Cambridge	4	26,946	2,212	10,071	10,934
Erie	6	26,380	1,858	2,775	11,478
Reading	6	26,637	1,672	10,677	15,127
Lynn	4	23,902	924	9,740	16,204
Lancaster	4	23,553	1,069	7,674	5,006
Lawrence	6	22,345	1,063	9,796	23,130
Harrisburg	4	20,749	987	6,623	5,633
Salem	5	19,240	1,430	7,427	13,035
Cambridge port	3	18,638	990	6,579	8,436
New Bedford	5	18,517	750	5,032	15,350
Trenton	3	11,922	675	4,784	5,828

The First Recorded Riding Post.—The first recorded riding post was established in Persia, by Cyrus, 599 B. C. Cyrus was the son of Cambyses, King of Persia, and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, King of the Medes. The history of Cyrus is a lesson worthy to be read by all who can appreciate in one man all the elements which combine to make a great one. He was educated according to the Persian institutions, of which Xenophon gives such glowing accounts. Among the numerous inventions he made and carried into operation, that of posts and couriers, to facilitate the transportation of letters, was probably the most important. He caused post-houses to be built and messengers to be appointed in every province. There were one hundred and twenty provinces. Having calculated how far a good horse with a brisk rider could go in a day, without being spoiled, he had stables built in proportion, at equal distances from each other, and had them furnished with horses, and grooms to take care of them. He likewise appointed a "postmaster," to receive the packets from the couriers as they arrived, and give them to others, and to take the horses and furnish fresh ones. Thus the post went continually, night and day, with extraordinary speed.—*Footprints of a Letter Carrier.*

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy;" and there is plenty of routine work and but little of play in the life of a post-office clerk, yet occasionally, owing to excess of official care, or carelessness, something will happen to relieve the mind of the monotony of *proper* names, and wreathe the mouth with a smile. An instance of this kind is afforded by a postmaster of the West, who incloses to us an envelope which has enjoyed the hospitalities of the Dead-Letter Office at Washington, through the care or carelessness mentioned above. The envelope originally inclosed a return registered letter receipt, and was duly addressed to the postmaster at the office where the letter was mailed, but was held for postage and sent to the Dead-Letter Office. Was it one of Dickens's characters who exclaims, "Here's richness!"

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of December, 1868.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Matanzas	St. Johns	Fla.
Evanston	Summit	Utah Ter.
Racoon	Washington	Pa.
New Gascony	Jefferson	Ark.
Reed's Gap	Juniata	Pa.
West Charlotte	Chittenden	Vt.
Waldrens	Rappahannock	Va.
Condway	Tyler	W. Va.
Bay Minette	Baldwin	Ala.
Oak Lawn	Shelby	Tenn.
Munising	Schoolcraft	Mich.
Aulta	Cass	Iowa.
McAfee Valley	Sussex	N. J.
Gilbert Hollow	Lexington	S. C.
Elk	Manitowoc	Wis.
Crow River Station	Wright	Minn.
Chapman	Merwick	Neb.
Sharlow	Bourbon	Kas.
Chester	Jefferson	"
Deckard	Crawford	Pa.
North Sandy	Mercer	"
Conus Corners	Crawford	"
Welsher's Mill	Botetourt	Va.
Guthrie	Guthrie	Iowa.
King's Station	Gibson	Ind.
Neck	Knox	"
Bicknell	"	"
Pond Creek	Wallace	Kas.
Farmington	Atchison	"
Suncliff	Indiana	Pa.
Urieville	Kent	Md.
Girdletree Hill	Worcester	"
Clark's Creek	Grant	Ky.
Hindsville	Madison	Ark.
Martinsburgh	Butte	Cal.
Black Diamond	Contra Costa	"
Old Creek	San Luis Obispo	"
Hites Cove	Mariposa	"
Andersonville	Pueblo	Col.
Ryan Creek	Winston	Ala.
Jones Chapel	"	"
Cove Landing	Stafford	Va.
Molalla	Clackamas	Oregon.
North Powder	Union	"
Pilot Rock	Umatilla	"
Beaver	Clackamas	"
Arrington	Monroe	Ill.
Larville	Nye	Nev.
Mill City	Humboldt	"
Angola	Clermont	Ohio.
Milners Corners	Hancock	Ind.
Brooklyn Village	Cuyahoga	Ohio.
Ellisville	St. Louis	Mo.
Dalby	Allamakee	Iowa.
Argenta	Washoe	Nev.
Carlin	"	"
Capay	Yolo	Cal.
St. Lucie	Brevard	Fla.
Hompstead	Callaway	Mo.
Bozeman	Gallatin	Mont. Ter.
Wheatville	Titus	Texas.
Hamilton	Gallatin	Mont. Ter.
Kaolin	Chester	Pa.
Poughkenamoo	"	"
Scalesville	Choctaw	Ark.
Bayville	Grant	Oregon.
Prospect Station	Chautauqua	N. Y.
Rimer	Armstrong	Pa.
Fulton	Sumter	Ala.
North Senton	Steuben	Ind.
Windham Summit	Bradford	Pa.
Foxburg	Clarion	"
Brandon	Prince George	Va.
Satilla Mills	Camden	Ga.
Nodaway	Andrew	Mo.
Ossippee Mills	York	Me.
Lost Mountain	Greene	Tenn.
Sitka	Newaygo	Mich.
Oakville	Live Oak	Texas.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Calhoun	McMinn	Tenn.
Auburn	Cannon	"
Maynardsville	Union	"
Canoper	Adams	Ind.
East Prairieville	Rice	Minn.
Arington	Atchison	Kas.
Cascade	Pittsylvania	Va.
Land of Promise	Princess Ann	"
Copenhagen	Caldwell	N. C.
Pleasant Hill	Franklin	Ark.
Old Town	Philips	"
Mining	Morgan	Mo.
Blooming Rose	Texas	"
Kearney Station	Buffalo	Neb.
James Switch	Marion	Ind.
Elk X Roads	Ashe	N. C.
Gibsonville	Guilford	"
Red Bluff	Coffee	Ga.
Indian Creek	Washington	Tenn.
Clear Branch	"	"
Carolina	Falls	Texas.
Crab Orchard	Johnson	Neb.
Green River City	Carter	Wyoming Ter.
Cow Skin	Douglas	Mo.
Desonrville	Yazoo	Miss.
Shady Grove	Crittenden	Ky.
Columbia	Tyrrell	N. C.
Cedar Creek	Barry	Mich.
Orlean	Fauquier	Va.
Confluence	Warren	"
Cedar Grove	Kaufman	Texas.
Alamo	Kalamazoo	Mich.
Minerva	Essex	N. Y.
Holmesville	Avoyelles	La.
Conception	Nodaway	Mo.
Hydesburgh	Ralls	"
Powellton	Richmond	N. C.
Howard	Muskegon	Mich.
Rascoe	Goodhue	Minn.
Kilmichael	Choctaw	Miss.
East Hickory	Forest	Pa.
Miller's Station	Harrison	Ohio.
Martin's Bluff	Clark	Wis.
Butler	Freestone	Texas.
French Village	St. Clair	Ill.
St. James	Marriton	Mich.
Mountville	London	Va.
Woodville	Perquimans	N. C.
Cuba Station	Sumter	Ala.
Van Buren	De Kalb	"
Elkton	Columbiana	Ohio.
Mosfield	Manitowoc	Wis.
Sherwood Mills	Mason	Wash. Ter.
Mitchell's Station	Culpeper	Va.
Arlington	Alexandria	"
Sheffield	Fayette	Ala.
Jamestown	Conecuh	"
Minersville	McDowell	N. C.
Pine Grove	Brown	Wis.
Wyoming	Marshall	Kas.
Caruthersville	Pemiscott	Mo.
Peru Valley	Palo Alto	Iowa.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Rice City	Kent	R. I.	Greene.
Cometsburg	Washington	Pa.	Frankfort Sp'ngs.
Oak Springs	St. Mary's	Md.	Leonardtown.
North Fork	Henry	Penn.	Boydsville.
Fishville	Outagamie	Wis.	Appleton.
Wood Dale	Pierce	Wis.	Rock Elm Centre.
Roscoe	Goodhue	Minn.	Roscoe Centre.
Parkersburgh	Yell	Ark.	Danville.
Economy	Macon	Mo.	Macon City.
White Hare	Cedar	Mo.	Stockton.
Foxborough	Queens	N. Y.	Rockv'le Centre.
Summit	Benton	Oregon.	King's Valley.
Pleasant Valley	Baker	Oregon.	Silver City.
Miami Prairie	Thurston	Wash. Ter.	Olympia.
Green River City	Carter	Wyoming Ter.	Bryan.
Cushing	Tuscaloosa	Ala.	Tuscaloosa C. H.
Maple Furnace	Butler	Pa.	Lawrenceburg.
Newtonville	Fayette	Ala.	Fayette C. H.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Fernvale	Tuscaloosa	Ala	Tuscaloosa C. H.
McLellan	Campbell	Ga	Cambleton.
Cedarfield	Grayson	Texas	Sherman.
Powash	Hill	Texas	Hillsborough.
Earpville	Upshur	Texas	Pt. Pleasant.
Jordan's Saline	Van Zandt	Texas	Quitman.
Scott	La Salle	Ill	Seneca.
Point Isabel	Wapello	Iowa	Ottumwa.
Zion	Henry	Mo	Clinton.
Pond Pike	Massac	Ill	New Columbia.
Cruiser Creek	Kenton	Ky	Independence.
St. Stephen	Richardson	Neb	Arago.
Caruthersville	Pemiscott	Mo	Goyoso
Yolo	Gentry	Mo	Gentryville.
Stanley's Creek	Gaston	N. C	Dallas.
Four Mile Branch	Barnwell	S. C	Barnwell C. H.
Butler Springs	Butler	Ala	Greenville.
Chestnut Hill	Kanawha	W. Va	Kanawha C.H.
Mitchell's Station	Culpepper	Va	Culpepper C. H.
Gallia	Gallia	Ohio	Mercerville.
Kossuth	Ionia	Mich	Portland.
Hazle Green	Tishomingo	Miss	Booneville.
Foxburg	Clarion	Pa	Sheffield.
Reveille	Nye	Nev	Hot Creek.
Quebec	Madison	La	Delh.
Whittington	Saline	Ark	Benton.
Imlay	Lapeer	Mich	Almont.
Quincy	Monroe	Miss	Aberdeen.
Copper Creek	Rock Island	Ill	Ferdinand.
Roberts Mills	St. Helena	La	Greensburg.
Forked Deer	Haywood	Tenn	Bells Depot.
Lunenburg C. H	Lunenburg	Va	Surkesville
Shelton	Fairfield	S.C	Spartanburgh C.H.
Bowdon	Talladega	Ala	Talladega C. H.
Carlisle's Mills	Perry	Miss	Augusta.
Asken	Phillips	Ark	Helena.
Bonners Ferry	Cherokee	Texas	Augusta.
Shackelford	Henderson	"	Athens.
Mansfield	Tarrant	"	Cedar Hill.
Charleston	Hopkins	"	Paris.
Beaver	Anderson	"	Palestine.
Steel's Creek	Limestone	"	Springfield.
Fort Owen	Missoula	Monto	Stevensville.
McDowell	Barry	Mo	Cassville.
Rowena	Russell	Ky.	
Jacksonville	Bourbon	"	Centreville.
East Cambridge	Henry	Ill	Cambridge.
Sheridan Coal Works	Lawrence	Ohio	South Point.
Ulysses Centre	Potter	Pa.	
Non Intervention	Lunenburg	Va	New Plymouth.
Litwalton	Lancaster	"	Lancaster C. H.
Oak Shade	Culpepper	"	Culpepper C. H.
Brierfield	Bibb	Ala	Randolph.
Floyd Springs	Floyd	Ga	Rome.
Reindeer	Nodaway	Mo	Marysville.
Hen Peck	Carter	"	Van Buren.
Eldridge	Manitowoc	Wis	Manitowoc.
Enterprise	Pike	Ky	Piketon C. H.
Fish Point	Rock Castle	"	Mt. Vernon.
New Boston	Spencer	Ind	Rockport.
Indianola	Shawnee	Kns	Eugene.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to.*
Elk Creek	Sherley	Kas	Clyde (C. H.)
Nauroo	Franklin	Ala	Nelsonville.
Marshy Hope Bridge	Kent	Del	Adamsville.
North Brownsville	"	Mich	Alaska.
Walnut Grove	Knox	Ill	Reno.
Spang's Mills	Blair	Pa	Roaring Spring.
Live Well	Anderson	Penn	Scarborough.
Pine Top	Morgan	"	Stapleton.
Otto	Oceona	Mich	Reed.
Pecos Station	——	Texas	Camp Melvin.
Reno	Knox	Ill	Altona.
Allin Station	McLean	"	Stanford.
Hazel Glen	Cook	"	West Lyons.
New Philadelphia	Story	Iowa	Ontario.
Washburn Prairie	Barry	Mo	Washburn
Bouton	Yates	N. Y.	Bellona
Soho	La Salle	Ill	Garfield
Tyrone	Marshall	Penn	Verona.
Wilsonville	Cocke	"	German's Depot.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each*. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 8, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces. If four ounces or over in weight, for rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 2.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 22d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barboda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Viequa,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inagua, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Calebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails,

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Philadelphia and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Chicago, *Portland* and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions) the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over four oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 4 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 6 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the Post Office Law, approved March 3, 1863, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows: "The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. ☞ *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco.

OUTWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave New York.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due Yokohama.	Due Hong Kong.	Due Shanghae.
	1868.	1868.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1868.
G. Repub	Dec. 9	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 30	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
	1869.	1869.				
Japan	Jan. 9	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Mar. 2	Mar. 10	Mar. 11
China	Feb. 9	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	Mar. 31	April 8	April 9
G. Repub	Mar. 9	Mar. 31	April 3	April 26	May 5	May 5
Japan	April 9	May 1	May 4	May 27	June 5	June 5
China	May 9	May 31	June 4	June 27	July 6	July 8
G. Repub	June 9	July 1	July 3	July 26	Aug. 4	Aug. 4

HOMEWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave Shanghae.	Leave Hong Kong.	Leave Yokohama.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due New York.
	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
China	Jan. 21	Jan. 19	Jan. 31	Feb. 24	Feb. 27	Mar. 21
G. Repub	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Mar. 3	Mar. 27	Mar. 30	April 21
Japan	Mar. 20	Mar. 19	April 1	April 25	April 30	May 22
China	April 19	April 19	April 29	May 20	May 22	June 13
G. Repub	May 8	May 19	May 29	June 19	June 22	July 14
Japan	June 19	June 19	June 29	July 20	July 22	Aug. 13
China	July 19	July 19	July 29	Aug. 19	Aug. 21	Sept. 12
G. Repub	Aug. 19	Aug. 19	Aug. 29	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Oct. 14

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of January, 1869.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Inman	U. S.	2	Europe via Qu'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	2	Havana and West Indies.
Hamburg	U. S.	5	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	6	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	7	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	7	Havana and West Indies.
Aspinwall	U. S.	9	S. Pac., Aus., N. Zea., &c.
Havana	U. S.	9	Havana and West Indies.
Mexican	U. S.	9	Mexico via Vera Cruz.
Inman	U. S.	9	Europe via Qu'st'n & Liv.
French	France	9	French mail via Brest.
Hamburg	U. S.	12	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Haytien	U. S.	12	Port au Prince and Hayti.
Cunard	U. S.	13	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	14	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	14	Havana.
Aspinwall	U. S.	16	S. Pacific & C. America.
Havana	U. S.	16	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	16	Europe via Qu'st'n & Liv.
Hamburg	U. S.	19	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	20	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	21	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	21	Havana.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Arg. Rep., St. Tms & Brazil,
Inman	U. S.	23	Europe via Liv. & Qust'n.
Havana	U. S.	23	Havana.
Aspinwall	U. S.	23	S. Pacific & C. America.
French	France	23	French mail via Brest.
Hamburg	U. S.	26	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	27	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	28	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Bremen	U. S.	28	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Inman	U. S.	30	Europe via Qu'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	30	Havana and West Indies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
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UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JANUARY, 1869.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	14	18	20	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	16	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	3	6	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 3 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c14	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c16	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	33	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	....
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	18	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do (Br. Colonies) via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do * closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Basel, or *Bale*—see Switzerland.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	g	g	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	18	4	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	14	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	14	18
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a22	34	b 6	14	16	18
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng. (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	20	18
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	16	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	2	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	2	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c 14	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c16	d18
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	24	4	12	12	....
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	10
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	8l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	14	10
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*12l	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*						
Not over 1 oz. ....2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. .....4 "						
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. .....6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	2	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Greytown	....	34	6	4	....	....
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	4	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	10	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	16	10
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	10
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	8	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica	....	10	2	....	....	....
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	18	10
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	10
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	20	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lausanne—see Switzerland.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
London—see England.						
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	0
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	8	12	12	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	14	16
do do do via Messina	22	44	8	14	16	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19		12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	14	16
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	....
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 3
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	18	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	....
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Poland (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do via British mail, via Southampton	....	23	4	....	....	....
do do Marseilles	....	a22	b 8	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	....	22	b8	14	14	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	16	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	16
do do via Panama	....	22	4	10	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	14	16
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	16	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	14	18
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	16	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	20	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	10	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	8	10	....	....
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	....
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	16	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	20	18
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	g	g	....	....
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	....
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ....4c.

Weighing				
Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.,				5c.
" " 2 oz.	"	" 3 oz.,		7c.
" " 3 oz.	"	" 4 oz.,		8c.
" " 4 oz.	"	" 5 oz.,		11c.
" " 5 oz.	"	" 6 oz.,		13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 6-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per* 15 *grammes* (*half ounce.*)

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postal Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 104 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IX., NO. 5. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1869. WHOLE NO. 101.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

LETTER FROM THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

Transmitting a report of G. G. Hubbard, Esq., of Boston, relative to the establishment of a cheap system of postal telegraph.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Jan. 9, 1869.

SIR: The attention of Congress and of the public has, within two or three years, been repeatedly directed to the consideration of the union of the telegraph with the postal service.

There is a growing conviction in the public mind that a method of transmitting intelligence now so little used is capable of a greater extension; that an instrumentality which affects the interests of the whole community in so many ways should not be controlled by private individuals as private property, nor be used for private profit and made subservient to private interests.

The cheapness of the mails is compared with the high rates of the telegraph; the simplicity and uniformity of the one with the frequent changes and complex charges of the other. The public instinctively feel that it would be desirable to have the same simplicity and uniformity in the rates for the transmission of messages by telegraph as by mail, with the lowest rates which the nature of the service admits.

It also feels that private companies necessarily conduct their business with a view primarily to private profit, and consider the interest and convenience of the public only so far as the securing of dividends may be promoted thereby. The interest with which this subject has been discussed of late shows that the time has arrived when it should be fully considered by the Department and Congress, to see if any change can be made for the public good. Such an inquiry leads to an examination of other systems and their results and to a comparison of them with our own.

The subject of the telegraph was first brought before the public in 1837. In February of that year the House of Representatives passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the House of Representatives, at its next session, upon the propriety of establishing a system of telegraphs for the United States.

In March, the Secretary issued a circular requesting information upon the subject. His report contained Professor Morse's plan for an electric telegraph, and it concluded with the statement that he was satisfied "that the establishment of a system of telegraph for the United States would be useful to commerce as well as to the the Government. It might most properly be made appurtenant to the Post Office Department." Subsequently Professor Morse petitioned Congress for aid in bringing out his invention. In 1843 a bill was passed appropriating $30,000 for the construction of a line between Washington and Baltimore, and the appropriation bill for the same session contained an item of $12,000 to defray the expenses of operating the line during the first year. In 1844 the first electric telegraph in the world was constructed under the supervision of Professor Morse with the Government appropriation.

A bill was introduced at the next session of Congress for the extension of the line to New York, but it did not pass. The success of the first enterprise induced the construction of many other lines by private corporations, and at the time the telegraph was introduced upon the continent of Europe, Portland was connected by the telegraph with New Orleans, Boston and New York with Chicago and St. Louis.

The ruling principle held by the Continental Governments has been that telegraphic correspondence is analogous to other correspondence.

The importance of possessing permanent and reliable means of telegraphic communication is considered to be even greater in degree than the necessity of an efficient postal service. Throughout the whole of continental Europe the telegraph is under the exclusive control and management of the respective Governments.

The postal telegraph system has been carried to its greatest perfection in Belgium and Switzerland. In those countries the rates have been lowest, the facilities for the reception and delivery of messages greatest, and the enterprise most profitable, both to the State and the people.

The investigations into the operations of this system show:

1st. That in Belgium and Switzerland, where the rates are low and uniform, the telegraph is most freely used, and that the receipts in those two countries have exceeded the cost of construction, maintenance and operation, twenty words being allowed to each message, including date and signature. The annual number of messages in Switzerland averages nearly *one* to every two persons; in Belgium one to every *three* persons; in the United States, estimating the number of messages annually transmitted at 6,000,000, one to every six.

2d. That the rates for inland messages in Belgium and Switzerland, where the greatest distance of transmission is 200 miles, is 1-2 a franc (the rates for transit and international messages are higher, varying with the distance), that the average cost of each message is 3-4 of a franc, the average receipt 4-5 of a franc. In France, the rates in the same department are 1-2 a franc; between different departments, greatest distance 600 miles, 1 franc, or 12 8-10 cents and 25 6-10 cents currency.

3d. That the rates have been reduced from time to time as the business increased; that every great reduction of rates has been followed by a large and immediate increase of the old business and the creation of new kinds of business, reducing the proportionate expense of each message.

4th. That the facilities afforded for the reception and delivery of messages are very great, and equally distributed over the country; so great are these facilities that in Switzerland one-half of the stations do not average more than two messages a day.

5th. That the telegraph is but little used by the press, an organization like the "Associated Press" being unknown.

6th. That by the union of the telegraph with the post a great saving is made in the expense of the telegraph, without any corresponding increase of expense to the post office.

If the system has succeeded with low rates, where distances are short and the population small, and in countries where the habits of the people and political conditions are such that the press makes but little use of its lines, and where the chief advantages of the telegraph cannot therefore be realized; it must be more successful in our country with its vast extent—with its favorable climate and its increasing millions—where the telegraph anticipates by days the letters sent by mail.

The telegraph in England has been controlled by private companies, and in that respect resembles our system. Companies were organized and lines constructed as soon as the result of Mr. Morse's experiment was known. There has been little competition as compared with that which has existed in the United States, and rates originally high have always been uniform for like distances, and have been reduced from time to time as the business has increased. The profits have been large, increasing with each reduction of rates. The intimate relations between Great Britain and the continent made British merchants familiar with the working of both systems; and the superiority of the continental over the English has long caused a dissatisfaction among them. Their reiterated complaints finally induced the Postmaster-General to examine into the merits of the postal system; and in 1866 a report upon the subject was made by him to Parliament. This report stated, as the opinion of persons well qualified to judge:

1st. That the charges for the transmission of messages are too high, and tend to check the growth of telegraphic correspondence.

2d. That there is very often great delay in transmission and inaccuracy in rendering the message.

3d. That many important towns are unprovided with facilities for telegraph communication.

4th. That in the great majority of places the office is inconveniently situated, and open for too short a time.

5th. That little or no improvement can be expected while its working is conducted by companies striving chiefly to earn a dividend, and engaged in a wasteful competition with each other.

6th. That under the existing system the development of telegraphic correspondence has been retarded.

7th. That the growth of such correspondence has been greatly stimulated in Belgium and Switzerland

8th. That in England like results would follow, and from the annexation of the telegraph to the post office would accrue great advantage to the public, and ultimately a large revenue to the State.

A supplementary report was made in February, 1868, in which the arguments in opposition to the union of the two systems were considered. These arguments were intended to prove that the cost of inland messages in Belgium resulted in a dead loss of 34 per cent.; "that any considerable extension of the system in England would involve an annual loss to the State; that village postmasters and mistresses were totally unfit to work the telegraph; that the delays in sending out the messages by the letter-carriers would be very great; and that the consolidation and amalgamation of the different companies could be better effected by the companies themselves." To this the Postmaster-General replied, that although there had been a loss on the inland messages transmitted in Belgium, that was occasioned, in part, by the fact that the telegraphic service for the State and railroads was performed without charge; that the number of these messages was 284,000 against 692,536 inland messages, the charges for which would have exceeded the actual loss; that although the reduction in rates of one-half had not sufficed to reduce by one-half the average cost of each inland message, yet, but for the extraordinary increase in the number of inland messages, the cost of the other messages would have remained the same instead of being largely reduced; there would have been less loss on the inland service, but a smaller profit on the other; that it was proposed to extend the lines gradually, and only to such places as would pay; that postmasters and their children have worked, and are working telegraph instruments in some places; that boys work them in many public offices; and in private establishments they are intrusted to warehousemen, porters and cellar men; that instead of there being greater delays in delivery, they would be more free and rapid; that an extension of the duties and compensation of the postmasters would give increased efficiency to both services; that the substitution of a consolidated management, with one set of offices and officers, must effect a large saving in expense over a divided management and triple establishment at present employed in the conduct of a business with which one management and one establishment could easily cope. The report further states that the limited development of the service in comparison with the Belgian service is shown by the fact that if there had been the same proportion of telegrams to letters in Great Britain as in Belgium, there would have been 19,700,000 telegrams transmitted instead of 6,000,000. These reports were referred to a committee of the House of Commons, who heard evidence upon the various points raised, and reported "the telegraph act, 1868." The preamble contained the reasons for the passage of the act: "Whereas, the means of communication by electric telegraph within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are insufficient, and many important districts are without any such means of communication; and whereas, it would be attended with great advantage to the State as well as to merchants and traders, and to the public generally, if a cheaper, more widely extended and more expeditious system of telegraphy were established in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to that end it is expedient that her Majesty's Postmaster-General be empowered to work telegraphs in connection with the administration of the post office."

The act enables the Postmaster General to purchase the existing lines of telegraph, maintain and work them; it fixes the rate at one shilling, without regard to distance, for the first twenty words of each message; provides for free special delivery, and the reception of messages at every street letter-box and post office in the kingdom. The act does not take effect until another act shall have been passed by Parliament putting at the disposal of the Postmaster-General the moneys requisite for carrying into effect the objects of the act.

The first action taken by Congress in reference to the union of the post office and telegraph was a resolution reported by the honorable Mr. Dixon, in March, 1866, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, calling upon the Postmaster-General to lay before the Senate all the information in his possession in regard to the feasibility and usefulness of establishing telegraphic lines in connection with the mail routes for the transmission of Government and private messages. This was supported by the Honorable B. Gratz Brown, and adopted. In order that he might obtain the necessary information, my predecessor, Hon. William Dennison, addressed interrogatories to Henry J. Rogers, telegraphic engineer; George B. Prescott, author of a work on the telegraph; and to the executive officers of the "American," "Western Union" and "United States" telegraph companies. From them he obtained information in regard to the cost of construction and maintenance of lines of telegraph, the effect of a reduction of rates and competition with Government, and other facts in regard to the operation of the system. Their answers were appended to his letter in reply to the resolution of the Senate. This letter stated that the Senate resolution contemplated the establishment of the telegraph along the principal mail routes only; that this would require 23,741 miles of telegraph; that the cost of construction of a six-wire line on these routes would be $13,189,780; that, as the result of his investigation, he was of the opinion that it would not be wise for the Government to inaugurate the proposed system of telegraphy as a part of the postal service; not only because of its doubtful financial success, but also its questionable feasibility under our political system. The gentlemen interrogated, with the possible exception of Mr. Rogers, were then and are still connected with the telegraph companies.

In December, 1866, bills were introduced in the House by Mr. Kasson and by Mr. E. B. Washburne, for the construction of telegraph lines by the Postmaster-General. These bills did not pass. In March, 1868, Mr. E. B. Washburne again introduced a bill for the same purpose; it provides for the construction of a telegraph line with four wires, by the Postmaster-General, between New York and Washington, with offices at any post office on the line. The rates to be uniform, and at one cent for each word, exclusive of address and signature, provided that no message shall be sent for a less sum than ten cents, with three cents for postage and two cents for delivery, with the right of reducing rates in order to compete with private companies, if necessary. Whenever the union of the telegraph with the Post Office Department has been heretofore considered it has been proposed that the department should either construct or purchase lines of telegraph extending over the whole country at a great expense, or construct an experimental line between Washington and New York, which would have to compete with lines extending over the entire country. These lines would charge a less price than the Government between those two places, and the experiment would probably prove a failure. This would throw discredit upon the postal system. Neither of these plans has met with the approval of the Department, and both are to many objections. If these objections could be obviated, the advantages which will arise from the introduction of a postal telegraph are apparent upon a slight examination of the subject. In their operation the telegraph and the post have many things in common; both are for the transmission of correspondence. The same offices, general management, clerks and books would answer equally well for the reception, stamping, forwarding, distributing and delivery of messages or letters; nearly all of these expenses now incurred by telegraph companies would be saved, and great reductions in rates be made. Great additional facilities for the reception and delivery of messages would be afforded; greater confidence and security would be reposed in the system. The country would be freed from a monopoly oppressive to the public—a monopoly which now endeavors to control the daily press by compelling newspaper proprietors to agree to employ one company "exclusively to transmit to and from all places reached by its lines all telegraphic messages relating to the news or newspaper business, and that they will not in any way encourage or support any opposition or competing companies."

The transmission of the mail has always been performed by contract, and there is no reason why the same plan should not be adopted by the Post Office Department for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. Such a method will obviate the objections heretofore entertained by Congress and the Department. A thorough examination of the subject has satisfied me that the Department can arrange for the reception and delivery of messages, the furnishing of stamps, and keeping the accounts, without any great increase in the number of clerks; that the business may be made a source of revenue to the Government; and that the efficiency of the country postmasters may be increased by employing them in connection with the telegraph. In June last Mr. William L. Burt, the Postmaster of Boston, informed me that gentlemen of means and high standing in that city had consulted with him as to the expediency of organizing a company, under a charter from Congress, for the transmission of messages by telegraph in connection with the Post Office Department, by contract, substantially in the same manner as the mails are now transmitted by contract. As the plan seemed feasible, and the rates proposed were, in the opinion of the Department, reasonable, a bill was submitted, in July last, to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company, and to establish a postal telegraph system. In August last I requested one of those gentlemen, Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard, to prepare a statement of the operations of the telegraph system in Europe and this country. This has been made as full as was practicable in the limited time allowed.

In regard to the operations of the telegraph in this country the investigation shows—

1. That the telegraph is relatively less used here than in Belgium or Switzerland—and the use confined to a few kinds of business, the high rates prohibiting its general use for most kinds of business and classes of people, with the exception of press-messages—for these the rates are low, and its use by the press is very extensive and probably exceeds a similar use abroad by ten to one.

2. That the rates are arbitrary and exorbitant, varying in amounts for the same distance on different lines—often higher to a nearer than to a remote station on the same line. A table was prepared by Mr. Hubbard with the rates to a large number of stations at different distances from Boston, Chicago and New Orleans. According to this table—

The average rates to offices within 500 miles of Boston, 41 cents; Chicago, 93 cents; New Orleans, $1 61.

The average rates to offices between 500 and 1,000 miles of Boston, $1 43; Chicago, $2 06; New Orleans, $2 34.

The average rates to offices between 1,000 and 1,500 miles of Boston, $2 46; Chicago, $2 91; New Orleans, $3 11.

The average rates to offices between 1,500 and 2,000 miles of Boston, $3 36; New Orleans, $4 21.

These rates are to stations supposed to present a fair average. A large majority of messages are transmitted less than 500 miles. The rates vary greatly in different sections of the country. In the South they are nearly twice as high as they are in the West. In the West more than twice as high as in the East, while the eastern or lowest rates are more that twice as high as the rates of Belgium, Switzerland, or France.

3. That the lines are poorly constructed, of poor material, and are kept in operation only because our climate is dry and there is less escape of electric fluid than in England, where such lines would be useless for the earning of dividends.

4. That while a large proportion of the expenses are the same, whether the wires are in use or not, commercial messages are practically transmitted but six twenty-fourths of the time, thus burdening a limited number of messages, with expense that would be distributed among four times the number if the wires were kept constantly employed.

5. That by the union of the telegraph with the post office, a great saving will be made in the expenses of the telegraph without a corresponding increase of expenses to the department; the cost of receiving and delivering each message being a little more than for each letter. The expense of the post office is, therefore, only increased in the proportion that the number of messages bears to the number of letters. In this country the ratio is as seven messages to 720 letters.

6. That by a reduction of rates and uniformity of charges new kinds of business will be created, and many people will freely use the telegraph who are now prevented by the expense. There is no country in the world so favorable for the development of the telegraph as the United States; and when messages shall be transmitted from the West to the East at the same rate as was formerly paid as postage on letters few merchants will use the slower mails. There is no doubt that railroad and telegraph lines for the transmission of the mails and telegraphic messages can be constructed and maintained at cheaper rates by private parties than by the Government; nor can there be any doubt that the transmission of correspondence, whether by mail or telegraph, is too important an interest to be intrusted entirely to private enterprise. Under the postal telegraph system now proposed the advantages of private enterprise and governmental control are combined, while the principal defects of each are avoided. The entire system will be in harmony with the present postal service; letters and messages will be received and delivered by the department and transmitted under contract with private parties. The peculiar features of the proposed plan are—

1. The incorporation of a company with authority to construct lines of telegraph on the post roads and routes of the country; its capital fixed at $200 for each mile of wire. This sum is large enough for the construction of good lines, with a fair margin of profit, and will prevent any undue inflation of capital.

2. The establishment of a postal telegraph system which shall include—

First. The establishment of postal telegraph offices in connection with the post offices in every city and village of 5,000 inhabitants and over, at railroad stations and at such other places on the lines of the wires as the telegraph business of the country may from time to time demand.

Second. The prepayment of all telegraph messages by stamps, and their reception at every postal telegraph office, post office, sub-office and street letter-box.

Third. The transmission of messages by telegraph between postal telegraph offices by contract with a telegraph company, provided that no bid shall be received in which the rate for messages of twenty words or figures, or less, exceeds twenty cents for each message, and five cents for each additional five words or figures, or less, for each and every 500 miles, or fractional part thereof, to which is to be added five cents for postage and delivery.

Fourth. The special immediate free delivery of every message by carriers within the limits of free delivery of letters from any post office, or within one mile of every postal telegraph office and the delivery, at special rates beyond such limits, provided, however, that messages directed to be transmitted by night shall not be delivered until the next morning.

Fifth. The transmission of mail, without extra charge, to or from the nearest postal telegraph office when received at or directed to any place not having such an office.

Sixth. The transmission by telegraph of postal money orders; the transmission of the original message, in special cases, by mail, priority in transmission; the repetition of messages and delivery to the sender; the transmission of messages where the whole amount of the rate has not been prepaid; and the transmission of messages between the largest cities by autographic instruments or in cipher.

Seventh. The forwarding the originals of all messages not transmitted by mail to the dead-letter office, and the delivery of all messages received through a recording instrument, with a copy thereof, if any is made.

Eighth. Such other provisions as from time to time are required to carry out the objects of the act and to perfect the system.

3. That the lines shall be extended and new wires added as the wants of the community may require. If the contracting party fail to erect such lines and wires, the Postmaster-General may do it and charge cost thereof to the company and deduct such amount from the payments due to it.

4. That the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, reduce the rates, provided the profits of the contracting party are not thereby reduced below ten per cent. per annum.

5. That the company chartered by the bill shall make a contract, if required by the Postmaster-General on the terms above named, provided, no other company will do it for a less sum. It grants no exclusive privileges in telegraphing, either to the department, or to the company that may be employed to transmit messages. Other companies, if they transmit messages more promptly or correctly, at cheaper rates, or more faithfully, will perform the business. It involves no expenditure of money on the part of the Government in constructing and operating, or in purchasing lines, while the rates proposed as the highest are as low in proportion to the distance of transmission as those proposed by the advocates of a line to be built and operated by the Government.

It is fair to existing companies, since all of them may bid for the contract.

I have the honor to submit herewith an amended draft of the act to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company, and establish a telegraph system, and also, a copy of a letter received by me from Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Boston, on the European and American systems of telegraph.

I cannot close this communication without acknowledging the obligations I am under to Mr. Hubbard for his valuable aid in collecting information, and his assistance in preparing this special report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[For the U. S. Mail.]

Scheme for Dispensing with the Dead-Letter Office.

1. Let it be *required under a sufficient penalty* that all letters deposited in the post office for local delivery or transmission, shall bear a request for return to the writer in case of non-delivery.

In order to render this indorsement of "*request*" as little burdensome as possible, let it be held to be a sufficient "*request*" if the writer indorses across the left end of his envelope, simply the number of his post office box. If he has no post office box, then he must write his name; or, if a resident of a place where there is delivery by carriers, his full address, that is, his name, street and number. But in no case need he be at the trouble of writing the name of the post office, since that will always be indicated by the mailing stamp. Indorsement of "*request*" thus abbreviated cannot be considered very onerous.

Let the penalty for non-indorsement of "*request*" be non-forwarding of the letter—that is, let it be *held* for non-indorsement, precisely as now for non-prepayment of postage.

2. Let all transmitted letters which fail to be delivered at the office of destination, be sent back to the mailing offices, there to be returned free of charge and unopened to the writers. But if the postmaster cannot thus return them within a reasonable fixed period—say thirty days—let him, instead of sending them, as now, to a dead-letter office, at Washington, open them himself and destroy such as do not contain articles of money value. Such as do contain articles of money value, should be carefully registered and properly advertised, and then, failing of delivery, be forwarded to a general "*Depository for Dead-Letter Valuables*," at Washington, there to be cared for and held subject to the order of the owner.

Let letters *held* for non-indorsement of "*request*" and for non-prepayment of postage, be opened immediately by the postmaster and returned when practicable to the writer, who will thus have the earliest opportunity of correcting his inadvertence and preventing those injurious consequences which sometimes result from a short delay. Letters thus *held* which fail to be returned to the writer, will be treated as above directed—those not containing valuables, destroyed, those containing valuables, forwarded to the Washington Depository.

According to this scheme, all that will remain of the present cumbrous and expensive Dead-Letter Office at Washington, will be the *Depository for Dead-Letter Valuables*—an establishment of very moderate proportions.

Such is the scheme. On what grounds will it be objected to? Will it be on the ground that the penalty of non-delivering and non-forwarding of letters for omission of "*request*" is unreasonable? Let it be considered that the Government receives my letter and for *one cent* undertakes to deliver it to the party addressed at the post office in which deposited; or for *two cents*, to deliver it at domicile wherever there is delivery by carriers; or for *three cents*, to transmit it perhaps thousands of miles and there deliver it to the party addressed, and only asks me to indorse upon the envelope the number of my post office box, or my address, in order that if the letter cannot be delivered to the person addressed it may be returned, free of charge, into my own hands, and the Government be thereby relieved from further trouble and responsibility in the premises. To me this does not seem to be exacting too much. The Government now refuses to deliver or to transmit a letter on which the postage has not been prepaid. Who complains? Is it any more unjust to refuse to deliver or forward a letter without indorsement of "*request*," when it is considered how much trouble and expense the Government is liable to be put to in consequence of the omission?

Will it be objected to on the ground that the opening of the dead letters—including those held for non-prepayment of postage and for non-indorsement of "*request*"—is not safe in the hands of the local postmasters? In my judgment, these postmasters being, as a general rule, men of fair standing and of some consideration in the community where they reside, having a reputation to maintain among their immediate neighbors, and feeling, too, that they will be closely observed by the writers of undelivered letters, can be more safely intrusted with the delicate and responsible duty of opening dead letters, especially such as contain valuables, than any dead-letter office clerk distant perhaps thousands of miles.

Will it be objected to on the ground of the additional burden imposed on the local postmasters? If the scheme is carried out *as proposed—that is, no letter forwarded without indorsement of "request"*—there will be no appreciable burden anywhere except possibly at a few of the larger offices, and there not great. But whatever burden the adoption of the scheme may occasion, let it be adequately remunerated, and let additional clerical force be furnished wherever necessary.

While I would strongly urge the adoption of the penalty of non-forwarding of letters for non-indorsement of "*request*," as being just in itself, simple, easy of enforcement, and perfectly effectual, yet, if this is judged to be for the present too severe, or otherwise inexpedient, let a pecuniary penalty sufficiently heavy, not less than twenty-five or fifty cents be substituted for it, to be collected whenever omission of "*request*" necessitates the opening of the letter by the postmaster in order to its return to the writer. To facilitate the collection of this fine, the postmaster might be authorized to refuse further delivery of mail matter to the delinquent until the penalty should be satisfied. Another very effectual expedient to insure the indorsement of "*request*" would be a charge of, say, five cents, to be collected of the *receiver* of the letter on which "*request*" is omitted—just as deficient postage is now collected of the receiver. Many a man would not hesitate to omit "*request*" and run his chance of a fine of fifty cents for the omission, who would shrink from subjecting his correspondent to the charge of five cents. For a time our post office, when there was deficient postage, collected *double* the deficiency of the receiver of the letter. This at first looked to me, as well as to many others, harsh and unjust; but I soon became satisfied that it was perfectly justifiable and best, because it made writers very careful to prepay their postage in full, so that it soon became a rare thing for me to receive a letter which was not fully prepaid. It is for the same reason, doubtless, that at present the receiver of a letter from England, if there is deficient prepayment of postage, must not only make up the deficiency, but also pay a fine of five cents. This I look upon as a wise provision to insure full prepayment, and it is at the same time only a reasonable compensation for the extra trouble to which the post office is subjected by neglect to pay in full.

Though every year witnesses great improvements in our Post Office Department, it is not to be presumed that perfection has yet been reached. Let the above proposed scheme be

UNITED STATES MAIL.

carefully and candidly examined and discussed with a view to the speedy adoption of whatever there may be of good in its suggestions. OUTSIDER.

We see two objections to the above plan: 1. The opening of letters by postmasters, under any circumstances, would be opposed by a great majority of the public, and on good grounds. We believe the postmasters themselves would be unwilling to assume such a delicate duty—they being already supplied with abundant means for "getting into hot water," if so disposed. 2. There are a large number of letters daily passing through the mails, which the writers would not desire, for perfectly legitimate reasons, to be endorsed with their names; and the above plan would virtually exclude such letters from the mails.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1869.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **101**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster-General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the [illegible] connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster-General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the City of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, etc., etc.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" [see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866], and it is therefore desirable that all Postmasters should provide themselves with that paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE OFFICE,
Jan. 16, 1869.

The attention of the department has been called to an error not unfrequent with many postmasters, in the manner of preparing registered letters for mailing when there are *more* to go by same mail to the same office than can be inclosed in *one* "registered package envelope," viz.. that they make one *bundle* or *package of the letters, wrapping them with paper and pasting a registered package envelope thereon.*

The mode in question is *not* in accordance with the new regulations respecting the registration of letters. The note at foot of page 5, does not apply to such cases. It is to be followed *only* when a *single* letter or package, too large to be inclosed in a registered package envelope, is presented for registration.

When there are more letters to go to the same office than can be enclosed in *one* "registered package envelope," *another*, or any number of such envelopes required, should be used for inclosing the letters, sending with *each* package its proper "bill," and by same mail the corresponding "return bill."

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assist. P. M. General.

☞ Important changes will be noticed in our Table of Foreign Postages for this month.

"SPECIMEN COPIES."—It will be no news to Postmasters that a large number of copies of newspapers and periodicals are sent through the mails by publishers, unpaid, although addressed to persons who are not (and perhaps would not for any consideration become) subscribers. These are "specimen copies" sent out with the object of inducing subscriptions—a perfectly legitimate transaction, if the proper postage were prepaid by stamps. But many publishers prefer to attempt to defraud the Department by sending specimen copies to the Post Office, unpaid, along with their regular subscribers' copies. If, when postmasters receive the *first* unpaid copy of a newspaper or periodical, they will question the person addressed, *before delivery*, as to whether or not he is a subscriber to the publication, and then collect the postage (transient, if the answer be a negative, and quarterly, if in the affirmative), these petty attempts at fraud will soon be discontinued as unprofitable. If the person addressed is not a subscriber, and refuses the payment of transient postage, deposit the publication in the waste-paper bag.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

We take up first, a long, agreeable letter from Kentucky, containing several suggestions, one for the payment of all postage, whether at the mailing or delivery office, or whether in whole or in part, by postage stamps, the same as the registry fee is now paid; that such a plan would save, as suggested, a multiplicity of three cent entries in accounts, and thus simplify the latter, all will admit. Another suggestion relates to letters deposited unpaid. Our correspondent proposes holding them for a week to endeavor to discover the writer, and if unsuccessful at the expiration of that time, to forward them to the addresses and collect postage on delivery. He argues that it costs him in stationery over two cents to send such a letter to the Dead-Letter Office, and hence that he prefers paying the postage himself. As applied to small offices where an unpaid letter is not usual, the plan would doubtless be satisfactory, but not to large offices where there are every day from a dozen to two or three hundred unpaid letters. A third suggestion relates to the mooted question of postage on regular newspapers to subscribers, but as it is similar to others we have published we must pass it by to take up a letter from Minnesota, the writer of which says he is "an unfortunate P. M. always getting scolded for trying to keep my word," etc. The etcetera referring to his official oath. The scold that called forth his letter to us consists of a letter from the editor of a paper, complaining of and to the unfortunate P. M., for his strict adherence to his duty. The editor's letter is very far from commendable, and when he uses such language as this, "You are the first postmaster that has Chapter 20, Section 210, of Standing Regulations on the brain," we cannot but think he has made a mistake in sneering at an official for doing his duty, and in drawing a contemptuous contrast between him and those who by their carelessness regarding newspapers cannot escape the charge of violating their official oaths. By way of consolation to our friend, we say go on and do your duty, if you find post office clerks derelict in theirs, see that they are made to reform. It [illegible] any one violating the postal laws, report them and have the violation stopped. You and every other postmaster are put in office to conduct your offices according to rules and laws, and not to connive at their violation. And now a letter from White & Bauer, General News Agents, San Francisco, who are heavy losers by the "muddle" in the conveyance of the Overland mail last fall. But what can we say—commensurate with our time and space, nothing suggests itself but the familiar "Wait a little longer, there's a good time coming," when the locomotive will be the only team on the great highway between New York and San Francisco, and the stage coach, like high rates of postage, will be among the things of the past.

We close our article with extracts from two letters handed us by a publisher, on which, however, we make no comment. Subscriber S., of Ohio, writes, "I do not want THE MAIL for another year, * * * my salary is only $6.66 per month, (about $80 per annum) so I must do without THE MAIL." While Subscriber B., of the same State, writes, "My office is under a salary of $30 per annum, yet I cannot afford to do without THE MAIL."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Delivery of Letters.—R. C. K., G——, O.—An answer to your question may be found in THE MAIL for September last: "The right to receive letters is in the officer rather than the individual"—that is, a letter addressed to A. B., Cashier, etc., when C. D. is Cashier, etc., should be delivered to C. D.

Postage Stamps as a Legal Tender.—J. H. R., P——, Idaho.—Postage stamps are not a legal tender for any amount. In the words of the law they are to facilitate the prepayment of postages, and to be evidence of such prepayment. Secs. 297 and 298, laws 1866.

Delivery of Mails on the Train.—C. W. M., N——, O.—Where a post office is within eighty rods of a station, the mails must be delivered into the office by the railroad company; where it is not within that distance, a mail messenger is appointed for the service. Authority, however, to employ one, must be obtained from the Contract office. Sec. 471, Reg. 1866.

Withdrawing a Letter after Posting.—J. P. H., L——, Va.—It is not necessary to deface the postage stamp on a letter withdrawn from a post office, under sec. 64, Reg. 1866.

Retaining Post Office Accounts.—D. M., D—— P——, Mass.—The original post office accounts should be kept about two years and may then be sold and the proceeds credited to the Department.

Duty of Railway Postal Clerks.—J. C. C., B——, Tenn.—1. Railway-postal clerks should always examine the labels of the pouches and sacks they receive, to see if they should go in their charge. 2. If a car, or part of a car, is set apart for the postal service, the conductor of the train has no right to interfere in any way with the disposal of the mails. 3. A postal clerk or route agent is certainly justifiable in using force to prevent improper interference with the mails.

Franking.—A. O. M., C——, O.—Chapter XV., of Regulations of 1866, contains all the information we can give on the subject of franking. That the privilege is very much abused is a well-known fact.

Distributing Post Offices.—A. G., P—— P——, Texas..Galveston is not properly a distributing office, but is a separating office for a large part of Texas.

Exchanges.—J. I. D., F——, Ky.—The privilege of exchanging, free of postage, includes "periodicals, magazines and newspapers which shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight." Sec. 258, Law 1866.

Quarterly Postage.—S. G., M—— S——, Pa.—A postmaster has no right to demand more than one quarter's postage in advance. Sec. 154, Reg. 1866.... A. G. P., R—— H——, Conn.—Papers on which the quarterly postage has been paid can not be forwarded from one office to another without additional postage, the proper way to avoid this additional postage is to have the post office address of the papers changed, and to get from the postmaster of the former office a receipt for the postage, which receipt will be sufficient authority to the postmaster at the second office to deliver the papers without charge. See "Answers" in MAIL for September last.

County Papers.—A. S., L—— S——, N. Y.—*Bona fide* subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same free of postage, if they reside in the county of publication even if the office to which they are sent is without that county, provided it is the office at which they usually receive their mail matter. Sec. 228, Reg. 1866...... C. A. K., G——, Md.—Section 3, Act of July 27, 1868, provides that weekly newspapers properly folded and addressed, when sent to regular subscribers in the county where printed and published shall be delivered free of postage, when deposited at the office nearest to the office of publication: this applies only to office delivery and not to delivery by carriers.

Disposition of Dead Newspapers.—H. E. B., L——, N. C.—Domestic Newspapers that cannot be delivered must be sold at the end of the quarter, and the proceeds credited to the Department. Sec. 391, Reg. 1866.

Newsdealers Packages.—A. L., F——, O.—Newsdealers may send packages of papers to each other, without the prepayment at the mailing office, whether the packages are original or contain refused papers.... A. R. P., C——, N. Y.—Section 225, not sections 201 and 202, Regulations 1866, authorizes agents to send newspapers and periodicals to *bona fide* subscribers in the same manner and with the same privileges as publishers; that is, without prepayment of postage, the payment to be made at quarterly rates at the office of delivery, according to sections 201 and 202.

Box Rents.—S. R., P—— C——, Ill.—Postmasters are required to report the number of boxes and drawers rented. The report is to be made on a blank, called the Emolument Account. It is furnished by the Blank Agent at Washington.... A. G., M—— C——, Iowa.—1. The Department does not contemplate the use of free boxes in post offices. Though boxes are the private property of the postmaster, rent should be charged for them and returns thereof made to the Department. Chap. xlii. Reg., 1866. 2. By section 3, Act of July 27, 1868, postmasters are required to deliver, free of postage, weekly papers, properly folded and addressed to subscribers, when deposited at the office nearest to the office of publication. (See above.).... C. W., M——, Wis.—The Department has not fixed any specified sum as the rent for post office boxes, except in free delivery offices, where by the instructions of November 23, 1864, it was ordered that "the rent be double that heretofore charged, except at such offices as have already increased the price."

Registration.—D. A. W., P——, N. J.—The usual fee is required on packages of mutilated currency registered to the Treasurer of the United States.... R. W. B., W——, O.—A postmaster is not required to know the contents of a registered letter. In your letter you state that a postmaster opened a letter left with him for registration, to see if it contained money as alleged. We can scarcely credit that any postmaster can be so ignorant as to suppose that he has a right to open a letter not addressed to himself. If there be any such we would call his attention to sections 71, Regulations 1866, and 339, Laws.... S. O. P., S—— S——, Cal.—There is no contradiction between sections 7 and 18 of the New Regulations. Section 7 refers to a report to be made to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General; section 18 to the Quarterly Returns sent to the Auditor.... S. McC., T——, Pa.—A registered Package Envelope, sent to a D. P. O. should be addressed simply to the postmaster at that office, without the initials D. P. O.... I. P., S——, N. Y.—Receipts for Registered Package Envelopes are to be used on all routes and between all postmasters.... A. McG., B——, Ill.—Receipts must be sent and returned for Registered Package Envelopes conveyed in the wooden mail boxes as well as in leather pouches.

Postage.—H. A. F., J——, Mo.—Insufficiently prepaid letters addressed to foreign countries, where the prepayment is not compulsory, should be forwarded to the proper distributing post office, without, however, *any charge marked on them*, the proper charge will be marked at the office of exchange. That is, a letter for Germany, or other foreign country, bearing a three cent stamp, or any stamp of insufficient amount, should be postmarked and have the stamp cancelled; but there should be no charge or "due" marked on the letter; this will be done at the office where it is made up for the foreign country. .... T. S., O——, N. Y.—A pamphlet or newspaper, and one, two or three circulars, and a subscription list or an order sheet, inclosed in one wrapper would be subject to letter postage. Sections 41 and 226 Reg. 1866.... D. J., W——, O.—A package of dry goods, though open at both ends, must be charged at letter rates.... W. A., M——, Mich.—A transient paper, without postmark or stamp, received at an office for delivery should be charged a miscellaneous rates, and the postage collected before delivery. Section 150 Reg. 1866. If such papers are refused, they should be sold at the end of the quarter, and the proceeds credited to the Department. Section 391, Reg. 1866.... H. R. M., M——, Pa.—Postmasters are not entitled to receive papers through the mail free of postage.... W. M., D——, Ill., and W. F. D., N—— M——, Ind.—One cent for each half ounce, or fraction thereof, is the proper charge on drop letters at offices where there is not a free delivery; where there is a free delivery the charge is two cents. Sections 213 and 261 Laws, 1866.

The "$1 Sale" Swindles.

As quite a number of our subscribers have sent us inquiries concerning the probable results of patronizing the extensively advertised "One Dollar Sales," the following account of the experience of a Boston friend will be found interesting and instructive to such inquirers, if not to others:

BOSTON, January, 1869.

Editor U. S. Mail: There is a "$1 Sale" concern in this city, under the name of A—— H—— & Co., who advertise and circularize to a fearful extent that they will do a big thing for $1. As I had heard considerable complaints among the victims of this huge swindle, I took it into my head to get *my* fingers burned a little *pro bono publico*—and succeeded in doing so. (Inclosed please find the circular of the firm).

I assumed the name of Mrs. Jane Harris, of Nashua, N. H., addressed a letter to said firm, inclosing three dollars for slips or tickets. In due time an answer to my letter was received and found to contain thirty slips. Each slip representing on its face what I could have by returning one or all. Each slip so returned must have $1 with it, and so on; and in addition the firm presented "Mrs. Jane Harris" with a "premium slip" for getting up the club of thirty. From these thirty slips I picked out four, which with the premium made five slips, and inclosed four dollars and said slips in a letter to A—— H—— & Co. These slips respectively called for the following: No 1, premium slip—Hair chain, "*Gold*" Trimmings; No. 2—Lady's "GOLD" Pencil; No. 3—A Five-Bottle Castor; No. 4—Six yards of Cotton Flannel; No. 5—Cotton Bed Quilt. The box containing this stuff, was duly received at Nashua, and forwarded from that place to me. Upon opening the box, I found instead of a "Hair chain, *gold* mounted;" a hair chain, gold "WASHED," worth $3 *per dozen*. Instead of "Gold" Pencil, there was a *washed*, spurious article, such as can be bought for forty-two cents retail. The quilt was "*tough*," being a square piece of *figured cotton cloth!* The cotton flannel (ye gods!) six yards, worth ten cents per yard! I immediately sent for the "firm" to call on me at my office, and they made their appearance forthwith. I informed them of the facts in the case, and pointed them to their circular, wherein they promise to send a hair chain, "*gold*" mountings, *gold* pencil, etc., and asked them if said articles (leaving out the dry goods), *were* gold. They informed me *they were*; whereupon I informed them that they were swindlers; and, matters getting "pretty hot," they finally concluded that the aforesaid articles were "just as good as gold." To the question, "Why do you advertise in your circular to send a *gold* article, and in its stead send a *washed* article?" One of the firm replied that he did not know that the circular so stated—was entirely ignorant of the fact. The other said it was "a mistake made by the printer—the proof-sheet was wrong!" I informed them that some six months previous to this they were informed by the State constable that they did not do as they agreed in said circular, and asked them why they continued to send out said circular, knowing that they offered in it false inducements? To this they replied that they had some 50,000 printed, and thought they would use them up. I now considered it an appropriate occasion for the use of some very plain English, and if they are not aware of my opinion of them and their rascally operations, I assure you it is no fault of mine. They shortly afterward departed, and I took my gold and cotton goods and all papers appertaining to the case before Judge Chamberlain, of the Police Court, thoroughly explained the case, and most fervently prayed that the swindlers should be punished. The case came before a full bench of Police Judges, being three in all, and after ten days delay I was informed that I had no case, there being no law to reach them, but that I could commence a civil suit, they thought, and might be successful. Here the matter rests. I have given you my experience, in order that your readers may have the benefit of it.

Here is my account of "receipts and expenditures" in the operation:

EXPENDITURES.		RECEIPTS.	
Paid for slips....	$3 00	H. chain, worth	$0 45
Sent for goods...	4 00	Pencil, "	0 25
Postage stamps..	0 12	Quilt, "	0 75
Express charges.	0 42	Castor, "	0 62
		C'n flannel, "	0 60
	$7 54		$2 67

Net result—$4 83 out of pocket. J.

Should any of our readers desire to "make his fortune" by a similar speculation, he has only to remit his spare greenbacks to any of the Boston "One Dollar Sales" firms, and they will "put him through" as above.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of December, 1868, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Colle'd.
New York	308	1,434,807	661,482	238,718	3,360,785
Philadelphia	164	827,210	351,737	287,703	993,361
Chicago	78	679,545	76,919	139,907	491,549
St. Louis	44	872,135	42,718	101,427	209,316
Boston	67	370,996	103,136	65,928	518,815
Cincinnati	42	234,275	42,537	41,113	165,537
Baltimore	55	229,513	24,192	52,108	156,241
Brooklyn	37	182,619	27,781	48,101	67,002
Cleveland	23	156,816	12,931	59,653	110,033
Buffalo	27	143,328	17,011	55,025	88,545
Detroit	20	137,044	11,833	43,633	74,037
Louisville	21	132,300	11,451	27,135	74,516
Washington, D. C.	30	120,402	10,093	40,338	88,486
Milwaukee	18	118,894	12,665	34,037	75,506
Albany	21	113,872	6,900	20,560	65,359
Syracuse	13	108,634	9,338	33,987	90,768
Rochester	17	106,275	5,893	43,933	47,448
Pittsburg	10	92,222	9,148	30,673	70,017
Newark	21	82,993	11,874	35,482	107,215
Memphis	12	75,463	3,540	16,219	60,300
Troy	11	72,522	5,939	17,705	50,239
Utica	12	69,166	5,073	27,229	32,816
Williamsburgh	12	67,421	3,202	14,796	17,028
Toledo	9	55,024	2,734	32,523	63,638
Providence	11	48,554	7,024	14,785	19,475
Nashville	7	46,223	2,387	11,676	20,456
New Haven	7	44,836	3,134	13,993	24,019
Hartford	8	42,360	2,658	16,518	23,338
Jersey City	5	41,653	2,065	7,632	12,400
Wilmington, Del.	5	40,503	3,004	14,876	16,301
Lowell	6	34,802	1,414	11,513	17,861
Portland	8	33,272	2,146	14,830	59,341
Worcester	6	33,247	3,050	10,900	16,593
Allegheny	6	32,883	2,816	20,270	11,527
Manchester	5	31,023	1,107	13,204	13,443
Cambridge	4	29,996	2,805	18,706	8,311
Charlestown	5	29,511	1,623	13,041	16,649
Erie	6	28,777	2,143	24,846	12,194
Reading	6	27,082	1,348	12,019	13,467
Lynn	4	25,310	950	19,114	16,649
Lawrence	6	24,592	1,261	7,324	24,933
Lancaster	4	24,139	1,220	7,901	5,029
Harrisburg	4	21,868	1,136	6,316	6,100
Cambridgeport	3	21,762	775	7,376	7,476
Salem	5	20,671	1,530	8,486	14,186
New Bedford	5	19,822	620	6,257	14,902
Trenton	3	14,200	820	6,215	5,781

Several instances have come to our knowledge of postmasters filing away registered package envelopes without first taking out their contents, thus leading to reports of losses of registered letters, and complaints detrimental to the registry system. Special care should be taken to guard against this fault.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of January, 1869.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
New Coeln	Milwaukee	Wis.
Stevenstown	Crawford	Kas.
Lincolnville	Marion	"
Percy	Laramie	Wyoming.
Silver Bow City	Deer Lodge	Monta.
Medicine Bow	Laramie	Wyoming.
Cementville	Clark	Ind.
Raven's Eye	Fayette	W. Va.
Tallmansville	Upshur	"
Black Brook	Polk	Wis.
Pettis	Crawford	Pa.
Walnut	Marshall	Ind.
Gypsum Creek	McPherson	Kas.
Fairview	Lincoln	Dakota.
Brooklyn	Anne Arundel	Md.
Clark's Gap	London	Va.
Norborne	Carroll	Mo.
Morley	Scott	"
Emerson	Otoe	Neb.
Blair	Washington	"
Cross Plains	Metcalf	Ky.
Partridge	Letcher	"
Waveley's	Adams	Ohio.
Junction	Madison	Monta.
Hale	Trempealeau	Wis.
Stony Run	Berks	Pa.
West Monterey	Clarion	Pa.
Grater's Ford	Montgomery	Pa.
Evergreen	Pama	Iowa.
Bigelow	Holt	Mo.
Campbell Hall	Orange	N. Y.
Pettiford Creek	Carteret	N. C.
Freedom Hill	Chatham	"
Flint Factory	Madison	Ala.
Nail's Creek	Banks	Ga.
Allenville	Cape Girardeau	Mo.
Sugar Notch	Luzerne	Pa.
Earlham	Madison	Iowa.
Diven's Grove	Marshall	"
Jackson	Adair	"
Grant Centre	Monona	"
White Breast	Lucas	"
Wythe Depot	Shelby	Tenn.
Pine Bluff	Laramie	Wyoming.
German Gulch	Deer Lodge	Monta.
Grave	Geauga	Ohio.
Hunter	Boone	Ill.
Benton City	Audrain	Mo.
Rocky Slade	Iron	"
Selzertown	Jefferson	Miss.
Tulatoba	Yallabusha	"
Turkey Creek	Yavapai	Arizona.
Westralia	Montgomery	Kas.
North Aurora	Kane	Ill.
Loddenville	Iroquois	Ill.
Clarksboro	St. Lawrence	N. Y.
Emmettsburgh	Deer Lodge	Montana.
Fort Lupton	Weld	Col.
Bonnett	Allegheny	Pa.
Hayesville	Green	Tenn.
Lake View	Cook	Ill.
Milford	Barton	Mo.
Morehead City	Cedar	"
Bray's Mills	Bartholomew	Ind.
Seville	Fulton	Ill.
Burnt Chimney	Rutherford	N. C.
Edgerton	Kent	Mich.
Dixon	Solano	Cal.
Glenwood	Leavenworth	Kas.
Paisley	Otoe	Neb.
Perkin's Store	Nelson	Va.
Cherry Lane	King Wm	"
Mountain Road	Halifax	"
Pine House Depot	Edgefield	S. C.
Pomeroy	Wyandotte	Kas.
Maple Ridge	Isanti	Minn.
Pine Bluff	Chickasaw	Miss.
Westminster Depot	Worcester	Mass.
Elko	Lander	Nev.
Prairie Hill	Chariton	Mo.
Watson	Atchison	Mo.
Kodiak	——	Alaska Ter.
Valley	Douglas	Neb.
Tehichipa	Kern	Cal.
Spring Valley	Colusa	"
Santa Maria	Santa Barbara	"
Harris Creek	Kent	Mich.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Argo	Crawford	Mo.
San Anders	Milam	Texas.
Richmond	Winona	Minn.
Chester	Penobscot	Me.
McPherson	Lincoln	Neb.
Onondaga Castle	Onondaga	N. Y.
Roma	Starr	Texas.
Hazlitt	Rock Island	Ill.
Coody's Bluff	Cherokee Nation	Ark.
Cageville	Haywood	Tenn.
Providence	Searcy	Ark.
Vermont	Cooper	Mo.
Elm Bluff	Dallas	Ala.
Jefferson City (C. H.)	Jefferson	Montana.
Sheridan Coal Works	Lawrence	Ohio.
Kalama	Clark	Wash. Ter.
Kennebec	[illegible]	Iowa.
Zoar	Franklin	Mass.
Shaw's Point	Macoupin	Ill.
Airydale	Huntingdon	Pa.
Corning	Adams	Iowa.
West Barre	Orleans	N. Y.
Smyrna	Decatur	Ind.
Whittington	Hot Springs	Ark.
Cypress	Monroe	"
Cornetsburg	Beaver	Pa.
Gillem's Station	Dickson	Tenn.
Pryorsburg	Graves	Ky.
Little Black	Choctaw	Miss.
Lagle	Bradley	Iowa.
Johnsville	"	Ark.
Olympian Springs	Bath	Ky.
Belleview	Lebanon	Pa.
Dry Branch	Franklin	Mo.
Walnut Hill	Lafayette	Ark.
Sebastopol	Trinity	Texas.
Hilliards	Shelby	"
Ashwood	Tensas	La.
Pleasanton	Alameda	Cal.
Fort Totten	——	Dakota Ter.
Charles City C. H.	Charles City	Va.
Franklin	Dubuque	Iowa.
Homewood	Scott	Miss.
Udina	Kane	Ill.
McLeod's Station	Logan	Ky.
Oswego	Clackamas	Oregon.
Pay Down	Maries	Mo.
San Marcos	San Luis Obispo	Cal.
Sanderson	Baker	Fla.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Prescott	Faribault	Minn.	Blue Earth City.
Sentell's Store	Bossier	La.	Bellevue.
Rosette	Cedar	Iowa	Louden.
Howard	Tama	"	Toledo.
Plum Station	Jackson	Kas.	Holton.
Long Branch	Richardson	Neb.	Table Rock.
Fort Clark	Kinney	Texas	Uvalde
Tarrant	Hopkins	"	Sulphur Bluff.
Oswego	Clackamas	Oregon	Portland.
Marble Hill	Franklin	Tenn.	Lynchburgh.
Wale's Station	Giles	"	Pulaski.
West Junius	Seneca	N. Y.	Junius.
Covington	Dakota	Neb.	Dakota.
Liddesdale	Columbia	Ark.	Magnolia.
Patroon	Shelby	Texas.	San Augustine.
Pitney Hill	Dubois	Ind.	Celestine.
Sidney	Fulton	"	Rochester.
Ewing	Franklin	Ill.	Benton.
Spring Grove	Green	Wis.	Oakley.
Planters	Phillips	Ark.	Helena.
Walbridge Grove	Humboldt	Iowa	Dakota.
Shiloh	Rankin	Miss.	Brandon.
Sword's Creek	Russell	Va.	New Garden.
Painters	Fairfax	"	Fairfax C. H.
Hickory Ridge	C. Girardeau	Mo.	Henrichsville.
Alpine	Clark	Ark.	Amity.
Red Hill	Cherokee Nt'n.	"	Tahlequah.
Kirkpatrick	Randolph	"	Evergreen.
Cove	Polk	"	Dallas.
Pleasant Grove	Greenville	S. C.	Greenville C. H.
Rocky Ridge	Anderson	"	Anderson C. H.
Forest City	Tompkins	N. Y.	Ithaca
Pleasant Valley	Pawnee	Neb.	Pawnee City.
Grand Island City	Hall	"	Grand Isl. Station.
Waubeck	Pepin	Wis.	Durand.
North Castine	Hancock	Me.	Castine.
Powersville	Bracken	Ky.	Milford.
North Andover	Grant	Wis.	Beetown.
Bigelow's Mills	La Porte	Ind.	Wanatah.
Sheridan	Greenwood	Kas.	Virgil.
Robinson Creek	Shelby	Ill.	Shelbyville.
Ten Mile House	Milwaukee	Wis.	Good Hope.
White House	Miller	Mo.	Brumley.
Shepville	Pulaski	Ky.	Somerset
Melody Lake	Wright	Minn.	——
Deep Bottom	Henrico	Va.	Curls' Wharf.
Hopkins Turnout	Richland	S. C.	——
Mormon Mills	Burnet	Texas	Burnet.
Green Springs	Tuolumne	Cal.	Chinese Camp.
Ducros Station	St. Bernard	La.	New Orleans.
Lawsonham	Clarion	Pa.	Rimersburg.
Woodbridge	Cedar	Iowa	Tipton.
Boon's Grove	Washington	Ark.	Fayetteville.
Paris	Gage	Neb.	Beatrice
Sugar Hill	Panola	Texas	Carthage.
Crockett's Bluff	Van Zandt	"	Quitman.
Pen D'Oreille	Nez Perces	Idaho.	Spokan Bridge.
Mt. Idaho	"	"	Lewiston.
Shepherdsville	Ada	"	Boise City.
Leakesville	Greene	Miss.	State Line Stat'n.
Hopewell	Calhoun	"	Benela
Hanegan	Rush	Ind.	Rushville.
Wellington	Esmeralda	Nev.	Esmeralda.
Willow Creek	Gallatin	Monta.	Sterling.
Lake House	Sacramento	Cal.	Sacramento City.
Martins	Greene	Mo.	Fair Grove.
Taney City	Taney	"	Forsyth.
Kidron	Cherokee	Ark.	Fort Smith.
Haddam	Washington	Kas.	Big Sandy.
Snugville	San Joaquin	Cal.	Woodbridge.
Pleasanton	Alameda	"	Dougherty's Stat'n.
Grand Glaise	Jackson	Ark.	Jacksonport.
White's Creek	Davidson	Tenn.	Nashville.
Gibson	Glasscock	Ga.	Warrenton.
Otsego	Lake	Ill.	Waukegan.
Elk Grove	Carter	Wyoming.	Rawl'g Spg.
Tygart's Flats	Wood	W. Va.	Parkersburgh.
Stillwell	"	"	"

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Lindside	Monroe	"	Peterstown.
Buffalora	Logan	"	Bullardsville.
Craney	Wyoming	"	Logan C. H.
Martinsdale	Mecklenburg	N. C.	Hopewell.
Elevation	Johnston	"	Smithfield.
Middle Lake	Nicollet	Minn.	——
Sedgewickville	Bollinger	Mo.	Marble Hill.
Bunker Hill	Lewis	"	Canton.
Berger	Franklin	"	Hermann.
Mackville	Piatt	Ill.	Bement.
Hyco Falls	Halifax	Va.	——
Saratoga	Santa Clara	Cal.	Santa Clara.
Last Chance	Placer	"	Michigan Bluff.
Shiloh	Houston	Texas	Prairie.
Lake Side	Walworth	Wis.	E. Troy Lake.
Derrinane	Dubuque	Iowa	Peosta.
Rose Grove	Hamilton	"	Blairsburgh.
Belgrove	Butler	"	Marble Rock.
Garibaldi	Keokuk	"	Sigourney.
Akin's Store	Montgomery	Ark.	Denton.
Richland	Jefferson	"	Victoria.
Perry's Bridge	Vermillion	La.	Abbeville.
Brodie's Landing	Decatur	Tenn.	Johnsville.
Zinsburgh	Madison	Ind.	Anderson.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Home's	Holt	Mo.	Corning.
Maine	Cook	Ill.	Des Plaines.
Stafford's Point	Fort Bend	Texas.	Staffordsville.
Lisbon	Layfayette	Mo.	Napoleon.
Alisal	Monterey	Cal.	Gabilan.
Bellezane	Washington	Pa.	Allenport.
Alburgh	Grand Isle	Vt.	Alburgh Centre.
West Alburgh	"	"	Alburgh.
Baras Settlement	Plaquemine	La.	Baras.
Nemora	Johnson	Iowa	Oxford.
Elm Creek	Cloud	Kas.	Shirley.
Sturgie	Beaver Head	Monta.	Ryan.
Emerson's Station	Knox	Ind.	Emison Station.
Cape Island	Cape May	N. J.	Cape May.
Salt Creek	Cloud	Kas.	Lawrenceburgh.
Centre Ridge	Mercer	Ill.	Swedona.
Fort Lupton	Weld	Col.	Weld.
Tamerack	Hennepin	Minn.	Long Lake.
Freeport	"	"	Wayzata.
Long Lake	Fairbault	"	Grant.
Lamb's Point	Madison	Ill.	New Hampton.
Clinch River	Union	Penn.	Sharp's Chapel.
Big Shantee	Cobb	Ga.	Kennesaw.
New Oascony	Jefferson	Ark.	Greenback.
Kinder	Hancock	Ind.	Carrollton.
New Hartfort Centre	Litchfield	Conn.	Nepang.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each*. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices (viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desecado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Philadelphia and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Chicago, *Portland* and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco.

OUTWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave New York.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due Yokohama.	Due Hong Kong.	Due Shanghae.
	1868.	1868.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
G. Repub	Dec. 9	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 30	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
	1869.	1869.				
Japan...	Jan. 9	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Mar. 2	Mar. 10	Mar. 11
China...	Feb. 9	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	Mar. 31	April 8	April 9
G. Repub	Mar. 9	Mar. 31	April 3	April 26	May 5	May 5
Japan...	April 9	May 1	May 4	May 27	June 5	June 5
China...	May 8	May 31	June 4	June 27	July 6	July 6
G. Repub	June 8	July 1	July 3	July 26	Aug. 4	Aug. 4

HOMEWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave Shanghae.	Leave Hong Kong.	Leave Yokohama.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due New York.
	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
China...	Jan. 21	Jan. 19	Jan. 31	Feb. 24	Feb. 27	Mar. 21
G. Repub	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Mar. 3	Mar. 27	Mar. 30	April 21
Japan...	Mar. 20	Mar. 19	April 1	April 25	April 30	May 23
China...	April 19	April 19	April 29	May 20	May 22	June 13
G. Repub	May 9	May 19	May 29	June 19	June 22	July 14
Japan...	June 19	June 19	June 29	July 20	July 22	Aug. 13
China...	July 19	July 19	July 29	Aug. 19	Aug. 21	Sept. 12
G. Repub	Aug. 19	Aug. 19	Aug. 29	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Oct. 14

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of February, 1869.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	CARRYING MAILS FOR
Aspinwall	U. S....	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg.	U. S....	2	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard...	U. S....	3	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	4	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	4	Havana and West Indies.
Inman....	U. S....	6	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	6	Havana.
Inman....	U. S....	0	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg.	U. S....	9	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Aspinwall	U. S....	9	Aus. China, S. Pacific, &c.
Cunard...	U. S....	10	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	11	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	11	Havana
Ptau Puce	U. S....	12	Hayti.
Inman....	U. S....	13	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	13	Havana.
Hamburg.	U. S....	16	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Aspinwall	U. S....	16	S. Pacific & C. America.
Cunard...	U. S....	17	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	18	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Mexican..	U. S....	18	Mexico via Sisal & V Cruz
Havana ..	U. S....	18	Havana.
French...	U. S....	20	French mail via Brest.
Havana. .	U. S....	20	Havana.
Inman....	U. S....	20	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg.	U. S....	23	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Brazilian .	U. S....	21	Arg. Rep., Brazil & St. Tms.
Aspinwall	U. S....	24	S. Pacific & C. America.
Cunard...	U. S....	24	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	25	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	25	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Inman....	U. S....	27	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	27	Havana and West Indies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES POSTAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers his services to Postmasters, Mail Contractors and others, as a Correspondent at the City of Washington, especially on matters of business with the Post Office Department.

The ordinary round of duty in the Department is performed with regularity and dispatch, but there are inquiries on minor points which in the press of business are not always noticed in a regular official way. The object of the undersigned is to answer such inquiries, after due examination in the proper office.

He also proposes, without special inquiry being made of him, to notify mail contractors, who engage his services, whether there is any impediment in the way of settling their accounts, and how to remove it.

This service will be performed at the following rates:

One Dollar a quarter when routes are all in the same State, and do not exceed four in number.

One Dollar a quarter additional for each additional State to which the routes belong.

For information given concerning more than four routes in the same State, Two Dollars.

Postmasters and others may have special inquiries answered by remitting One Dollar, for Post Office business, or Five Dollars for business generally.

The services of the undersigned may be commanded for one year as correspondent on ordinary business matters of the Post Office Department, such as adjustment of accounts, payment of quarterly dues, awards of mail contracts, or establishment of Post Offices, by the payment of Five Dollars in advance.

No Information will be given except such as is obtained by personal inquiry of the proper officers of the Department.

In all cases Remittances must be in advance, and stamps must be sent to prepay return of postage. Remittances should, when practicable, be made by means of money orders.

E. S. ZEVELY,
Lock Box No. 79, Washington, D. C.

This Corresponding Agency is approved by the Postmaster-General, and other principal officers of the Post Office Department, as shown by the annexed statement:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November, 1868.

We approve of the Corresponding Agency proposed by E. S. ZEVELY, and believe it will be mutually beneficial to the Department and the public.

A. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.
St. John B. L. Skinner, First Assistant P. M. Gen.
Geo. W. McLellan, Second Ass't P. M.G.
A. N. Zevely, Third Ass't. P. M. G.
C. F. Macdonald, Supt. M. O. System.

Reference may also be had to H. J. Anderson, Auditor of the Treasury for the P. O. Dept., and J. C. M'Grew, Chief Clerk of Auditor's Office.

TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets........................$1.50
For fifteen sheets.................... 2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts, $4 per 1,000 Receipts. Address

WILLIAM TRYON, Box 110,
Vineland, N. J.

Important to Postmasters.
IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Feb. '69, 6t.] 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"BENEDICTS' TIME" WATCHES,
691 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Near Fourth Street.

Agents for all American Watches. Send for price list, and compare prices of OUR WATCHES. Also,

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES,

in solid gold and coin silver cases only. Can be sent with safety by post with privilege of examination.

BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers,
691 Broadway, New York.

☞ Refer, by permission, to the editor UNITED STATES MAIL.
☞ Remit by draft, money order or registered letter.

POST ROUTE MAPS.

THE OFFICIAL POST ROUTE MAPS

As published by States or groups of States, are on sale to the General Public. Those now issued are:

Map of the States of NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and parts of New York and Maine, in two sheets.

Map of the State of NEW YORK, and parts of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and adjacent portions of the Dominion of Canada, in four sheets.

PRICE OF THESE MAPS, *in sheets.*

That of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, etc.........................$3 00
That of New York, etc......................... 4 00

Maps backed and mounted on rollers, or in book form, at a suitable advanced price.

These Maps may be procured, at the above prices, from

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
P. O. Department, Washington, D. C.

Or, from the Sale Agents in
NEW YORK, N. Y., D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.
BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington street.
PORTLAND, Maine, Bailey & Noyes, Exchange street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth street.

A Map (in one sheet) of the State of MAINE, and contiguous territory, and another (in four sheets) of the States of PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND (and DISTRICT of COLUMBIA), will soon be issued.

☞ Postmasters procuring and forwarding cash orders for these maps, will be allowed 20 per cent. commission on the sales.

P. O. MARKING AND RATING STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, delivered by mail at the following rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5.

☞ Send for a circular.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF

Frank Leslie's Publications.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

The aim of this paper is to furnish a pictorial history of current events. Between thirty and forty illustrations appear in every weekly number, including eight engravings of the pictorial spirit of the foreign press, events of national or local interest, railroad or steamboat accidents, amusing and thrilling incidents, comics, etc. The literary matter comprises, besides well-written editorials on the leading questions of the day, and descriptions of the engravings, a serial story of thrilling interest, entertaining narratives and tales, humorous anecdotes, choice poems, etc.

Subscription price, $4 per year.

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A purely literary pictorial. Excluding events of the day, its aim, as its title indicates, is to furnish amusement for the leisure hour. Its contents consist principally of original stories by able writers—including a serial, accounts of remarkable adventures, biographical sketches of self-made men—with portraits, descriptions of manners and customs in remote countries, short poems, fairy stories, enigmas, conundrums, charades, etc. Illustrated with large and spirited engravings, of which there are from fifteen to twenty in each weekly number.

Subscription price, $4 per year.

The New World.

This handsome, large eight-paged weekly is addressed to all classes—to the young and the old, the lettered and the comparatively unlearned, the rich and the poor. Its columns are filled with serial and other literary matter, prepared by writers whose names are familiar to readers of romance, travel and discovery; students of science and admirers of poesy; and its pages are liberally enriched by the pencils of leading artists, to whom is intrusted the task of illustrating its stories; and papers upon topics of graver moment. THE NEW WORLD is particularly favored in the list of its contributors, five hundred of whom have engaged to write for it. Among these may be mentioned, Hon. E. George Squier, ex-Minister to Peru, whose researches in the wilds of Central and South America have greatly added to our knowledge of the ethnology and past civilization of the Western Hemisphere; Prof. A. C. Joy, lecturer on applied chemistry at Columbia College, New York; A. K. Gardner, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women, an author whose works on Pathology have become text-books with the faculty; Professors Emery and Allen; William Ross Wallace, Edward Fawcett, Barry Gray, Mary J. Austin, Virginia F. Townsend, Captain Mayne Reid, Delia Maitland, M. A. Denison, and Nellie Ames.

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UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—FEBRUARY, 1869.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	b8	13	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	9	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	23	4	c13	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	23	....	....	....	....
do England and France	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*18	8	13	13	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*18	8	13	13	h 8
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	18	4	....	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	13	12	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a23	34	b6	14	14	....
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4		
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a23	34	b 6	14	14	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	23	4	12	12	....
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	13	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	13	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*12l	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.* *Not over* 1 oz. ....2 cents. *Over* 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. ....4 " *Over* 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. ....6 " *Over* 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Greytown	....	34	6	10	....	....
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	10
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	16
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	13	12	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	13	13	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica	....	10	2	....	....	....
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	13	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	13	13	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lausanne—see Switzerland.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	13	h 8
do French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
London—see England.						
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	3l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	b6	12	12	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	12	16
do do do via Messina	a22	34	8	14	14	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19		12	13	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	6
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Panama	....	23	6	10	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Ploješchti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	13	12	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	8	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 16c)	....	*18	6	6	8	h 8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	7	10	10	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do via England	....	42	b8	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	[illegible]	34	b8	14	14	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	13	18	16
do do via Panama	....	23	6	10	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	13	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	13	12	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	13	12	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	6	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	16	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria.	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	16	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	13	13	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	12	18
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 3 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Knstendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	13	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	13	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	13	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	8	8	....	8
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do do via Panama	....	22	6	10	....	....
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	8	13	12	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	6
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under .... 4c.
Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz. .... 5c.
" " 2 oz. " " 3 oz. .... 7c.
" " 3 oz. " " 4 oz. .... 8c.
" " 4 oz. " " 5 oz. .... 11c.
" " 5 oz. " " 6 oz. .... 13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per* 15 *grammes* (*half ounce.*)

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain or Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 166 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IX., NO. 6. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1869. WHOLE NO. 102.

Important Legal Decision.

On the 11th of November last, E. G. Randall, postmaster at Portland, Oregon, was arrested by Special Agent Quincy A. Brooks, on a charge of opening a registered letter and stealing therefrom twelve ounces of gold-dust. On November 23, he was brought to trial; but the jury, being unable to agree, were discharged, and a second trial began on January 6, was continued for several days, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant. His counsel at once filed a motion for a new trial, on account of certain alleged errors in the ruling of the Court as to the admission of evidence, etc., and also a motion in arrest of judgment, "because the facts stated in the indictment do not constitute a crime, in this—*that gold-dust is not mailable matter.*"

These motions were argued before Hon. Matthew P. Deady, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of Oregon, who, on January 23, delivered his opinion in the case, overruling the motion for a new trial, and also the motion in arrest of judgment. We quote his remarks on the latter point:

As to the motion in arrest of judgment, a statement of the statutes in regard to the matter and a few comments will dispose of it. Section 12 of Act of July 1, 1864 (13 Stat. 337), re-enacting section 21 of Act of March 3, 1825, provides:

"If any person employed in any department of the post office establishment, etc., shall secrete, embezzle or destroy any letter, packet, etc., with which he or she shall be intrusted, or which shall have come to his or her possession and intended to be conveyed by post, etc., such letter, packet, etc., containing any note, bond, draft, check * * * *or other article of value*, etc.; or if any such person, etc., shall steal or take *any of the same* out of any letter or packet, etc., such person shall, on conviction for any such offence, be imprisoned not less than ten years nor exceeding twenty-one years, etc."

Tried by this definition, the act committed by the defendant was a crime. The defendant was a person employed in the post office. Envelope 28 came into his possession, and was intended to be conveyed by post. It contained an article of value—12½ ounces of gold dust—and the defendant, by the verdict of the jury, is found to have taken the same out of such envelope or letter therein. Even if the statutes defining mailable matter do not include gold dust in that category, still the taking or stealing it from a letter in the mail by a person employed in the post office, would be a flat violation of the section just read, and a crime. It does not follow that because an article is not enumerated as mailable matter, that therefore it can be stolen from the mails by those intrusted with their conduct and transportation, with impunity. As argued by counsel for defendant, a postmaster might object to being responsible for articles not permitted to be carried in the mails, but no one should object that he is prohibited from stealing from the mails, whether the article be rightfully there or not.

Section 16 of the act of March 3, 1863 (12 *Stat.* 704) provides:

"No postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by the mail, any packet or package which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published and circulated by order of Congress."

The reasonable inference from this section is, that the mailability of matter depends upon its weight and not its kind or quality. To the same effect is section 25 of the same act, which reads:

"On all matter not enumerated as mailable matter and to which no specific rates of postage are assigned, and which *shall nevertheless be mailed*, the rate, if *the same shall be forwarded*, is established at the rate of letter postages."

Section 456 of the post office regulations prescribes:

"*Money and other valuables*, sent by mail are at the risk of the owner, but in case of loss the Department will endeavor to discover the cause and where there has been a theft to punish the offender."

These instructions being promulgated by the Postmaster-General, under authority of an act of Congress, have the force of law. Section 32 of act of March 3, 1862, authorized the Postmaster-General to establish a uniform plan for the registration of valuable letters. Under this system, envelope 28 was being carried through the mails when broken open.

In *the United States vs. Marsellis* (2 *Blatchford C. C. R.* 109) on a special verdict, judgment of conviction was given against the defendant for taking two letters containing each a 25 cent piece in silver. The case was argued before *Justices Nelson* and *Betts*, and no question seemed to be made that it was not a crime to steal coin from the mails, because it was not mailable matter. This judgment was given in 1849, while the post office act of 1825, which the defendant relies on, was in force. There is no statute of the United States which provides specifically that coin is mailable matter, any more than gold dust. Yet I apprehend that a packet of either of them, not weighing over four pounds and prepaid at letter postage rates, is mailable matter; and whether this be so or not, there can be no doubt but that it is a crime against the United States to take or steal either of them from the mails.

To conclude: after a long and careful examination of the case, I can find no sure ground upon which to question the legality or rightfulness of this verdict, or to arrest or delay the judgment of conviction which the law declares shall be given against the defendant in consequence of it.

The defendant was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of twelve years.

The decision of Judge Deady in the above case is similar to that of Judge Smalley, in the case of the United States *vs.* Curry, tried in the U. S. Circuit Court at New York in 1867, in which the defendant was indicted for the embezzlement from the mail of a packet containing articles of jewelry, and is moreover plainly in accordance with justice and common sense.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO, February, 1869.

The extraordinary mildness of the past mid-winter month tempted me from home a good deal further than usual during this season of the year, and my provincial friends were no more surprised than was I at finding myself, a short time since, at the frontier town of Maggywasco, in the State of—but that's immaterial. To reach this point I had to pass on the Rockybottom, Handsome Valley and Tamarac, Falling-water and Cana-Canack railways, neither of which had suffered the slightest delay from snow obstructions, although the latter route has not seen a winter since its construction, except the present one, during which it has not been so blockaded for days together as to entirely and absolutely stop travel. The annual recurrence of these snow embargoes is looked for and provided for with as much certainty and care as are the necessary supplies for the road, and the failure to put in an appearance this winter—although it saves money for the Company—disappoints a large amount of outside help, which is always well paid for removing these barriers, and puts into a passion many of the employés, who can shirk work during these celestial blockades, and complacently look at the army of spaders from comfortable quarters, and feel indifferent as to "whether school keeps or not." It is to be supposed, however, that those connected with the mail service along those iron highways rejoice with exceeding great joy at the uninterrupted regularity of supplies of mail matter, among which they do so love to labor, and which, with a few exceptions, they receive and dispatch with such correctness and celerity as to elicit encomiums from every one interested. To be sure, if one has a mind to listen to grumblers (which you know I do not), he may hear of frequent shortcomings and negligence on the part of the stationary and moveable postal employés; but probably it is all exaggeration or misrepresentation—and if not, what's the difference? How are they (the grumblers) to remedy it? If a Route Agent (I believe that is what you call it) feels disposed to transfer his responsibility, his work-shop and his labors every other trip to some one that he selects, it is a matter of explanation between him and his superior. What has the unofficial world to do with it? Is not the oath he takes to obey the instructions and regulations of the Department elastic enough to stretch over the shoulders of the kindly nature who temporarily but frequently relieves him from his exhausting duties, and probably saves him from being charged with incompetency or carelessness, or something else, by dividing the discharge of duties with him? Of course this is based upon the hypothesis that such things do or might occur. So far as I have noticed, these charges held good in very few instances, and in these cases there is probable cause for complaint. But I was speaking of the fine weather and my trip when I was unintentionally led into other matters. I reached Muggywasco in the afternoon of a splendid day; the air was mild as May time and the sky as clear as French plate glass; but I was scarcely domiciliated with my brother-in-law's wife's cousin's husband's family, when a most extraordinary change took place in the atmosphere, and an ancient barometer indicated stormy weather—and it told the truth for once, for in the night it commenced snowing and continued incessantly for two days, and from the general aspect of things I was reduced to the necessity of believing that we would be permanently snowed under. It would have been fearfully dreary to have been pent up in that out-of-the way place; but, thanks to the discriminating literary taste of my distant relative and host, I had free access to his store of books—limited somewhat, but choice—and was able to pass the time away with "Hervey's Meditations Among the Tombs," "Fox's Book of Martyrs," "Patent Office Reports for 1840," "Akenhead's Elementary Geography," illustrated in colors, and other cheerful works.

But everything has an ending of some kind, so had the tempestuous visitation, and very soon the neighborhood was wild with delight and excitement, and every conceivable kind of vehicle on runners was put in requisition and before the day was over the roads in every direction were in magnificent condition for sleighing purposes. When I arrived the village seemed to be asleep, but now all was animation and hilarity, and a general upheaval of popular good nature, and business activity followed the subsided snow-storm. Everybody was happy and everybody but me was sleigh riding—and I was happy to see others happy; but I preferred having my knees and nose close to a stove, and looking at the sport through the window, with Hervey or Fox in my hand. The local "weekly" had come in, but as it made a specialty of advertisements in rhyme, and agricultural selections, it afforded no gratification—it made me feel dull and gloomy.

When my friends returned—for they had joined the grand turn-out—they brought with them the Rev. Alcibiades Tenderwan, to whom I was introduced, with whom I was most favorably impressed, by whom I was delightfully entertained for an hour or two, and from whom I received an invitation to attend a lecture on "Modern Female Curvatures," at his church on the following evening, which I accepted with alacrity and made my preparations accordingly; but upon the principle that it never rains but it pours, he had scarcely left me, when Messrs. Braddle & Podd were announced—or at least entered without knocking—and introduced themselves jointly and then each other to me, by the above euphonious sirnames, and went on forthwith to announce that they were a committee from the "Dodo Club," and had called to tender me the civilities of their society, and an invitation to visit their rooms that evening. Of course I accepted, and when the hour arrived I was formally received and politely introduced to the entire club. One of the committee took occasion to inform me quietly that the club was formed only a short time ago, that it is limited to thirty members, and is now full. They meet monthly, and after the regular business is through, the balance of the evening is devoted to the past and present experiences of the members, reaching as far back as they please to go. But I will not go into the details of the organization. I will merely state that immediately its design is to promote the happiness of its members, by mutual consolation and gratification, by unreserved confessions of pleasant and unpleasant reminiscences and in indulging in not too frequent interludes in stimulants and substantials; and remotely for the destruction of any surplusage of any kind for charitable purposes. I was both pleased and surprised when I entered their club-room. It was replete with every desirable appointment for the comfort of the members and their guests. And I have seen a great deal worse, where more display is affected. I was shown to a capacious arm-chair supplied with a leaf upon which were placed a pipe, cigars and a glass goblet. An old-fashioned wood-fire diffused a delightful warmth through the hall, and an air of entire and unqualified contentment pervaded my whole system. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting being dispensed with and some brief routine matters finished up, it was announced that Brother Durdledot was this evening to edify the club, and the members were directed to moisten their lips, light their pipes and preserve silence. I acted just as if I were a member and did as they did. *Sotto voce* the gentleman who sat next me informed me that Durdledot was the village postmaster, and was "one of the boys." I did not understand what he meant by the latter remark, but I cocked my ears in expectation of hearing some official revelations, and waited. I was not at all gratified, his remarks were commonplace and entirely devoid of interest, and I came pretty near falling asleep, when he struck a vein that roused me up a little. Some people, said he, have an idea that keeping a post office is not only very pleasant but very lucrative; that it is so nicely constructed that it will go by itself if you don't stop it; that it requires no skill, no intelligence, no watchfulness and no labor to run one, and the only two imperatives are to swear you will perform the duties and take the pay for doing them, everything else requiring no attention. Some people are mistaken and some people are hard to please, and I don't propose to please 'em. If I were to open my office at daybreak and not close it until midnight, which I did when I was first appointed, fault would be found because I did not open earlier and shut later, and therefore I determined to run the office to suit myself. I open and close it when I please, shut it up to go to my meals, to visit a neighbor or to go sleigh-riding, and if some have to wait, let 'em; I have to wait for them and they don't come. If I have some friends in my office, and a lady or little boy become unnecessarily impatient after rapping a few times, it does not hurry me a bit, but I take occasion to administer a rebuke that will either keep such parties entirely from the office or make them more respectful in future. If newspapers come to my office I claim the right to have the first reading of them for the handling of them, for it is not expected that a postmaster should pay for his reading matter. If annoying inquiries are made in regard to the payment of postage on various things I do not trouble myself by hunting up and laying down the law and imparting the desired information; I take the most liberal view of the matter, and pass it along for somebody else to classify and collect additional postage on it if I have not charged enough, and refund if I have charged too much. In fact, there is an abundance of hard work to do if one is disposed to do it; but my theory is to go across lots or get round it the easiest way I can, and let post offices which get more pay, and railway postal officials who have more time correct my mistakes if I make any. If people come to me and complain of delayed or lost letters I have no time to bother with them: it is trouble enough to send away and receive those I handle, without going out doors to help hunt up lost ones. Some postmasters think it their duty to help in such cases—they don't know any better—and are afraid of being turned out of office. My idea is this, that all a postmaster wants to do to retain his position is to put himself on his good behavior a few months before the time when a change of rulers might bring a change of subordinates; do all that is required of him and a little more—contribute to charitable objects; deliver newspapers, magazines, etc., in their clean crisp coverings just as they come; listen patiently to complaints of all kinds—and spare a tear or two when told of the grief and disappointment caused by the loss of an anxiously expected letter; keep his office floors, walls and windows clean; stick up a sign "open at all hours" whether it is meant or not—and in this way any reasonable amount of wool may be pulled over the eyes of the community, and the coming man be made to feel that there is no use knocking at that door. Railway postal officials can be conciliated by small contributions of choice fruit quietly dropped in the mail pouches, and their good nature can be kept alive by returning promptly the bags and sacks in which the matter is received, instead of retaining them for floor-mats, door-mats, chair cushions and lounges for men and dogs, which not only inflicts inconvenience and injury, but when they are returned they are so offensively odorous as to prevent their being used unless fumigated or unfit to be used at all as will sometimes happen. This and a good deal more he said, but it will take too much room to follow him. How his remarks happened to fall into this channel I cannot tell, for I was drowsing when he touched the subject; but the drift was to show his fellow-members that he was as independent as they make 'em; that he would keep his office open or shut, dirty or clean, to suit himself; that if people did not like his way of doing business they could do the other thing; that his Insurance business (he was agent for the Coney Island Life Insurance Company) could not, would not and should not be neglected for a few letters and papers which paid but a small per centage for the trouble of receiving and delivering them; and if postmasters generally would act as he did the people would not be so troublesome, and the numerous new arrangements emanating from headquarters to increase the dispatch and safety of valuable letters—the utility and importance of which he would not deny—would not be put in operation.

He wound up by saying that "it might be unpopular and probably injurious to him to speak these sentiments outside of the club-room; but as the members were not allowed to reveal the confidences of the club, he felt no restraint in speaking his mind." Not being a member I am guilty of no breach of hospitality or secrecy, I presume, in giving you this sketch of his desultory lecture or whatever he might desire to see it christened. I took occasion to visit his office next day and was not surprised to find it just as I expected, and like many others no doubt; by comparison the most untidy, unclean and uninviting place in the village of Muggywasco, but *au revoir* for the present.

MONS. TONSON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

P. O. INNUBIBUS, Feb. 1869.

ED. U. S. MAIL:—It is a long time that I have not ventured, through the MAIL, to express myself on post office matters, and especially on the management of post offices by my fellow-postmasters. Whether my former expression of views or my later silence has been the more productive of good, I cannot decide, nor has this question been a cause of the latter; but somehow I began to feel it rather an ungracious task to be continually plucking at the motes in my brother's eye,—albeit, I could not but acknowledge that those motes which I did pluck at, had very beam-like proportions, and that a regard for the Department and the public required that some *one* should pluck them *out*—and so without reason, or fore-thought, I fell into this silence which has enveloped me. But I have been roused by sundry beams, so unmistakably beams, that to no one can they possibly have the appearance of motes. And being roused I have once again seated myself at my table to write to you, that I may suggest to my brother postmasters, or some of them, greater care in observing the rules of the Department.

It requires but little attention to postal affairs for one to see that in the last few years these affairs have been gradually progressing from the crude system organized by Postmaster-General Franklin to a science. The peculiar features which at present I have in mind, are the envelopes furnished by the Department for postal business, which envelopes, either by indorsement or color, are designed to inform a postmaster at a glance and before opening them the nature of the business to which the letters they contain refer. Thus there is the envelope, indorsed M. O. B., for money-order business, the red envelope for registry business and the green for publishers' business—the money-order postmark differs also from the usual one. Now all these are, or should be, of great practical utility; the design is good, and if carried out must do much to systematize and perfect the postal service so that it will better meet the wants of our rapidly increasing population than it now does. Why is this design a failure? Simply on account of criminally careless postmasters, who defeat the design of the Department by an indiscriminate use of envelopes that should be used specifically according to the business in hand.

Probably I should not have written this letter to you had I not been a sufferer by the carelessness above named, but having been, I am tempted to follow the path trod by all sufferers from official carelessness or wickedness of whatever kind—rush into the newspapers. In my well-appointed office, the money-order business is under the care of my "first assistant," while my "second" has charge of the registration business, and it is so arranged that should either, at any time, perform the duties of the other, it can be known by reference to the books. By this means their individual responsibility is secured, and they made to feel a sense of it; but unfortunately, this well-appointed, smoothly-working machine is sometimes thrown out of gear by the dereliction of some brother-postmaster, and delays and annoyances, if not accidents, are the results. One or two incidents that have happened lately will fully explain my position. A few days ago, I received one of the green envelopes indorsed, as you know, "Publisher's notice." Supposing that it contained, as it purported, a publisher's notice, it was put unopened in the box of the only publisher in our village. Some three or four days after, he returned it with the advice of a money order which it had contained. In the meantime, several applications had been made for the payment of the order which, of course, could not be done, as no advice had been received: the case was the worse because the payee of the order was a poor woman who really needed the money. In another instance, much annoyance was caused by a return registered-letter receipt being inclosed in a money-order envelope, the sender of the letter being one of these extra-pertinacious, suspicious and rather thick-sculled, law-threatening individuals with whom we postmasters are more or less afflicted. You will naturally suggest that the immediate opening of the envelopes, and examination of their contents, would have obviated all trouble. I grant it, and such is now the course pursued by me—my order is never to take for granted the contents of an envelope. But what a commentary on the character of our postmasters this is—how utterly useless becomes the system of indorsed envelopes, or those of a peculiar color! Before I close, I must also protest against the abuse of the money-order postmark. Designed for a special purpose, its indiscriminate use has rendered it of no certainty for that purpose. I know the MAIL is not given to politics, nor am I; but in virtue of the promises of reform and retrenchment put forth by the incoming administration, and without detracting in the least from the high encomiums merited by our present efficient and active Postmaster-General, I do sincerely hope that among the reforms that will be made, will be that of holding postmasters to a strict conformity to the instructions and regulations of the Department for the efficiency of the postal service, and that there will be soon and forever a divorce of "Politics and the Post Office," *a vinculo matrimonii*.

Nuf ced—excuse the vulgarism.

NICOTINUS.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of January, 1869, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	306	1,519,513	748,663	321,333	3,481,[illegible]
Philadelphia	164	825,572	392,082	250,650	1,044,104
Chicago	96	666,687	86,697	186,596	498,995
St. Louis	47	379,516	42,318	102,342	249,846
Boston	67	355,027	126,365	65,123	487,247
Cincinnati	43	244,711	38,839	37,879	179,973
Baltimore	55	236,818	30,539	51,329	170,410
Brooklyn	37	180,921	24,111	47,539	76,656
Cleveland	23	150,586	13,203	57,500	104,817
Detroit	20	143,819	14,558	49,584	72,364
Buffalo	27	139,968	17,883	57,303	76,434
Louisville	21	133,750	11,292	31,439	79,996
Washington, D. C.	30	125,478	10,753	42,984	104,910
Rochester	18	119,856	7,359	44,299	43,893
Albany	21	117,725	9,261	20,002	84,686
Milwaukee	19	106,910	8,043	33,232	79,460
Syracuse	13	103,395	9,110	33,506	73,749
Pittsburg	10	99,234	16,468	39,596	84,024
Newark	21	79,794	12,904	33,050	55,180
Memphis	18	77,078	3,692	16,351	68,042
Utica	18	66,506	5,896	28,105	63,118
Troy	11	66,008	7,433	16,428	46,995
Williamsburgh	13	65,709	2,844	14,179	17,432
Toledo	8	52,365	2,556	32,924	60,256
Nashville	7	52,195	8,196	13,965	24,345
Providence	11	48,347	8,723	14,738	20,606
New Haven	7	44,169	8,915	13,734	24,074
Hartford	8	42,109	2,371	15,711	28,043
Jersey City	6	41,383	2,031	6,812	12,812
Wilmington, Del.	5	41,027	6,351	12,559	18,057
Alleghany	7	38,672	5,191	20,886	14,693
Lowell	6	34,700	2,073	12,376	21,689
Portland	8	33,741	5,622	16,410	20,336
Charlestown	5	32,455	3,078	9,573	18,077
Worcester	6	32,105	3,567	11,609	18,346
Cambridge	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester	4	30,228	1,310	17,001	13,784
Erie	6	28,706	3,012	13,236	11,771
Reading	4	26,391	2,964	18,334	16,452
Lynn	4	25,520	1,306	10,484	29,440
Lawrence	4	24,773	1,503	8,003	24,974
Lancaster	4	24,552	1,271	8,507	5,631
Harrisburg	4	21,581	1,445	7,128	6,363
Cambridgeport	5	21,315	1,136	7,649	7,136
Salem	5	20,713	3,351	8,900	14,351
New Bedford	5	19,982	1,106	3,983	15,207
Trenton	3	18,941	1,817	8,480	9,779

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1869.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **102**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Recommendation.

The Postmaster-General has signified his approval of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and his desire that it should be in the hands of all connected with the postal service, in the following official recommendation:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1867.

The Postmaster-General recommends that all Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," a monthly journal, published in the City of New York by a Special Agent of the Department, and devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Post Office matters, the publication of the Postal Laws, Official Regulations and Orders of the Department, Lists of newly established and discontinued Post Offices, Rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, etc., etc.

The Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries are liable to constant changes, which, as they occur, are published in the Table of Foreign Postages in the "UNITED STATES MAIL" (see Sec. 259 P. O. Regulations of 1866), and it is therefore desirable that all P[illegible] paper, in order that they may at all times be prepared to charge the proper rates on mail matter to and from Foreign Countries, as well as to keep themselves informed of all current changes in Postal Laws and Regulations.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
Washington, March 1, 1869.

SIR—I have to request that you will please cause the following notice to be inserted in the next issue of the U. S. MAIL. Very respectfully, etc.,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, ESQ., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

DISCONTINUANCE OF MAILS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND, VIA PANAMA.

Notice having been given by the British Post Department, of the withdrawal of the steamers of the Panama, New Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company, from the mail service between Panama and New Zealand, no mails will in future be made up and forwarded from the United States to New Zealand or Australian Colonies, *via Panama*.

The New Postmaster-General.

On the 5th inst. President GRANT sent to the Senate the name of Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, of Maryland, nominating him for the office of Postmaster-General. The nomination was immediately confirmed.

Mr. Creswell was born at Port Deposit, Maryland, in 1828, graduated at Dickinson College, Pa., in 1848, and was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1850. In 1861 and '62 he was a member of the House of Delegates, and during a part of the time Adjutant-General, of that State, and since that time has been prominent in public affairs. Being elected to Congress in 1862, he was soon known as a talented and eloquent representative. In 1865 he was elected to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. T. H. Hicks, serving during the unexpired term. He was during the war a firm and consistent Unionist, and has been conspicuously identified with the Republican party. He is an able lawyer, a gentleman of fine personal presence, and of high culture and literary tastes; and from his past successful career it is safe to predict that he will make a most acceptable Postmaster-General.

The Retiring Postmaster-General.

On the 4th inst., Hon. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, who had, since August, 1866, filled the office of Postmaster-General, resigned that position. We cannot allow the occasion to pass without bearing our testimony—which we sincerely believe would be corroborated by that of all who have been brought into official relations with him—to the efficient and energetic manner in which he has performed the duties of the office he has resigned. The advantage given by his experience as First Assistant Postmaster-General was amply improved by him when called to the head of the Department, and the eminently practical turn of his mind, his power of quick perception and business-like readiness at comprehension of details, were soon made manifest in his official acts. He entered upon his duties at a period of great political excitement, and when those duties were rendered exceptionally onerous through the necessity for the entire reconstruction of the postal service throughout a large portion of the country—a task involving unusual tact and energy, and which was performed with a promptitude and energy altogether creditable. During his administration of postal affairs, the service has been steadily progressing in efficiency. The present improved system of registration was put in operation by his direction; the conventions which he concluded with the post departments of Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland have been most advantageous; and various other reforms have been inaugurated. The recommendations to Congress, embodied in his annual reports, have been practical, sensible, and indicative of a thorough comprehension of the wants of the service.

All who know Gov. Randall, personally, know him as a genial, upright and courteous gentleman, and as one who could not be bribed or forced into the commission of an unjust or dishonorable act. We most cordially join in the good wishes which, we feel sure, are entertained toward him by all with whom he has been associated.

Interesting to Route Agents.

One day in the early part of last month, a workman employed in a mill at Brattleboro', Vermont, found on the ice beneath the railroad bridge at that place sixteen letters, all of which bore the Bellows Falls' postmark and date of that day, and all of which had been opened—such of them as had contained money being rifled. They were addressed to New York and various other places south of Springfield, Mass. The mail of which they should have formed a part had passed over the bridge a few hours before in a mail car in charge of a route agent. The finder of the letters took them to S. M. Waite, Esq., Cashier of the First National Bank of Brattleboro', and asked advice. Mr. Waite counselled silence, and, instead of calling a town meeting to consider the matter, quietly telegraphed to the Post Office Department a suggestion that a special agent should be despatched to Brattleboro' to investigate the case. In accordance with this suggestion Special Agent A. M. Hobbs, of Washington, arrived there the next day, and soon succeeded in ascertaining that there was no probability that the route agent who was in charge of the mail [illegible] which the letters had been abstracted was directly responsible for the theft. Pursuing his inquiries, he before long obtained sufficient presumptive evidence of the guilt of another person, and laid a plan for his detection, which proved so far successful that within three days one Jared M. Davis, a book peddler on the cars, was arrested almost in the act—twenty-one letters being found on his person—and confessed at once to having been for over two years in the habit of visiting mail cars on the trains on which he traveled, and purloining letters while unobserved by the obliging route agents who had allowed him the privilege of entrance. He was given into the custody of the United States Marshal at Concord, N. H., where he is now imprisoned, awaiting trial.

"It sometimes seemed to me," said the culprit in the course of his confession, "that temptation was *purposely* thrust upon me." And such a supposition was perhaps not unnatural, knowing, as he did, that each time he was allowed an opportunity for theft the route agent wilfully violated the plain and repeated orders of the Department in permitting his entrance to the mail room. This was of course no excuse for his crimes, for which he will probably pay the heavy penalty; but as his weary hours of imprisonment go by—endured as best they may be by him and his innocent wife—we think it not unlikely that some exceedingly uncomfortable reflections may arise in the minds of those through whose culpable disregard of duty his evil propensities were given an opportunity for exercise.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

Our correspondence for this month has been large. Some of the questions propounded to us have involved quite nice points of law; others, of interpretation of some of the regulations; and others again, have involved points about which there should be no question, and could be none if postmasters would but study the regulations thoroughly and understandingly, and read the MAIL regularly. We never demur to making a reply to a query if it comes within the former two classes, but sometimes, when, as at present, our correspondence is so large, we do wince a little when we receive an inquiry to which an answer may be found in some late issue of the MAIL. Under these circumstances, we will be excused for a little plain talk, to wit: Postmasters,—make it a practice to read the MAIL thoroughly on its receipt—each number contains more or less valuable information; after it has been read, place it on file, and keep your file up to a standard of six months papers, if not more. Then, when you are in doubt about a question, consult this file in all its various sources of information, and if you find no solution for your doubts, write to the Editor. Thus much: and now we take up a letter from Wisconsin, wherein inquiry is made if postmasters can compel publishers to attach printed labels to the outside wrappers of packages of papers. We reply, there is no compulsion in regard to addressing packages. But publishers should not expect packages not properly addressed to be delivered to the parties having a right to them, and the fault of their non-delivery is not chargeable to the post office. One of the very best securities for proper delivery, is a full and proper address. Many papers are lost to subscribers through the little printed labels, used by some publishers, dropping off, sometimes before the papers reach the mailing office.......A letter from Montana is next presented, wherein is a somewhat usual inquiry respecting letter balances, and we are asked to explain why our correspondent has been refused one, when, as he alleges, his salary is sixty-seven dollars a year. We have before stated that we have no means of judging of questions where the amount of salary of any one office is involved; for while salaries are adjusted according to a law of general application, the adjustment of each is according to the business done at the office to which it is assigned. Our correspondent hopes we "will keep stirring the matter up, regarding the franking privilege, until it is abolished altogether," and that we "will not cease to urge the matter of prepayment of newspaper postage, as it would save more than half the trouble a P. M. has." We give these matters an additional stir by these extracts from his letter.......Our next letter is on the importance of inserting the *name of the State* on all post office bills, especially registered letter bills and receipts. Our correspondent, by way of illustration, cites the case of a return registered-letter receipt, open to the above objection, being sent from New York City to a town in New York State, thence to Pa., thence to N. J., thence to Ky., thence to Ill., thence to the office—being of a similar name—of our correspondent in the same State, who sent it to Ind., and presumes it will go thence to N. C., and thence—whither? and all this travel and trouble simply because some postmaster or clerk was too lazy or careless to write two or three letters of the alphabet.

Our publisher has handed us some letters bearing such high testimony to the MAIL, that we are tempted to publish them. One correspondent writes, "Inclosed please find $1.00 for the MAIL. I get but three dollars a quarter, but must have your paper." Another—"My salary is only $76.00 per year. The information I obtain from your paper is worth more than that sum." Another—"Hoping that Grant will remove all postmasters who do not take the U S. MAIL, I remain, etc."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Advertising Letters.—J. R. B., O——, Kan.—Since the 1st of October, 1866, no allowance has been made to other than first-[illegible] papers. At all other offices advertising must be by a manuscript list posted in a conspicuous place. This, however, does not preclude advertising in the papers, if it can be done without expense to the department.

Express Companies Carrying Letters.—J. D., T——, Col.—Express companies are allowed to carry letters, if inclosed in Government stamped envelopes, but whether they must deliver such letters into the hands of the parties addressed, or notify them to call for such letters, is not a question of postal law, and therefore does not come within our province to decide. A postmaster may receive such letters for delivery as drop letters, charging the mailing party drop-letter postage.

Delivery of Letters to Minors.—S. W. N., B——, Conn.—"When minor children are dependent upon their parents for support and maintenance, the parents should control their correspondence, but postmasters should exercise discretion in such cases, and be fully satisfied that such children are dependent upon the parents." See MAIL for July, 1867.

Delivery of Mails.—W. R., L——, O.—If your office is more than a quarter of a mile from the depot, apply to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General for permission to employ a mail messenger. See 471, Reg. 1866.

Clerks in Offices of the Fifth Class.—C. L. S., W—— C——, N. Y.—If the clerks you already have cannot attend, you should have others sworn in; procure the blank oaths, fill them up with the clerks' names, have them duly attested, and send them to the Appointment Office, Washington, D. C. Though the regulations do not limit the number of clerks, we cannot advise you to allow more than two in your office.

Mailable Matter.—T. H., W——, Va.—Section 222, laws of 1866, defines mailable matter; while section 245 provides for the forwarding at letter rates of all matter not enumerated as mailable matter, and to which no specific rates of postage are assigned, and which, nevertheless, shall be mailed, subject however to the restrictions under section 38 of regulations. Under this provision, gold-dust may very properly be mailed. Elsewhere you will find a decision on the subject of gold-dust conveyed by mail.

Increase of Salary.—J. N. G., T——, Pa.—To obtain an increase of salary, you must make to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, under oath, a special exhibit of the whole amount of stamps cancelled—that is the amount of postage prepaid by stamps originally mailed at your office during a period of not less than two quarters—also a statement of other items of postage on which commissions were estimated under the former system of commissions. Act of June 12, 1866, and Instructions.

Franking.—G. A. F., C——, Ky.—A storekeeper in a still-house has not the right to frank letters....B. C. V—— C——, Mont.—Deputy Collectors may frank to Collectors, and Assistant Assessors to Assessors, but the privilege is confined to official business.

Invitations to Balls.—H. S., H——, N. Y.—Printed invitations to balls or parties, if deposited in a post office, should be treated as any other mail matter.

Private Communications to a Box-holder.—H. P., O—— P—— C——, Va.—As postmasters have not the franking privilege, except on official business to each other, it follows that their communications on private affairs must be charged with postage, whether the party addressed be a box-holder or not.

Box Rents.—C. L. S., W—— C——, N. J.—As an office of the fifth class, a postmaster would be allowed to fix the rent of boxes at a reasonable sum....W. D., S—— V——, Pa.—1. Boxes are the private property of the postmaster, and on ceasing to be postmaster he may either remove or sell them. 2. The Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department furnishes postmasters with statements of their accounts.

Posting Letters.—H. W. B., V—— F——, N. Y.—There is no restriction in mailing letters at any particular post office; provided there is no evasion or infraction of the law respecting the carrying letters out of the mail, they may be posted at any office the party pleases, except when claimed by mail contractors or carriers.....W. A., M——, Mich.—A mail contractor, or mail carrier, should not carry letters past a post office to mail at another post office, but they should be deposited at the first office at which he arrives. Sec. 197 laws, and 469 reg., 1866....C. B. R., D——, O.—Where a letter-box is provided, a postmaster is not obliged to receive letters at the delivery window.

Newsdealers' Packages.—J. Q. K., B——, Ind.—The postage on a newsdealer's package depends on the contents, whether transient papers, regular papers, periodicals, or books; we cannot therefore reply definitely to your question, but must leave you to judge for yourself, aided by chapter XX. of regulations of 1866....B. S. C., P——, Ky.—The amount received during a quarter for newsdealers' packages, may be added, as an item, to the account of newspapers received.

Notice to Publishers.—G. G., F——, Pa., and J. A. W., B——, ——.—When a paper or magazine regularly sent through the mails has been refused, or not called for in one month, it is the duty of the postmaster to inform the publisher; if you inclose the notice for the publisher to the postmaster at the office where the publisher receives his mail matter, it may be mailed free. Sec. 392, reg. 1866.

Letters to a Distributing Post Office.—M. C. H., P——, S. C.—Letters on which there is postage due, when sent to a D. P. O. for distribution, should not be post-billed, but if sent for delivery they should be. Sec. 92, reg. 1866.

Post Office Blanks.—B. J. F., T——, Conn.—1. If there is a space in Blank No. 8 for request envelopes, you should fill it up when ordering such envelopes. 2. There is no blank for registered package envelopes returned to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General....J. S. T., B——, Pa.—Blanks, according to their kind, are furnished by different Departments. The First Assistant Postmaster-General furnishes some forty-four kinds, including a list of them, send to him for this list, designating it by its number 39. Besides these he furnishes the blanks for Registration. The Superintendent of the Blank Agency, Washington, D. C., furnishes the blanks for the quarterly returns. The Contract Office, Inspection Division, furnishes blank registers for the arrival and departure of the mails.

Registration.—C. H. H., O—— M——, Kan.—1. The section plainly directs that registered package envelopes are to be placed on file for six months, at the expiration of which [time] they are to be returned to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. When, however, not more than two or three registered letters a week are received it would not be necessary on returning such envelopes as had been on file the required time to be exact to a day. You might retain some a few days over the time so as to send a package, say once a week, without violating the spirit of the regulations. 2. A list of the accounts constituting the quarterly return may be found in Chapter xxviii. of the Regulations, except certain changes noted in "Answers" in the MAIL for September last.....A. McC., A—— P——, Ill.—1. The Third Assistant Postmaster-General will furnish you with envelopes for registry business. 2. We have no means of knowing to what advance in your salary you are entitled....D. P. R., M——, Tenn.—Postmasters cannot send registered letters to the Treasury Department free of registry fee....J. D., I——, Wis.—Return registered letter receipts should be delivered to the persons who send the letters. Sec. 13, New Reg's Reg....G. A. D., Q——, N. Y.—1. Packages of letters for foreign countries should be addressed to the proper D. P. O., that is to the first distributing office through which they would pass. Sec. 22, Reg. 1866. See MAIL for last month respecting sections 7 and 18 of new regulations for registration.....J. B. W., A——, New York.—When you send a registered letter through a distributing office, direct both your registered package envelope, and the envelope containing the return bill to the postmaster of that office. Sec. 10....J. T. F., F—— M——, Pa.—1. Section 2 of new regulations for registration directs that postmasters shall give receipts for registered packages, and section 3 that they shall keep a record of all such packages passing through their hands....A. C., U—— M——, Pa.—In section 2 of new regulations for registration you will find a form for a receipt for registered package envelopes (not registered letters), and by section 6 you will find that such blank receipts can be procured of the First Assistant Postmaster-General. We are of the opinion that you, and many others of our correspondents, have not studied these regulations as faithfully and carefully as you should.

Postage.—B. A. B., B——, Pa.—1. The MAIL is subject to postage, the same as any other paper. 2. Regular newspapers cannot be forwarded from one office to another without additional postage. The way to avoid this additional postage is to take from the postmaster a receipt for the original postage, and have the address of the paper changed. The receipt will be evidence to the second postmaster that the postage has been paid.......A. C. H., W——, O.—The postage on small religious, temperance, etc., papers, is to be charged on each package. See section 202 of Regulations of 1866.......J. R., S——, Iowa.—Postmasters have no discretion in giving credit for postage. Credit is not allowed by the Department. If any of your friends wish for credit, and you desire to oblige them, make them debtors to you personally, either by advancing the money or charging yourself with the amount and reporting it as paid, according to section 154, Reg. 1866.......The term book-manuscripts in the law means manuscripts for books, and not letters or short stories for newspapers. Tatten and lace are chargable at letter postage......S. P., W——, Conn.—1. Postage on the back numbers of a periodical may be collected at the regular rates for periodicals. 2. Blank notices to publishers are furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster-General......L. S., O——, Wis.—Small religious papers directed individually to the subscribers should be charged with the regular quarterly postage on each....B. S. S., P——, Ky.—It is *packages* of circulars to one person, who receives them to distribute, which we stated may be rated at two cents for four ounces. For instance, a merchant or dealer engages a printer in a neighboring city to print him several thousand circulars, and directs them to be sent to him by mail: they may be charged at two cents for four ounces; but when the merchant distributes these circulars to call attention to his business, they should be rated as circulars, viz., three for two cents....R. W. S., M'C——, Pa.—Having collected postage for a full quarter and part of a quarter on a paper to be sent for a year, you should have collected at the beginning of the third quarter, the postage for that quarter and the part of the next quarter the paper would be received. If the subscriber should refuse to pay for more than the quarter, he would then have to pay at transient rates for the fractional part. As you have not done so, if the subscriber refuses to pay for the full quarter, you must either pay it yourself, or collect at transient rates.

Letter Addresses.

"As from the ark the dove first went
In search of something green,
So from the 'Hub' with like intent,
This letter may be seen,
Over hill and dale, through wood and vale,
To Manhattan Isle so fair,
Where in due time and without fail,
It will be delivered by carrier Blair,
To H. C. B. of the Seventh Ward,
Well known as a dead beat,
For his New York City's fashion's lord,
Boarding at — Pike street."

"P—— J——, No 733 24 Avenue, betwea 39270 St 3 New York." Diligence and genius discovered the letter belonged at 733 Second avenue, between 39th and 40th streets, New York.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of February, 1869.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Granger	Carter	Wyoming.
Dowet's Run	Hardin	Ky.
Banksville	Banks	Ga.
Colfax	Huntington	Pa.
Dutch Hill	Crawford	"
West Covington	Tioga	"
Vernon	Marion	Oregon.
Pleasant Hill	Saline	Neb.
Hills	Washington	Ohio.
Silver Lake	Perry	Mo.
Coatsville	Schuyler	"
Atlantic	Cass	Iowa.
Adelante	Napa	Cal.
White Horn	Hawkins	Penn.
Colfax	Warren	Ill.
Big Creek	Green	Ark.
Oak Groves	Seward	Neb.
Boyleston Centre	Oswego	N. Y.
Monmouth Junction	Middlesex	N. J.
Ringwood Furnace	Passaic	"
Wilna	Hartford	Md.
Fairbury	Jefferson	Neb.
Moe	Douglas	Minn.
Coon Creek	Anoka	"
Oral Oaks	Luenburg	Va.
Rappahannock Academy	Caroline	"
Colfax	Marion	W. Va.
Montpelier	Rich	Utah Ter.
Fleming	Liberty	Ga.
Braden's Knob	Bledsoe	Penn.
Dix River	Mercer	Ky.
Avola	Vernon	Mo.
Cromwell	Union	Iowa.
Casey	Adair	"
Meadow Creek	Madison	Mon. Ter.
Babylon	Hampshire	Mass.
Bulger	Washington	Pa.
Cheyenne Wells	Douglas	Col. Ter.
School-House Station	San Mateo	Cal.
Millerville	Douglas	Minn.
Hollywood	Carver	"
Civer	Fulton	Ill.
Greensburgh	Clay	"
Bullions	Alpine	Cal.
Rossville	Darke	Ohio.
Nelson	Vigo	Ind.
Lickingville	Clarion	Pa.
Westbrook	Blanco	Texas.
Perryville	De Witt	"
Royerton	Delaware	Ind.
Valentine	La Grange	"
Boise Brule	Perry	Mo.
Fairville	Saline	"
Clover Bottom	Franklin	"
Sugar Creek	Benton	Ark.
Elo	Winnebago	Wis.
East Orange	Essex	N. J.
Lummisville	Wayne	N. Y.
Stone Lick	Clermont	Ohio.
M'Lean	Chactaw Nation	Ark.
Cordelia	Solano	Cal.
Wichita	Sedgwick	Kas.
New Hamburgh	Scott	Iowa.
Gravel Hill	M'Nairy	Penn.
Peletier's Mills	Carteret	N. C.
Chestnut Grove	Chester	S. C.
Morrowville	Jefferson	Ala.
Wells	Lander	Nev.
Browning	Carroll	Iowa.
Bethany	Warren	Ill.
M'Pherson	Coles	"
Greenway	Nelson	Va.
Hog Island	Surrey	"
Eastern	Franklin	Ill.
Garrison Point	Walker	Ala.
Brewton	Escambia	"
Ireland Hill	Marion	"
Rosindale	Bladen	N. C.
Arcola	Fort Bend	Texas.
Harrisville	Bell	"
Jerseyville	Monmouth	N. J.
Tabequache	Huerfand	Col. Ter.
South Side	Pueblo	"
Osterville	Caldwell	Mo.
Bellevue	Washington	Utah Ter.
Gilbert's Creek Station	Lincoln	Ky.
Hills	Owen	"
Gravelly Ford	Lander	Nev.
Pollock	Clarion	Pa.
William Penn	Montgomery	"
Duck Pond	Cumberland	Me.
Geesville	Pope	Ark.
Hazle Point	Mercer	Ill.
Peace Creek	Polk	Fla.
Rose Head	Taylor	"
Goldsborough	Caroline	Md.
Monkton Ridge	Addison	Vt.
Brookfield Centre	Fairfield	Conn.
Cicero	Madison	Monta. Ter.
Lincoln Centre	Grundy	Iowa.
Long Lake	Madison	Ill.
Rose Vale	Clay	Kas.
Skinner	Bay	Mich.
Clarksville	Merrich	Neb.
Walker's	Columbia	Ark.
Emery	Monroe	Wis.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Second Creek	Greenbrier	W. Va.
Omega	Halifax	Va.
Long Branch	Richardson	Neb.
Branch	Manitowoc	Wis.
Sulphur Well	Shelby	Tenn.
Hunters' Bridge	Beaufort	N. C.
Quallatown	Jackson	"
Triana	Madison	Ala.
Brierfield	Bibb	"
New Site	Tallapoosa	"
Fenton	Whitesides	Ill.
Price's Creek	De Witt	Texas.
St. Peters	St. Landry	La.
Chickalah	Yell	Ark.
Concord	Hardin	Texas.
Livonia	Point Coupee	La.
Wales Station	Giles	Tenn.
Big Spring	Jackson	N. C.
Dry Creek	Gage	Neb.
Ten Mile House	Milwaukee	Wis.
Donelson	Davidson	Tenn.
Dido	Choctaw	Miss.
North Castine	Hancock	Me.
Willow Creek	Gallatin	Montana.
Duncan	Monroe	Ark.
Belmont Landing	Mississippi	Mo.
Chester	Chesterfield	Va.
Chronicle	Catawba	N. C.
South Fork	Ashe	"
Lydia	Darlington	S. C.
Tawant	Hopkins	Texas.
Wayland Springs	Laurence	Tenn.
Pittsville	Johnson	Mo.
Holloway's Store	Walker	Texas.
North Norway	Oxford	Me.
Cork	Hillsborough	Fla.
Ben Franklin	Lamar	Texas.
Sugar Loaf	Boulder	Col.
Sycamore Grove	Putnam	W. Va.
Middleburgh	Hardeman	Tenn.
Olmstead	Logan	Ky.
Iuka	Labette	Kas.
Alton	Kent	Mich.
South Greece	Monroe	N. Y.
Hyde Park	Wabashaw	Minn.
Sunny Side	Columbiana	Ohio.
East Elma	Erie	N. Y.
Robertsville	Anderson	Tenn.
Accokeek	Stafford	Va.
Hopkin's Turnout	Richland	S. C.
New Danville	Rusk	Texas.
Harrisburgh	Harris	"

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Blue Mounds	Linn	Kas.
Berger	Franklin	Mo.
Waverlie	Rockingham	Va.
Old Landing	Estill	Ky
Barmony	Owen	"
Gaines' Landing	Chicot	Ark.
Ewing	Franklin	Ill.
Garibaldi	Keokuk	Iowa.
Ball's Store	Sussex	Del.
Stranger's Home	Laurence	Ark.
Windsor	Fayette	Iowa.
Oslo	Manitowoc	Wis.
New Virginia	Warren	Iowa.
Decatur	Newton	Miss.
Cedar Creek	Bastrop	Texas.
Monroe Centre	Ogle	Ill.
Liberty Springs	Van Buren	Ark.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Martin's Bottom	Pocahontas	W. Va.	Huntersville.
Dry Run	Pendleton	"	Upper Tract.
Bethel	Mercer	"	Princeton.
Maple Lawn	Monroe	"	Union.
Oakland	Morgan	"	Berkely Springs.
Snscol	Napa	Cal.	Napa City.
Sour Lake	Hardin	Texas	Liberty.
Berriaburgh	Harris	"	Houston.
Little River	Allen	Ind.	Fort Wayne.
Piney Ford	Crittenden	Ky.	Marion.
Berry's Ferry	Livingston	"	Golconda.
Youngsville	Tallapoosa	Ala.	Dadeville.
Bushville	Barbour	"	Clayton.
Bartenville	Walker	"	Jasper.
Cove Creek	Calhoun	"	Gadsden.
Longstreet	Moore	N. C.	Jonesboro.
Pleasant Ridge	Dutchess	N. Y.	Clove.
Locust Grove	Nemeha	Neb.	Nemaha City.
King's Creek	Barnwell	S. C.	Barnwell C. H.
Trenton	Jackson	Ala.	Stevenson C. H.
Lobutcher	Winston	Miss.	Louisville.
Star Place	Paola	"	Sardis.
Pine Ridge	Copiah	"	Gallatan.
Hawkinsville	Orange	Fla.	Enterprise.
Mount Pleasant	Gadsden	"	Quincy.
Laurel Greve	Clay	"	Enterprise.
Gordon	Alachua	"	Gainesville.
Farmers' Station	Andrew	Mo.	Savannah.
Clontorville	Natchitoches	La.	Natchitoches.
Claremont	Pickens	S. C.	Pickens C. H.
King's Creek	Champaign	Ohio	Urbana.
Simsborough	Bienville	La.	Sparta.
Howard's Mills	Montgomery	Ky.	Mt. Sterling.
Fountain Bluff	Jackson	Ill.	Murphysboro.
Carlisle Springs	Cumberland	Pa.	Sherrett's Gap.
Bingham	Potter	"	Silver Sp'g, N. Y.
Boxborough	Middlesex	Mass.	West Acton.
Edward's Mills	Osage	Mo.	St. Thomas.
Laura Town	Lawrence	Ark.	Powhatten.
Leighton	Allegan	Mich.	Moltac.
Slaterville	New Kent	Va.	New Kent C. H.
Honstonville	Iredell	N. C.	Olin.
Subligna	Chattooga	Ga.	Summerville C. H.
Cusseta	Chambers	Ala.	Chambers C. H.
Clark's Gap	London	Va.	Leesburg.
Hall's Store	Sussex	Del.	———
Rosedale	Bolivar	Miss.	Bolivar.
Oateswood	Yalabusha	"	Coffeeville.
Brewer's Ranch	Merrick	Neb.	Lone Tree.
Crooked Fork	Morgan	Tenn.	Montgomery.
Boslin	Marquette	Wis.	Montello.
Mindon	Buck	Texas	Benderson.
Mendon	El Dorado	Cal.	Fair Play.
French Settlement	Livingston	La.	Springfield.
Big Bottom	Independence	Ark.	Batesville.
Harrison	Harrison	Iowa	Dunlap.
Oswego	Warren	"	Indianola.
Hookersville	Nicholas	W. Va.	Nicholas C. H.
Gollsburgh	Orange	N. Y.	Scarsville.
Seven Leagues	Smith	Texas	Etna.
Poplar Spring	Pontotoc	Miss.	Cherry Creek.
Centre Star	Lauderdale	Ala.	Florence.
Veroonsville	Spartanburg'h	S. C.	Spartanburg'h C. H.
Friendship	Franklin	Miss.	Brookhaven.
Sicily Island	Catahoula	La.	Oakley.
La Bue	Benton	Ark.	Pea Ridge.
Smokey Creek	Carter	Ky.	Olive Hill.
Henderson Prairie	Clayton	Iowa	Postville.
Neck	Knox	Ind.	Patoka.
Glencoe	St. Louis	Mo.	Sherman.
Pakonuppi	Winston	Ala.	Moulton.
Walheim	Kewaunee	Wis.	Green Bay.
Meeting Street	Edgefield	S. C.	Edgefield C. H.
Allison's Store	York	"	Yorkville.
North Oxford	Oakland	Mich.	Oxford.
Fork's Station	Harrison	Ohio	Meane.
White Horn	Hawkins	Tenn.	Bull's Gap.
Mule Creek	Cedar	Mo.	Montevallo.
Conway	Livingston	Mich.	Fowlersville.
Appledore	York	Me.	Portsmouth.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Grand Traverse	Grd. Traverse	Mich.	Old Mission.
Prairie Mount	Lamar	Texas	Roxton.
Bluetown	Tazewell	Ill.	Bilton.
Belmont	St. Louis	Mo.	Bellefontaine.
Uniontown	———	Dist. of Col.	Anacostia.
New Egypt	Ocean	N. J.	Oakford.
William's Bridge	West Chester	N. Y.	Jerome.
Night's Prairie	Hamilton	Ill.	Knight's Prairie.
Port Roach	Neosho	Kas.	Ladore.
Shelltown	Ocean	N. J.	Ellisdale.
Grass River	St. Lawrence	N. Y.	Madrid Springs.
Bonnots	Osage	Mo.	Bauphine.
Industriana	Hennepin	Minn.	Brooklyn.
Alaska	Union	Iowa	Thayer.
Steuben	Crawford	Pa.	Tyronville.
Isabella	Isabella	Mich.	Mt. Pleasant.
Elmhurst	Du Page	Ill.	Cottage Hill.
Windsor	Dane	Wis.	Token Creek.
Staffordsville	Port Bend	Texas	Stafford.
Thompson's Point	Benton	Tenn.	Rockfort.
Wagner's Valley	Johnson	"	Shawn's X Roads
Clappville	Worcester	Mass.	Rochdale.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.
Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a salable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Philadelphia and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Chicago, *Portland* and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including these to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Direct Mails in China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco.

OUTWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave New York.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due Yokohama.	Due Hong Kong.	Due Shanghae.
	1868.	1868.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
O. Repub	Dec. 9	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 30	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
	1869.	1869.				
Japan	Jan. 9	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Mar. 2	Mar. 10	Mar. 11
China	Feb. 9	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	Mar. 31	April 8	April 9
O. Repub	Mar. 9	Mar. 31	April 3	April 26	May 5	May 5
Japan	April 9	May 1	May 4	May 27	June 5	June 5
China	May 8	May 31	June 4	June 27	July 6	July 6
O. Repub	June 9	July 1	July 3	July 26	Aug. 4	Aug. 4

HOMEWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave Shanghae.	Leave Hong Kong.	Leave Yokohama.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due New York.
	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
China	Jan. 21	Jan. 19	Jan. 31	Feb. 24	Feb. 27	Mar. 21
G. Repub	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Mar. 3	Mar. 27	Mar. 30	April 21
Japan	Mar. 20	Mar. 19	April 1	April 25	April 30	May 22
China	April 19	April 19	April 29	May 20	May 22	June 13
O. Repub	May 9	May 19	May 29	June 19	June 22	July 14
Japan	June 19	June 19	June 29	July 20	July 22	Aug. 13
China	July 19	July 19	July 29	Aug. 19	Aug. 21	Sept. 12
G. Repub	Aug. 19	Aug. 19	Aug. 29	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Oct. 14

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of March, 1869.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg	U. S.	2	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	3	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	4	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
*Havana	U. S.	4	Havana and West Indies.
Inman	U. S.	6	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	6	Fr M. via Havre & Brest.
*Havana	U. S.	6	Havana and West Indies
Aspinwall	U. S.	9	China, Japan, Aus. S. P. & C.A.
Hamburg	U. S.	9	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	10	Europe via Liverpool.
*Mexican	U. S.	10	Havana and Mexico.
Havana	U. S.	11	Havana.
Bremen	U. S.	11	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Pt au Pace	U. S.	12	Hayti.
Havana	U. S.	13	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	13	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	16	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Aspinwall	U. S.	16	S. Pacific & C. America.
Cunard	U. S.	17	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	18	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	18	Havana.
Havana	U. S.	20	Havana.
French	France	20	Fr M. via Brest & Havre.
Inman	U. S.	20	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	23	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Arg. Rep., Brazil & St. Tms.
Cunard	U. S.	24	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	24	S. Pacific & C. America.
Havana	U. S.	25	Havana and Nassau.
Bremen	U. S.	25	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Inman	U. S.	27	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	27	Havana.
Mexican	U. S.	30	Havana and Mexico.
Hamburg	U. S.	30	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	31	Europe via Liverpool.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

TO POSTMASTERS.

WANTED—By a young man of steady habits, who is perfectly familiar with all branches of Post Office business, a situation as Assistant P. M. or Clerk. Can procure satisfactory recommendations or surety for any amount intrusted to his care. Address J. L., care Editor U. S. MAIL, New York.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., 34 LIBERTY STREET, NEW York City, Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps. Sell clean and cancelled Foreign Postage Stamps cheaper than any other dealers in the world. Twenty-two-page descriptive price list sent post free, 15 cents. Postage Stamp Albums from $1.00 each. THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, a Monthly Magazine for Stamp Collectors, 50 cents per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES POSTAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers his services to Postmasters, Mail Contractors and others, as a Correspondent at the City of Washington, especially on matters of business with the Post Office Department.

The ordinary round of duty in the Department is performed with regularity and dispatch, but there are inquiries on minor points which in the press of business are not always noticed in a regular official way. The object of the undersigned is to answer such inquiries, after due examination in the proper office.

He also proposes, without special inquiry being made of him, to notify mail contractors, who engage his services, whether there is any impediment in the way of settling their accounts, and how to remove it.

This service will be performed at the following rates:

One Dollar a quarter when routes are all in the same State, and do not exceed four in number.

One Dollar a quarter additional for each additional State to which the routes belong.

For information given concerning more than four routes in the same State, Two Dollars.

Postmasters and others may have special inquiries answered by remitting One Dollar, for Post Office business, or Five Dollars for business generally.

The services of the undersigned may be commanded for one year as correspondent on ordinary business matters of the Post Office Department, such as adjustment of accounts, payment of quarterly dues, awards of mail contracts, or establishment of Post Offices, by the payment of Five Dollars in advance.

No Information will be given except such as is obtained by personal inquiry of the proper officers of the Department.

In all cases Remittances must be in advance, and stamps must be sent to prepay return of postage. Remittances should, when practicable, be made by means of money orders.

E. S. ZEVELY,
Lock Box No. 79, Washington, D. C.

This Corresponding Agency is approved by the Postmaster-General, and other principal officers of the Post Office Department, as shown by the annexed statement:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November, 1868.

We approve of the Corresponding Agency proposed by E. S. ZEVELY, and believe it will be mutually beneficial to the Department and the public.

A. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.
St. John B. L. Skinner, First Assistant P. M. Gen.
Geo. W. McLellen, Second Ass't P. M. G.
A. N. Zevely, Third Ass't. P. M. G.
C. F. Macdonald, Supt. M. O. System.

Reference may also be had to H. J. Andersen, Auditor of the Treasury for the P. O. Dept., and J. M. M'Grew, Chief Clerk of Auditor's Office.

TO POSTMASTERS.
COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

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For fifteen sheets 2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts, $4 per 1,000 Receipts. Address

WILLIAM TRYON, Box 110,
Vineland, N. J.

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IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

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Feb. '69, 6t.] 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

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AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES,

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☞ Refer, by permission, to the editor UNITED STATES MAIL.
☞ Remit by draft, money order or registered letter.

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Map of the States of NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and parts of New York and Maine, in two sheets.

Map of the State of NEW YORK, and parts of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and adjacent portions of the Dominion of Canada, in four sheets.

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P. O. Department, Washington, D. C.

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NEW YORK, N. Y., D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.
BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington street.
PORTLAND, Maine, Bailey & Noyes, Exchange street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth street.

A Map (in one sheet) of the State of MAINE, and contiguous territory, and another (in four sheets) of the States of PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND (and DISTRICT of COLUMBIA), will soon be issued.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF
Frank Leslie's Publications.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

The aim of this paper is to furnish a pictorial history of current events. Between thirty and forty illustrations appear in every weekly number, including eight engravings of the pictorial spirit of the foreign press, events of national or local interest, railroad or steamboat accidents, amusing and thrilling incidents, comics, etc. The literary matter comprises, besides well-written editorials on the leading questions of the day, and descriptions of the engravings, a serial story of thrilling interest, entertaining narratives and tales, humorous anecdotes, choice poems, etc.

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Subscription price, $4 per year.

The New World.

This handsome, large eight-paged weekly is addressed to all classes—to the young and the old, the lettered and the comparatively unlearned, the rich and the poor. Its columns are filled with serial and other literary matter, prepared by writers whose names are familiar to readers of romance, travel and discovery; students of science and admirers of poesy; and its pages are liberally enriched by the pencils of leading artists, to whom is intrusted the task of illustrating its stories; and papers upon topics of graver moment. THE NEW WORLD is particularly favored in the list of its contributors, two hundred of whom have engaged to write for it. Among these may be mentioned, Hon. E. George Squier, ex-Minister to Peru, whose researches in the wilds of Central and South America have greatly added to our knowledge of the ethnology and past civilization of the Western Hemisphere; Prof. A. C. Joy, lecturer on applied chemistry at Columbia College, New York; A. K. Gardner, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women, an author whose works on Pathology have become text-books with the faculty; Professors Emery and Allen; William Ross Wallace, Edward Fawcett, Barry Gray, Mary J. Austin, Virginia F. Townsend, Captain Mayne Reid, Delta Maitland, M. A. Denison, and Nellie Ames.

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Frank Leslie's Illustrirte Zeitung.

A pictorial newspaper in the German language, containing a large number of engravings illustrating events of the day, exciting and amusing incidents, adventures and manners and customs in all parts of the world, with a large amount of literary matter, including numerous interesting tales. This paper combines for the German reader the attractions presented in the illustrated Newspaper and the Chimney Corner.

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Frank Leslie's Illustracion Americana.

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One of the cheapest pictorial papers ever published. Intended for the amusement of youth of both sexes. The illustrations and literary matter are such as especially recommend themselves to the young. It contains, besides a continued story and well-written tales, accounts of wonderful adventure, descriptions and illustrations of foreign manners and customs, anecdotes and pictures of animals, familiar and funny fables, parlor magic, etc. From twenty to twenty-five engravings appear in each weekly issue.

Subscription price, $2 50 per year.

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The leading fashion periodical in America. Each monthly number contains a large colored plate of the latest fashions, from designs sent from Paris as soon as invented, which are thus published simultaneously in New York and Paris; also a four-page uncolored fashion plate, embracing the various leading styles. These are accompanied with full descriptions and explanations, with numerous other illustrations. Every number contains an original letter from Paris, describing the very latest *modes*, by a lady whose position gives her access to fashionable society. The literary portion of this magazine comprises a continued story, numerous interesting tales, poetry, anecdotes, etc. The whole profusely illustrated with fine engravings.

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Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun.

This is a comic pictorial newspaper, published on the first of every month. Its remarkable success, and the steady increase in its circulation, attest its adaptation to the popular taste. It looks at things of the day from a comic point of view, and its illustrations—of which there are from forty to fifty in every issue—are directed, without respect to station or person—against the follies and vices of the times. It constitutes an almost inexhaustible source of amusement and fun.

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QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS, Newspaper and Letter Postages,
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This system is accurate, simple and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

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No. 3, "	204 "	"	8 00
No. 4, "	276 "	"	8 50
No. 5, "	376 "	"	12 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—MARCH, 1869.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples. Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	10
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	..
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*30	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a23	34	b 6	c14	c14	d18
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	18
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Auvergne—see France.						
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	22	....	....	....	....
do England and France	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	6l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	13	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	13	12	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	6l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a22	34	b 6	14	14	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	13	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	6l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*12l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory*. *Not over* 1 oz. ... 2 cents. *Over* 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. ... 4 " *Over* 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. ... 6 " *Over* 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Greytown	....	34	6	10	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	18	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	18
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	18
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica	....	10	2	....	....	....
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	13	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lausanne—see Switzerland.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	6l	6l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	b6	12	12	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	12	18
do do do via Messina	a22	34	8	14	14	10
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19		12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	12	18
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	*20	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Ploješchti, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do via England	....	42	b8	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
Queretaro—see Mexico.						
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	12	18
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	80	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	18
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France.						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	8	8	....	8
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	18
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland.						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 5 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent to British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ... 4c.
Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., ... 5c.
" " 2 oz. " " 3 oz., ... 7c.
" " 3 oz. " " 4 oz., ... 8c.
" " 4 oz. " " 5 oz., ... 11c.
" " 5 oz. " " 6 oz., ... 13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per* 15 *grammes* (*half ounce.*)

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 164 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IX., NO. 7. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1869. WHOLE NO. 103.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO, March, 1869.

In my last letter I told you I had received and accepted an invitation from Dominie Tenderwun, at Muggywasoo, to attend a lecture on "Modern Curvatures." And "early candle-light" of the appointed evening saw me walking up the middle aisle of the Primitive Church, where the Rev. Alcibiades was to officiate—closely followed by one of my distant female relatives, and a young lady friend of hers who had accepted my protection for this special occasion—her name was Thwoop—Barbara Thwoop—and a very likely, nice and intelligent young lady she was too, only she wore her hair cut short. On our way churchward she modestly apprised me of the fact that she was struggling for fame in the literary world—that she wrote for several of the leading weeklies of the Atlantic cities, uninvited and unpaid—but from some cause or other but two of her pieces had been published—and these, in her opinion, were far from being her best efforts; that she was a regular contributor to their village paper, the "*Muggywasco Microscope*," and that she had now on hand, just finished and ready to be sent off, two poems, which she hoped I would look at and criticise for her. One was called "Blasted Hopes; or, The Stone Quarrier's Revenge." And the other, "Double Sight, from a Fusil-Oil Standpoint." I acknowledged the compliment she paid me in submitting to my judgment her no doubt sensational compositions and promised to give them a patient and careful reading. She was about to give me some elegant extracts from "Blasted Hopes," but the church door opened a little too soon, and I had to forego for the time-being, the intellectual treat, and entering the sanctum, we marched single file up to the front pew, into which we were politely bowed by the old sexton, Uncle Silvermill—as everybody familiarly called him. The room was dim and gloomy and rather cold, and coughing and sneezing and blowing of noses were indulged in very freely by the audience until the arrival of the reverend lecturer—who at once stepped into the pulpit—then one grand fire of nose-blowing went along the entire line, and all was quiet. The speaker soon rose, and announcing his lecture to be upon "Modern Curvatures," went on in a most amusing and original way to discuss the subject. Before commencing, however, he desired to say, that the lecture was intended for publication for his own benefit, and he hoped no one present would abuse his confidence by giving to the public press an abstract, or even an idea of his remarks on this occasion. I feel, therefore, in honor bound to silence—much as I would like to give you a touch of his quality. He is a deadly foe to the "Grecian Bend," and did not use honey-tongued words in ridiculing and condemning it; and if all the members of his church do not walk *upright* hereafter, it will not be on account of mechanical appliances for shortening the distance between knees and noses.

This entertainment pleased me much better than the Durdledot demonstration of the night before, and materially changed my opinion of Muggywasoo intelligence. It was still early when we left the church, and at Miss Thwoop's invitation we accompanied her home, and spent a pleasant hour there. I had the honor of an introduction to her father, an elderly gentleman of gigantic proportions and wonderful volubility. He regards himself as one of the greatest philanthropists of the age—and probably is—and his whole heart and mind are in constant action in endeavoring to perfect some plan for the protection of the human family from disease and early death,' superinduced by the use of adulterated food and beverages. Careful observation and accurate calculation have familiarized him with the baneful and beneficial ingredients of everything used in the way of prepared nourishment, and he was equipping himself to go forth and give the world the benefit of his extraordinary researches. I incidentally mentioned the publication of a series of articles on this subject, published in a New York paper, and he determined to defer the commencement of his labor of love for mankind until I was able to procure and forward him copies of the paper containing these expressions. The old gentleman assured me that he ate nothing when absent from home but eggs and potatoes in the shell, and advised me if I desired to avoid suffering and live long to adopt his bill of fare, with the addition of oysters in the shell if I opened them myself. He so entirely engrossed my time that I was unable to look over Miss Barbara's manuscripts; but before I left I gave her the assurance that I would do so on the morrow; and according to promise devoted three hours of the next day to her service, and gave her frankly the benefit of whatever critical skill I was possessed of, and for which she was unqualifiedly grateful. If space permitted I would like to give you some specimens of her style and power, but it will not. I will give you only the closing stanza of "Blasted Hopes" to show you what becomes of the ruffian character of the piece, who boasted a luxuriant crimson crop which had given him throughout the country-side the sobriquet of "Redtow the Ruffian." He had run through a career of crime unparalleled almost in the history of villiany, and was about descending into the quarry to steal a ham which the hero of the piece had purchased that afternoon with his bottom dollar, when he was discovered and dispersed, and virtue was triumphant.

"Down o'er the shelving ledge he slid,
And as he reached the solid rock
'Neath which a murderous charge was hid,
The train was touch'd—ensued a shock
Which trembled the earth and shook the sky
And Redtow was sped to his destiny."

Having exhausted the first half of the day thus pleasantly, and bidding Barbara adieu, and enjoyed a good domestic dinner, I lighted my meerschaum and leisurely sauntered down toward the post office, at the door of which I was met by Majordomo Durdledot, who politely invited me inside, and, offering me the only chair in the place, seated himself on an inverted wooden water-pail, and at once commenced to expatiate on the public affairs of the nation in general, and the private affairs of Muggywasco in particular. He appeared to forget entirely that I was a stranger, and seemed to be anxious to impart to me the private history of every inhabitant of the village. While he was talking, I took a careful survey of his premises, and it struck me very forcibly that the work of reconstruction was very much needed. His office is kept in the rear end of a large room, which at some time or other was used as a store, and occupies about one-fourth the space — the boxes of all sorts, in detached sections of all sizes, looked as if they had been contributed piecemeal, without regard to size or similarity, by scores of small offices throughout the country as charity offerings. Apparently but few of the boxes were used for post office business—the most of them being stuffed with old papers, rags, broken glass, and other unsightly matters, which even a junk shop-man would have thrown into the street. The floor, inside and outside the office, was strewn with dirty paper, pieces of strings, old shoes, mutilated india-rubbers, portions of old garments, old quarterly returns and old post-bills, clots of mud, and tufts of hair from the back of a hideous-looking mangy dog, which sat, with yawning mouth in one corner, vigorously sawing the air in the attempt to reach an itchy spot between his shoulders, while his blear and bloodshot eyes seemed about to fly from their sockets with the strain upon them. The windows were so black and begrimed with dirt and dust and cobwebs, that it required the light of two lamps at four o'clock, P. M., to enable the postmaster, or any one else, to read the superscriptions on letters; and the walls and ceiling looked worse than the windows. Mail-bags were carelessly lying about on the dirty floor, and foot-marks and big smears showed plainly that they were used instead of brushes and scrapers in cleaning his boots and shoes—an array of filthy empty ink-bottles, and mucilage pots adorned the top of his desk, while a bottomless coal-scuttle, a broken spittoon filled with quids and cigar stumps, ornamented the floor beneath it. In one corner stood a washstand, bespattered all over with stains, on top of which was what was once a pitcher, but which had been broken off in the middle, and probably now served the double purpose of ewer and basin, and hanging from a rusty nail over it was a towel that looked as if it might have been used for a gun-swab at the battle of New Orleans, and had never been washed since. The lamp-chimneys were smoked black, and the smell from the flames was almost suffocating. In another corner were his boxes for distribution matter—they were five in number, and had they not been quite so deep one would have been justified in supposing they had been transformed from some neighboring pig-pen where they had seen service in the slops and swill way. A rickety table stood in the middle of the office, and was the business centre of the establishment; and an old clock, with a sadly damaged dial and no hands, and dumb as a stone, a pair of antiquated skates, a white and blue base-ball cap, three or four woolen comforters in the last stages of decay, a set of dilapidated harness, two or three cheap whips and a wolf-skin overcoat, with the "nap" almost entirely worn off, made up a gallery of wall pictures entirely in keeping with the other goods and chattels. All this I saw while he was gossiping away in the sickly twilight of his office, but I paid little attention to what he was talking about. In the course of his remarks he said something about the confinement incident to his position; and I said to him, "I should think you would clean up your place a little, and make it look brighter and smell sweeter if you have to stay here much." "O, as to that, what's the odds? It does well enough, and if I go to any expense to make things look tidy it will come out of my own pocket, and I don't see it; this is good enough, and I get it cheap, and that dog (pointing to the canine sore-back) sleeps here, and is good on the watch, so that there is no danger of night attacks." Of course, I did not dispute the strong points he made, but kept on looking round and said nothing. Faugh! what an unsightly, foul and uninviting place it was. I have seen other post offices that ought to have shamed their occupants, but this one was past praying for. While I was there the Eastern mail arrived, and I had an opportunity of seeing the practical working of the Durdledot institution. The mail carrier was followed into the office by a half dozen roughly-garbed men, one of whom unlocked the bag and emptied the contents on the table, and then the rest of them commenced to paw over the matter, while the presiding genius of the place was engaged in conversation with some outside party. I rose to go out when the mail came in, but he restrained me. I asked if it was not illegal to allow people not connected with the office to remain there while opening the mails; he said he didn't know, and if it was it made no difference. I asked him if the men working at the table belonged to the establishment: he said they did not, "but they always helped him when he was home, and when he was away they ran the machine just as well as if he was on hand." While I was sitting there, several persons made complaints to the postmaster of the loss or long delay of letters, and from what I saw I should think that the safe delivery of letters would be the exception and the opposite the rule. O, how I did long for authority to speak my mind to this Muggywasco postal official, and when this epistle meets his eye, as I know it will, I hope he will remember the elderly gentleman who wore a broad-brimmed hat, tortoise-shell spectacles and wide garments, who visited his club with so much pleasure, heard his address with so much curiosity, listened to his gossip with such attentive ears, and left his office and his presence with ineffable disgust for both. As I said before, I have seen other offices nearly as bad as this one, and there may be some quite as bad, and if a reform cannot be brought about with old officials, I think the sooner new ones take their places the better it will be for the service.

MONS. TONSON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

G——, PA., Feb. 1869.

Editor U. S. Mail—The official organ of the North German Post Department, in a recent issue, says: "Nowhere in the whole civilized world is post-office business transacted in a more fickle and regardless manner than in the United States. Letters and other mail matter which, with a little sagacity on the part of the American postmasters, could have been delivered to their addresses, are returned to Europe; while in Germany, France and England, almost every article that is received from America is forwarded safely to its address."

Those "*epitheta ornantia*" are, in a majority of cases, well deserved by the postmasters concerned; and of this I could, from my own experiance, furnish a number of proofs. To rescue the service for the future, at least to some extent, from such reproaches, I should advise the examination of every applicant previously to conferring to him a post office. At first sight, this might seem to increase the business of the Department to a great extent, but such need not be the case. Let the Department draw up a number of questions covering the principal duties of the service, and have them in print. Then require every candidate to answer these questions in his own handwriting, and to swear that he has done it with no other help than that of the Postal Laws and Regulations. I am not at all afraid of perjuries, because the perjured would have in the person helping him to answer those questions a *particeps criminis*, and must be in continual fear of making a blunder manifesting his ignorance of the Laws and Regulations, etc. At any rate, the service would improve by such a fear. If there should be more than one applicant, the office should, "without regard to race, color or politics," be conferred on him who is best qualified.

By these few lines I don't consider the matter exhausted. My aim is to bring it to a fair discussion—at any rate, to hear the opinion of "Monsieur Tonson," if he thinks it worth while to express it.

Yours, etc., C. H——, P. M.

We think the organ of the North German Post Department is hardly qualified to speak as to the promptness of delivery of mail matter in *England*. But, admitting its entire statement to be true, it seems to us that a good deal can be said in explanation of the facts. In the first place, the correspondence (not strictly mercantile) between the United States and Germany and France is mainly between *natives* of the latter countries, who naturally superscribe their letters in their own language; and it is, therefore, no great wonder that American postmasters often fail to deliver a letter or packet addressed in a language of which they know nothing, or in such "English" as a German or Frenchman may attempt to write. Again, it would be hardly reasonable to expect the same promptitude of delivery in a country like this, with its constantly increasing and changing population, as in the countries of the Old World, where families have inhabited the same town, and even the same house, for centuries, and where, moreover, the office of postmaster, in many cases, passes from father to son, almost as an inherited right.

POST OFFICE, N. H., CONN., March, 1869.

Editor U. S. Mail—Cannot something be done by order from the Department, suggestion in the MAIL or otherwise, to put a stop to the prevalent careless way of making up D. P. O. packages? For example, a package of fifty letters comes to hand, the "header" on the one side being addressed to Boston, Mass. (?), on the other to Pensacola, Florida. Between these two "headers" are letters for all parts of the United States, and perhaps for other parts of the world. Assorted according to the address first seen, the package starts in a through pouch for Boston, there to be correctly reassorted, and its letters sent to their proper destination; or it may have the same experience in taking a southward start.

Our practice is either to wrap and address to D. O. P., or to tie up, facing both addresses, and to tie upon the outside of the package a slip of paper addressed to D. P. O. The slip is 1-32 of a sheet of wrapping paper, and a supply is kept constantly on hand on the mailing-table, ready for use.

The practice which obtains upon the postal cars and in some offices of marking "—— D. O. P." on the back of letters used as headers, I regard as slovenly, unjust to the writers of letters and the public, who do not understand these marks and are often vexed by them, and unjustifiable when so easy and harmless a place for marking as these slips furnish is so easily attainable.

If officially you can correct this malpractice at the Department, or editorially can do the same through the MAIL, I think that you will have done good service toward preventing the missending and delaying of correspondence.

Yours, very truly,
F. E. H.

PUTTING A POWDER-FLASK INTO A LETTER-BOX. — Some evilly-disposed person lately threw a flask of powder into the letter-box attached to the Trinity Chambers, in Dublin, and thereby occasioned injuries to the porter of a serious nature. It appeared that when the porter opened the letter-box he found a small flask in it which he put in his pocket. Not having time to examine the contents of the flask, he placed it in his coat, and in about an hour afterward, proceeded to gratify his curiosity. When he drew the "stopper" from the flask, the powder exploded and seriously injured his face and throat. It is hoped that his injuries, though of a very painful nature, will be sufficiently healed to admit of his discharge from hospital in a few days. No trace can be found of the person who committed such a dastardly outrage, but from the fact that the powder was placed in the flask in such a way as that it could not be opened without exploding, it is inferred that the flask was maliciously placed in the box.

Not long since a box of toy percussion caps was deposited in the post office at New York. When the pouch containing it was thrown into the mail car, the caps exploded and caused considerable damage to the other contents of the pouch. A heavy fine should be made the penalty of such violation of the law forbidding the deposit of explosive substances in the mails.

We enlarge upon the complaint of our correspondent in our last number, respecting the promiscuous use of postal envelopes; a practice which cannot be too severely condemned. But while we condemn, we acknowledge a shadow of excuse for the Postmasters of smaller offices, for they evidently are not aware of the magnitude of the operations of the large offices, and cannot realize by their own experince, the fact that the instantaneous knowledge of the character of the contents of an official envelope before opening, sometimes saves hours and even days in the practical use of such contents. Take the New York Office as an example, The Money Order Department is in the second story of the building, the entrance on Cedar street. The Newspaper Department is on the first story, the entrance on Liberty street. These streets are more than 250 feet from each other. The two departments are under the charge of respective superintendents, whose duties are as different as though in different buildings, and between whose departments it takes as much time and trouble to hold communication. If, therefore, for instance, a money order advice is enclosed in a green envelope endorsed "Notice to Publisher" it is sent to the Newspaper Department. This delay causes the delay of a day, at least, in the record of the advice, and if the corresponding order is presented on the same day, payment must be refused, because no advice has been received. As it is the wish of the Department to popularize the money order system, postmasters should be especially careful to use the money order envelopes, and if they have none, to use common envelopes and endorse them M. O. B. Never under any circumstances use envelopes indiscriminately. "The right word in the right place" and the right envelope to the right use.

A gentleman sent a lad with a letter to the post office, and money to pay the postage. Having returned with the money, he said: "Guess I've done the thing slick. I seen a good many folks puttin' letters in the post-office through a hole, and so I watched my chance, and got mine in for nothing."

How true this is we will not take it upon ourselves to say, but we do know that it is not an uncommon occurrence for mail matter to be posted, as though the persons who do it think they are "doing the thing slick." A few days since we were called upon by a young Frenchman, for information how he should obtain redress for an overcharge of thirty-six cents on a letter from France, bearing a postage stamp sufficient to prepay one rate. We told him there was no mistake, as the letter weighed over a quarter of an ounce. He insisted it did not. On trial, however, it was found to be slightly over that weight. Now, whether the writer thought he was "doing the thing slick," and that the French Post Department would not discover the over-weight, or whether he was ignorant of the true weight, we cannot tell; but most probably it was the former. The letter reached New York, marked "insufficiently prepaid," and was charged with thirty-six cents postage. The receiver tore off the part of the envelope bearing the mark of insufficient prepayment, and when we asked to be shown it, said he had thrown it away. He, too, evidently thought he was "doing the thing slick," but made a mistake, as we informed him that, under the circumstances, there was no redress, as the charge was proper. We give this instance as one of many. Writing on newspapers, or circulars, enclosing circulars or hand-bills as supplements in regular newspapers, depositing letters on which there is any doubt of sufficiency of postage, etc., are all examples of "doing the thing slick," which may not produce inconvenience and delay and disappointment, but which, it is far more probable, will. Postal rates are fixed, postal laws are imperative, and postmasters have no discretion in obeying them.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of February, 1869, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	308	1,482,280	851,217	331,009	3,790,176
Philadelphia	164	783,589	390,977	276,418	1,024,385
Chicago	86	615,355	106,479	137,501	512,786
St. Louis	50	381,263	48,291	100,432	230,240
Boston	68	339,427	103,773	61,015	471,792
Cincinnati	43	232,431	58,404	39,206	191,074
Baltimore	53	223,802	32,977	51,847	170,404
Brooklyn	37	165,856	31,227	45,713	85,104
Cleveland	23	145,104	16,698	54,137	104,940
Louisville	21	136,910	14,766	30,801	82,408
Detroit	28	136,118	17,303	44,815	75,955
Buffalo	27	135,902	21,201	60,509	87,288
Washington, D. C.	30	129,000	14,418	39,128	111,091
Rochester	18	117,772	10,070	41,095	47,100
Albany	21	117,594	13,078	23,230	53,444
Milwaukee	19	100,884	11,507	32,133	71,707
Syracuse	13	98,345	12,757	33,939	69,016
Pittsburg	16	93,897	13,479	34,414	81,820
Memphis	12	81,577	4,930	16,443	63,779
Newark	21	79,793	14,785	32,373	58,228
Williamsburgh	12	64,537	6,312	12,435	28,089
Utica	12	63,723	7,646	25,016	46,428
Troy	11	61,045	5,500	15,463	42,644
Nashville	7	52,557	7,733	12,674	24,340
Toledo	9	50,476	2,994	30,948	59,649
Providence	11	46,806	9,875	14,330	33,201
New Haven	7	43,596	5,476	13,991	24,464
Jersey City	5	42,674	4,279	6,953	15,009
Hartford	6	40,019	2,001	14,710	27,324
Wilmington, Del	5	39,031	5,703	13,471	16,093
Allegheny	7	36,957	5,399	19,116	14,314
Charlestown	5	32,575	2,763	1,383	18,693
Lowell	6	31,730	3,796	19,515	17,139
Portland	6	31,329	3,927	16,964	56,204
Worcester	6	31,175	3,847	10,488	17,610
Manchester	5	29,608	4,508	15,520	15,191
Erie	6	27,525	3,013	22,317	12,377
Reading	6	27,013	3,562	12,427	17,097
Lynn	4	25,737	1,737	9,310	26,305
Cambridge	4	25,151	1,043	17,721	9,037
Lawrence	6	24,810	3,468	7,963	26,426
Lancaster	4	22,798	2,134	6,093	5,755
Harrisburg	4	20,682	1,465	6,989	6,409
Cambridgeport	3	19,750	464	7,139	7,672
New Bedford	5	19,481	927	6,143	15,456
Trenton	3	19,222	2,164	9,134	10,883
Salem	Report not received.				

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of April, 1869.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S....	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
Bremen ..	U. S....	1	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	1	Havana and West Indies.
Inman....	U. S....	3	Europe via Liverpool.
French...	France..	3	Fr. M. via Brest.
Inman....	U. S....	6	Bermuda, Halifax, etc.
Hamburg.	U. S....	6	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard...	U. S....	7	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	8	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	3	Havana and West Indies.
Inman....	U. S....	10	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S....	13	S. Pac. C. Am. Chl. & Jap.
Hamburg.	U. S....	13	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard...	U. S....	14	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	15	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	15	Havana and West Indies.
French...	U. S....	17	French M. via Brest.
Inman....	U. S....	17	Europe via Liverpool.
Mexican..	U. S....	19	Sisal and Vera Cruz.
Hamburg.	U. S....	20	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Inman....	U. S....	20	Bermuda, Halifax, etc.
Cunard...	U. S....	21	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S....	21	S. Pacific & C. America.
Havana...	U. S....	22	Havana and Nassau.
Bremen ..	U. S....	22	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Brazilian	U. S....	23	Arg. Rep., Brazil & St. Tms.
Inman....	U. S....	24	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg.	U. S....	27	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard...	U. S....	28	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	29	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	29	Havana and West Indies.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1869.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **103**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

The New Franking Law.

The following is a copy of the recent Act of Congress on the subject of the franking privilege:

AN ACT TO RESTRICT AND REGULATE THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Government, Member of Congress, or other person entitled by law to the franking privilege, to exercise said privilege otherwise than by his or her written autograph signature upon the matter franked; and all letters or other mail matter, not thus franked by the written signature of a person entitled by law to exercise said privilege, shall be charged with the rates of postage which are now, or may be hereafter, established by law.

Approved March 1, 1869.

Postmaster-General Creswell has issued the following instructions to Postmasters in regard to their duties under the above law:

The attention of postmasters is specially called to the provisions of the foregoing act "to restrict and regulate the franking privilege."

All *fac-simile* franks, in future, must be disregarded. The written autograph signature of the person entitled to exercise the privilege is required, otherwise the mail matter thus offered must be prepaid by postage stamps as required by said act.

All letters and packages not franked by the written signature, or prepaid by postage stamps, must be held for postage.

Postmasters are required to preserve this notice for future reference.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1869.

It will be observed that the above does not in any way curtail the franking privilege, but merely prohibits the use of *fac-simile* franks.

All mail matter addressed to Members of Congress, to the heads of the Executive Departments in Washington, and to the heads of Bureaus, etc., should be mailed free of postage, as heretofore required by sections 265a, 266 and 267 of the Postal Laws, edition of 1866.

The *written* frank of Postmasters, on letters (on official business) to other Postmasters, is to be still recognized. This of course applies to letters containing return receipts and notices to publishers.

Note from the Publisher.

Many of our subscribers, after remitting to us the money for renewal, receive their papers with the expiring numbers still on the wrappers, by which they are led to believe either that their remittance has failed to reach us, or we have failed to give them credit, and hence address us on the subject. This puts us to considerable and needless trouble, as searches have to be made in two books, and we very rarely find an error. The cause of the subscriber's number not being changed is this. The wrappers for the MAIL are written during a period covering from one to four weeks before they are used, therefore it often happens that a wrapper is written before a remittance is received. We would advise our subscribers to wait till the receipt of the *second* paper after remitting; and if, on the wrapper of that, the subscription number is not changed, then write to us. Others of our subscribers request us to sign their receipts and return them by first mail, as this would be quite a heavy tax on us in postage, and the law allows the inclosing of such receipts in the papers without additional postage; those who want their receipts returned immediately should accompany their requests postage stamps.

Registration Regulations.

Sections 7 and 18 of New Regulations for Registration seem to some of our correspondents to conflict. Such is not the case, however, as they refer to two different officers, viz., the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. Perhaps our explanation will be the clearer, when we state that the latter officer is really not an officer of the Post Office Department, but of the Treasury Department, having charge of Postmasters' monetary accounts. To him are to be sent the quarterly returns in order that he may keep these accounts, hence the quarterly returns are comprised only of papers relating to money affairs and vouchers therefor; and by section 274, Regulations of 1866, it will be seen that "no moneys are paid directly into the Department, neither are any paid out directly by it." Transfers of money are made by drafts, orders and the like to postmasters, contractors and others. The Auditor keeps the account of these, debiting or crediting, as the case may be, the parties interested, so that each account shows the monetary relation of the party to the Department. This is the officer referred to by section 18. (See Sec. 308, Reg. 1866.) But besides the money accounts, various reports or accounts are to be made to different officers of the Department, shewing the amount or nature of the various transactions of a post office; and section 7 refers to one of these, that is to a report of registry business, to be made to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. In studying the regulations postmasters should endeavor to be careful not to confound the various reports they are required to make, nor the officers to whom they are to be made.

Prepayment of Newspaper Postage.

We are this month (as usual) in receipt of a number of letters from postmasters—generally at the smaller offices—urging upon us the advocacy of a law compelling the prepayment at the mailing office of postage on newspapers, etc., addressed to subscribers. We have already published several similar letters, some suggesting plans whereby such a law could be carried out without inconvenience to the Department or to publishers. We have no doubt that one of the principal obstacles to the success of the Post Office Department as a self-sustaining institution, is the heavy loss which its revenues annually sustain through failure to collect the postage legally due on newspapers sent from the publishers to *bona fide*, or "so-called," subscribers. This failure is not necessarily, or even principally, due to any intentional *dishonesty* on the part of either publishers or postmasters, but results from an inherent defect in the system itself, by which newspapers, etc., sent by mail to subscribers are exempted from the rule of prepayment which applies to all other domestic matters. The collection of this postage is thus thrown upon the postmaster at the office of delivery, who in too many cases finds it a task too heavy for him. The postal laws require him to collect all postage *before delivery*, on all matter on which postage may be due; but a strict adherence to this rule is so apt to lead to what are considered personal affronts by his neighbors, that the temptation to avoid such "unpleasantnesses" by relaxing it in favor now of one and now of another, is too strong in most cases to be overcome. The barrier once down is difficult to replace. Confusion and dispute as to who has paid and who has not increase with every quarter, and frequently the final result is that the harassed official settles down into the easy custom of taking the postage from those who offer it and not bothering himself in regard to those who don't. The fact is, that although in theory the collection of subscribers' postage is a very simple matter, it is to postmasters and to the Department a "burden grievous to be borne," and the sooner a law is passed to require *payment in advance at the office of mailing* of the postage on all publications sent to subscribers, the sooner will the "Cr." side of our national postal balance-sheet begin to compare more favorably with the "Dr." side. We would not advocate an increase of the rate of quarterly postage—in fact, we believe that if the present rate were reduced thirty-three per cent, and *faithfully collected*, the actual receipts from that source would increase fifty per cent.; but it is time that the farce of loading the mails with newspapers and magazines on which there is hardly a pretence of collecting postage should be reformed out of existence. We know the "newspaper interest" will oppose such a proposition as heresy, but it is sound doctrine nevertheless.

Changes at the Post Office Department.

GEORGE EARLE, Esq., of Maryland, has been appointed and confirmed as First Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of General St. John B. L. Skinner; and General GILES A. SMITH, of Illinois, as Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of Hon. George Wm. McLellan.

GETTING CARELESS.—We are informed by a Special Agent of the Department, that in the course of an investigation of a reported loss of a registered letter, he found, on a route which included *ten* post offices through which the letter passed, but *one* postmaster who had complied with the regulations by entering the fact upon his "Record of Registered Matter in Transit." No doubt the delinquent postmasters had been careful to perform their duty in this matter when the present [illegible] tration system was first put in operation; but finding that everything went smoothly, without reports of loss, they concluded that the "Record" was a useless institution, and saved themselves trouble by "taking the chances." There is too much reason to fear that the route referred to is not the only one on which such culpable neglect of duty exists; and, for the benefit of "whom it may concern," we will state that, in the case we have mentioned, the "labor-saving" plan will be probably found rather expensive—as the postmasters who practised it are to be invited, in case the letter is not recovered, to make good, from their private funds, the amount it contained.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages for this month.

"POSTMISTRESSES."—We notice that the appointment of ladies as Postmasters is constantly referred to by the press as the appointment of "*Postmistresses.*" There is no such title recognized by law or regulation.

☞ It is a common saying that "a special Providence watches over drunken men and children," preserving them from the consequences of heedless acts which would, perhaps, prove fatal to sober people and adults. We think some such Providence must attend letters with blundering superscriptions; otherwise we could not well account for the fact of a foreign letter, directed to "Mr. ——, Boston, New Jersey—by Paterson Post," finally reaching the person addressed at *Jersey City.*

☞ Postage stamps, of all denominations, of new designs, have been issued by the Department. As they will soon become familiar to our readers we need not describe them further than to say that they are a decided improvement on the old pattern.

Sundry P. O. Matters.

We have before us a few letters, as a basis for our usual article, and the first we take up is from a postmaster in this State, who writes that he "has held the office of postmaster or deputy thirty-two successive years, and is forty-seven years of age." We agree with him that this is a rare example of postal service, even though the New York office boasts of a veteran of forty years. Evidently in our correspondent's locality there has been no "wooing and winning" between "politics and the post office," and we doubt not but that both have served the true interests of the people far better in their lives of "single blessedness." Thirty-two years carries us back almost to the Franklinic period of postal affairs, and as we look still further beyond these years to that period, we cannot but wish that certain of its features could be combined with the experience and the knowledge of the present day. What a proud example of our republican institutions would our post office department become! Experienced and intelligent postmasters, honest and efficient clerks and route agents, intelligence, private and public, flying securely with railroad speed over the country, far and near, at rates so nearly nominal, that the poorest could enjoy the luxury of a letter or a paper from the far-off relative, and but seldom that now too frequent sound, the shooting of the prison lock for years—unless a pardon intervenes—upon some post office employee, and the consequent shame and sadness. But we must pass on to our next letter, wherein we are told by a postmaster that "I will not discourage registering, but I cannot encourage it;" and why? Because some months since $50 was inclosed in a letter in his presence and the letter registered. The letter was received but the money had been taken out. We cannot judge, without investigation, of cases of mere assertion of loss, but our experience, and that of those with whom we talk, is that the present registry system is very effective in promoting the security in the mails of valuable letters, and our correspondent is much mistaken in thinking that the system encourages stealing; on the contrary, it renders stealing very dangerous, and even if it should not secure detection of the first theft renders a second almost impossible. Over long routes, in sparsely settled parts of the country, the transmission of mail matter, as well as travelling itself, must necessarily have features of insecurity against which it is impossible to guard; but as a general rule registered matter passes through the mails securely, and no postmaster need hesitate to recommend—to urge—the registration of valuable letters. Is our friend certain the $50 would not have disappeared had the letter not been registered? We pass on to a question of removals from office by the new administration, a question which is not within our range, and on which we can express no opinion; but when our correspondent asks about returning registered package envelopes that have been used, we can say "we are at home," and cheerfully add that such envelopes are to be returned to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General after being kept on hand six months. That is, they must be kept on hand at least six months. To keep them a few days or a week more, so as to send several together, would no doubt be a compliance with the spirit of the regulations. And now for an inquiry as to the rate of box rents, to which we reply that the Department, except for a few large offices, has fixed no rate for the rent of boxes, but leaves it to the judgment of postmasters. We had not intended this month to publish any of the "compliments" [illegible] so many of our subscribers, in sending the money for renewal, say such kind words, that we are unable to resist "temptation," for we cannot but feel gratified when one writes—"It seems to me that every month there is something I want to know, and when the MAIL comes I am sure to get such knowledge as I want." Another, "I think it brings the best return of any like sum I expend." Another, "I value its arrival each month at ten times its cost." Another, "Although I am removed from the office I cannot think of giving up the MAIL." Another, "Cannot do without it, though my salary is but $12.00 a year." And so we might go on, but stop here, thanking heartily our many well-wishers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Delivery of Mail Matter.—T. S. W., C——, Ill.—The section (63) of the Regulations prohibiting postmasters from delivering mail matter not addressed to their respective offices applies with greater force to route agents, who have no right at all to deliver mail matter to the parties for whom it is intended.

Eligibility for Mail Carrier Service.—G. A. R., D——, Tenn.—There is no restriction in regard to the color of persons engaged in carrying the mail.

Money Order Business, Etc.—H. G. P., B—— S——, Mich.—The practical direction of the money order business is under the charge of competent persons, who, by their experience, can judge what is best for the efficiency of the system. There is no necessity that the "disinterested person," required by the regulations as a witness, should have access to other mail matter. The disinterested witness may be an "outsider," or may be some one employed in the office, provided his position is such that he would be disinterested, that is, that no suspicion could attach to him in case of loss.

Carriage of Mails between a Station and a Post Office.—A. A. C., F—— C——, Mich.—Your office being but 60 rods from the station, it is the duty of the railroad company to deliver the mails to you. Sec. 471, Reg. 1866

Withdrawing Letters after Posting.—J. J. C. C., B——, Vt.—A letter may be withdrawn from a post office, after posting, according to sections 64 and 65, reg. 1866; to section 64, the words "*except to the writer thereof,*" must be added, as they were omitted through mistake. See MAIL of Aug., 1866.

Postmarking Drop Letters.—J. W., A——; O.—Section 90, reg. of 1866, requires that "letters received to be sent by mail should be carefully marked," etc. The expression "to be sent by mail," does not imply that drop letters are not required to be postmarked. And we cannot but think that the omission to do so would not be creditable to the industry of a postmaster or his clerks.

Franking Specimen Copies of Papers.—H. A. F., J——, Mo.—All matter legally franked must be delivered. What is a legal frank may be learned from chapter XV. of the regulations, and the law and instruction published in this number of the MAIL.

Salaries.—L. H., B——, Mass.—The number of stamps sold has no bearing on the salary of an office, though in very many cases an opinion to the contrary is held. Salaries are based upon the proceeds accruing to the Department. A stamp sold brings nothing to the Department, but when that stamp is cancelled, the Department may be said to have received just so much; hence salaries are based upon the value of stamps cancelled, and receipts of money for postage, etc.—as we have said, upon the proceeds of an office.

Inclosing Circulars in Newspapers and Periodicals.—L. D., C——, Me.—A circular inclosed in a newspaper or periodical subjects the whole package to letter postage. See 209, Reg. 1866. The specimen you send is clearly a circular, and a paper or periodical containing such, if coming to a regular subscriber, is subject to letter postage; if not to regular subscriber, transient postage should be prepaid at the mailing office.

Registration.—H. H. H., P——, N. Y.—1. A "return registered letter receipt" must accompany every domestic registered letter. We judge from your inquiry that you have confounded the return registered letter *bill*, with the return registered letter *receipt*, for it is very obvious that to send only one of the latter, with five or six, or even two, registered letters, would answer no purpose whatever for more than one of the letters; while it is as obvious that one of the former will answer for any number of letters. 2. We recommend you to study carefully Section 10, of Registration Regulations. If a postmaster is absent his assistant may frank as *acting* postmaster....S. O. P., S—— S——, Cal.—Only letters, that is, mail matter paying letter postage, can be registered to places in the United States. Sec. 8 Regn. Reg. ....R. L. B., D—— C——, Wis.—Return registered letter receipts may be affixed to the letters in any way that may be most convenient; the best way is by a little gum or paste along the upper edge of the receipts, or they may be tied to the letters with a small cord or a thread; some use small india-rubber bands......A. R., G——, Tex.—It is not the duty of postmasters to see registered letters opened on their delivery to the parties addressed. But it would be proper to examine the condition of registered letters on their arrival, and if there are any fractures or any suspicious appearance about them to make a memorandum of it.

Postage.—J. B. B., W——, Ill.—"A mixture," as you term it, of newspapers and periodicals may be sent as transient matter at the rate of two cents for four ounces or fraction thereof......L. S. F., N—— B——, O.—The postage on newspapers to England is two cents for four ounces. The table of foreign postage in the MAIL is correct; you should be aware that changes are made in the rates of postage, hence the table in the Regulations cannot be relied on for any length of time after their publication. The only way to keep posted on postage, and indeed on all postal matters, is to take the MAIL. See section 259, Reg. 1866......A. G., R——, N. Y.—False teeth are not found in the list of mailable matter, hence they must be rated under section 245 of the laws of 1866, at letter postage. Although we are aware that postmasters are not selected on the strength of diplomas from colleges or law schools; and sometimes not even on a proficiency in the three R's—"readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic'"—which, with [illegible] constitute a finished education, yet we are occasionally surprised at the classification which some of them make of articles presented for mailing. Dry goods, boots and shoes, medicines, perfumery, and we had almost said steam engines, if presented in wrappers with the ends open, are accepted and rated at miscellaneous rates, viz., two cents for four ounces, notwithstanding the plain provisions of the law......C. R., T——, O.—See preceding. We will add to our list the lampwicks, bar of iron, etc., of which you speak. A postmaster who deducts $1.04 from the charges on a package of lampwicks, and delivers the bundle at miscellaneous rates causes just so much loss to the Department, and should be reported for incompetency, if nothing worse. Secs. 37 and 158, Reg. 1866......C. U. D., W——, N. Y.—Publishers and news agents are the only ones authorized to send regular papers at quarterly rates. Secs. 201 and 225, Reg. 1866. ......W. R. T., H—— F——, Minn.—On taking charge of your office you should have demanded of your predecessor all postage paid on regular papers for any time beyond the quarter in which he left the office, for when a postmaster collects regular postage for more than a quarter in advance, he must account for the same quarterly. Sec. 311, Reg. 1866. If your predecessor has not acted according to instruction, but has accounted for yearly postage as he says, we would refer you to the Department for instructions......S. O. P., A——, Minn.—Postage on drop letters, where there is a free delivery, is two cents; where there is not a free delivery, one cent.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of March, 1869.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Iowa	Fairfax	Va.
Shane	Harford	Md.
Real de Dolores	Santa Fe	New Mex. Ter.
New Concord	Columbia	N. Y.
Elvira	Johnson	Ill.
Lyndin	Clermont	Ohio.
Hawk Eye	Fayette	Iowa.
Stanwood	Cedar	"
Pleasant View	Cheatham	Tenn.
Forestville	Wilson	"
Windsor	Dane	Wis.
North Milford	Penobscot	Me.
Railroad Flat	Calaveras	Cal.
Soledad	Monterey	"
Chenango	Brazoria	Texas.
Locke Hill	Bexar	"
Fort Griffin	Shackleford	"
Quincy	Greenwood	Kas.
Carbon	Carbon	Wyoming Ter.
Bitter Creek	"	" "
Hauwood	Muskegon	Mich.
Selzburgh	Bay	"
County Line	Eaton	"
Humphreyville	Holmes	Ohio
Glenwood	Schuyler	Mo.
Lake	Newaygo	Mich.
Mount Hope	Morris	N. J.
Charlotteburg	Passaic	"
North Saxton	York	Me.
Las Cruces	Santa Barbara	Cal.
New Idra	Monterey	"
Moorhead	Freestone	Texas.
Zena	Polk	Oregon.
Sonny Brook	Butler	Pa.
Quinton	Salem	N. J.
Chicomet Centre	Broome	N. Y.
Serena	Stafford	Va.
New Palestine	Cooper	Mo.
Carriage Point	Chickasaw	Ark.
Odin	Vernon	Wis.
Soldier Grove	Crawford	"
Fairview	Brown	Kas.
Picacho	Monterey	Cal.
Lucca	Lander	Nev.
Red River Mills	Logan	Ky.
Lone Pine	Washington	Pa.
Tacoma	Pierce	Wash. Ter.
Chinook	Pacific	" "
Stone Bluffs	Fountain	Ind.
Whalan	Fillmore	Minn.
Mosel	Sheboygan	Wis.
Forward's Mills	Dunn	"
Dundas	Pulaski	Mo.
Willow Springs	Howell	"
Florin	Sacramento	Cal.
Miami Station	Carroll	Mo.
Gillott's Grove	Clay	Iowa.
Plymouth Centre	Plymouth	"

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Berry's Bridge	Vermillion	La.
Deep Creek	Norfolk	Va.
Prospect Hill	Caswell	N. C.
Edinburgh	Hidalgo	Texas.
Whitesborough	Grayson	"
Alvarado	Johnson	"
Cassoco	Arkansas	Ark.
Oswego	Warren	Iowa.
Serena	La Salle	Ill.
Happy Valley	Harrison	Mo.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office
Funk's Mills	Decatur	Iowa	Leon.
Bridgewater	Washtenaw	Mich.	Manchester.
Ball's Mills	Lycoming	Pa.	Williamsport.
Bohemia Mills	Cecil	Md.	Warwick.
Carolina Seminary	Greene	N. C.	Snow Hill.
Germantown	Richland	S. C.	Kingville.
Grape Creek	Gillespie	Texas.	Fredericksburg
Rock Creek	Laramie	Wyom. T.	Laramie C'y.
Kearney Station	Buffalo	Neb.	Fort Kearney.
Morgan's Fork	Pike	Ohio	Latham.
Lick Ridge	Athens	"	Plantsville.
Umpqua City	Baker	Oregon	Gardiner.
Boon	Clackamas	"	Butterville.
Learville	Nye	Nev	Belmont.
Nottingham Turnpike	Rockingham	N. H.	East Northwood.
Westwood	Erie	N. Y.	Tonawanda.
Manheim Centre	Herkimer	"	Little Falls.
Bluff	Texas	Mo.	Picking.
Fairville	Saline	"	Miriam.
Rose Hill	Johnson	"	Holden.
Floyd	Carroll	La.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Osborn's Prairie	Fountain	Ind	Cole Creek.
Frenchtown	Missoula	Mon. Ter.	Hell Gate.
Freedam	Washtenaw	Mich	Ann Arbor.
Musquito	Calaveras	Cal.	Mokelumne Hill.
Liberty	Woodson	Kas	Coloma.
Hampton	Platte	Mo.	Weston.
Blairsville	St. Francois	"	Bismarck.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Bear Creek	Cumberland	Ky.	Cherry Hill.
Taylorsville	Ontario	N. Y.	Miller's Corners.
Montcalm	Montcalm	Mich	Coral.
Gerry	Chatauqua	N. Y.	Sinclairville.

We again caution postmasters against negligence in thoroughly examining registered package envelopes before filing them away. The latest instance of neglect that has come to our knowledge, affords a lesson by which all may profit. At a certain office a letter was registered, and by the same mail by which it was sent, was returned to the stamp agent at New York, an empty stamp box also registered. The postmaster enclosed the letter in a registered package envelope, and tacked the latter on the box. The addresses of the two were entered in the registered letter bill. On the receipt of the box by the postmaster to whom it was directed, the envelope was taken off and filed away without examination, on the supposition that it referred only to the box. After some days, inquiry was made for the letter; on investigation, it was traced to the post office to which first sent, and after a considerable search found in the envelope where first placed, and which had been filed away. Open every envelope by cutting across one end, and examine it thoroughly, do not take it for granted that it does not contain anything. The above instance, while a lesson, is also a proof of the efficiency and utility of the present registration system.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each*. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian Post Office Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postages, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Granada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tartola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cnagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Philadelphia and *Baltimore* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Chicago, *Portland* and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards; paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[All printed matter (except single copies of newspapers, magazines and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from publishers) intended to go by mail westward from the western boundary of Kansas, or eastward from the eastern boundary of California, must be prepaid by stamps at letter *postage rates. Sec. 259, P. O. Laws, Edition of 1866.*]

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Every postmaster will be careful never to send a registered-letter "direct," when there is a distributing post office between his office and the office to which the letter is directed. He must inclose it, with the registered letter bill, in a "Registered Package Envelope," directed to the postmaster at the first distributing post office on the route, and also send the Return Registered Letter Bill in a common envelope to the same postmaster by same mail—just the same as if the letter were for *delivery* at the distributing post office.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 6:45, 8:11 A.M.; 4:30, 10:30 P.M. [Way] 7:44 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 5:30 A. M.; 6, 11:30 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 5:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 6:00 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 3:30, 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 5:30 A. M.; 12, 10:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 7:30 A. M.; 1, 4, 10:30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 5:30 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail ....5:00 A. M..4:00..9:15 P. M.
" " [Way]..........5:00 A. M..4:00 P. M.
East Mail.................................5:00 A. M.
" ....1.30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South ....5:00 A. M.
" ....7:30 P. M.
" [Way]................5:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]...........................10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month.................................10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail..................5:00 A. M..4:00 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown........ 2:00 P. M.
Freehold.....................................2:00 P. M.
Keyport.....................................12:00 M.
Long Island..................................5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco.

OUTWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave New York.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due Yokohama.	Due Hong Kong.	Due Shanghae.
	1868.	1868.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
G. Repub	Dec. 9	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 30	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
	1869.	1869.				
Japan...	Jan. 9	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Mar. 2	Mar. 10	Mar. 11
China...	Feb. 9	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	Mar. 31	April 8	April 9
G. Repub	Mar. 9	Mar. 31	April 3	April 26	May 5	May 5
Japan...	April 9	May 1	May 4	May 27	June 5	June 5
China...	May 8	May 31	June 4	June 27	July 6	July 6
G. Repub	June 9	July 1	July 3	July 26	Aug. 4	Aug. 4

HOMEWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave Shanghae.	Leave Hong Kong.	Leave Yokohama.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due New York.
	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
China...	Jan. 21	Jan. 19	Jan. 31	Feb. 24	Feb. 27	Mar. 21
G. Repub	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Mar. 3	Mar. 27	Mar. 30	April 21
Japan...	Mar. 20	Mar. 19	April 1	April 25	April 30	May 22
China...	April 19	April 19	April 29	May 20	May 22	June 13
G. Repub	May 9	May 19	May 29	June 19	June 22	July 14
Japan...	June 19	June 19	June 29	July 20	July 22	Aug. 13
China...	July 19	July 18	July 29	Aug. 19	Aug. 21	Sept. 13
G. Repub	Aug. 19	Aug. 19	Aug. 29	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Oct. 14

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets.......................$1.50
For fifteen sheets...................... 2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts, $4 per 1,000 Receipts. Address

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E. STEIGER,

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(in German), and other German Periodicals. Sale easy and Profits large. Postmasters should send for Steiger's Lists and Catalogues.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., 34 LIBERTY STREET, NEW York City, Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps. Sell clean and cancelled Foreign Postage Stamps cheaper than any other dealers in the world. Twenty-two-page descriptive price list sent post free. 15 cents. Postage Stamp Albums from $1.00 each. THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, a Monthly Magazine for Stamp Collectors, 50 cents per year.

Important to Postmasters.

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ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

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As published by States or groups of States, are on sale to the General Public. Those now issued are:

Map of the States of NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and parts of New York and Maine, in two sheets.

Map of the State of NEW YORK, and parts of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and adjacent portions of the Dominion of Canada, in four sheets.

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Or, from the Sale Agents in
NEW YORK, N. Y., D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway.
BOSTON, Mass., E. P. Dutton & Co., 135 Washington street.
PORTLAND, Maine, Bailey & Noyes, Exchange street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr., 31 South Sixth street.

A Map (in one sheet) of the State of MAINE, and contiguous territory, and another (in four sheets) of the States of PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND (and DISTRICT of COLUMBIA), will soon be issued.

☞ Postmasters procuring and forwarding cash orders for these maps, will be allowed 20 per cent. commission on the sales.

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Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, delivered by mail at the following rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5.

☞ Send for a circular.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF

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Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

The aim of this paper is to furnish a pictorial history of current events. Between thirty and forty illustrations appear in every weekly number, including eight engravings of the pictorial spirit of the foreign press, events of national or local interest, railroad or steamboat accidents, amusing and thrilling incidents, comics, etc. The literary matter comprises, besides well-written editorials on the leading questions of the day, and descriptions of the engravings, a serial story of thrilling interest, entertaining narratives and tales, humorous anecdotes, choice poems, etc.

Subscription price, $4 per year.

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A purely literary pictorial. Excluding events of the day, its aim, as its title indicates, is to furnish amusement for the leisure hour. Its contents consist principally of original stories by able writers—including a serial, accounts of remarkable adventures, biographical sketches of self-made men—with portraits, descriptions of manners and customs in remote countries, short poems, fairy stories, enigmas, conundrums, charades, etc. Illustrated with large and spirited engravings, of which there are from fifteen to twenty in each weekly number.

Subscription price, $4 per year.

The New World.

This handsome, large eight-paged weekly is addressed to all classes—to the young and the old, the lettered and the comparatively unlearned, the rich and the poor. Its columns are filled with serial and other literary matter, prepared by writers whose names are familiar to readers of romance, travel and discovery; students of science and admirers of poesy; and its pages are liberally enriched by the pencils of leading artists, to whom is intrusted the task of illustrating its stories; and papers upon topics of graver moment. THE NEW WORLD is particularly favored in the list of its contributors, two hundred of whom have engaged to write for it. Among these may be mentioned, Hon. E. George Squier, ex-Minister to Peru, whose researches in the wilds of Central and South America have greatly added to our knowledge of the ethnology and past civilization of the Western Hemisphere; Prof. A. C. Joy, lecturer on applied chemistry at Columbia College, New York; A. K. Gardner, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women, an author whose works on Pathology have become text-books with the faculty; Professors Emery and Allen; William Ross Wallace, Edward Fawcett, Barry Gray, Mary J. Austin, Virginia F. Townsend, Captain Mayne Reid, Delia Maitland, M. A. Denison, and Nellie Ames.

Subscription price, $3 00 per year.

Frank Leslie's Illustrirte Zeitung.

A pictorial newspaper in the German language, containing a large number of engravings illustrating events of the day, exciting and amusing incidents, adventures and manners and customs in all parts of the world, with a large amount of literary matter, including numerous interesting tales. This paper combines for the German reader the attractions presented in the Illustrated Newspaper and the Chimney Corner.

Subscription price, $4 per year.

Frank Leslie's Illustracion Americana.

An illustrated paper in the Spanish language, with all the attractive features, pictorial and literary, that have made Frank Leslie's other publications so popular.

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Frank Leslie's Boys and Girls' Weekly.

One of the cheapest pictorial papers ever published. Intended for the amusement of youth of both sexes. The illustrations and literary matter are such as especially recommend themselves to the young. It contains, besides a continued story and well-written tales, accounts of wonderful adventure, descriptions and illustrations of foreign manners and customs, anecdotes and pictures of animals, familiar and funny fables, parlor magic, etc. From twenty to twenty-five engravings appear in each weekly issue.

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The leading fashion periodical in America. Each monthly number contains a large colored plate of the latest fashions, from designs sent from Paris as soon as invented, which are thus published simultaneously in New York and Paris; also a four-page uncolored fashion plate, embracing the various leading styles. These are accompanied with full descriptions and explanations, with numerous other illustrations. Every number contains an original letter from Paris, describing the very latest *modes*, by a lady whose position gives her access to fashionable society. The literary portion of this magazine comprises a continued story, numerous interesting tales, poetry, anecdotes, etc. The whole profusely illustrated with fine engravings.

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Fashion, Fiction and Entertaining Knowledge. A monthly publication, of which the features are such as especially commend it to the favor of young ladies. A large proportion of its pages are devoted to Fashions, in which the newest styles are presented, fully illustrated with engravings and a beautiful colored Fashion Plate. A great variety of engraved patterns for netting, crotchet-work, needle-work, embroidery, etc., are also given. In each number appears a page or more of new and popular music, selected especially with a view to the tastes of young ladies.

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The cheapest periodical in the United States, containing eighty large octavo pages of letter-press, with from twenty to twenty-five illustrations, besides two full-page engravings, on tinted paper, in each number. A continued story, and well-written tales and stories of adventure, with humorous anecdotes, descriptions of manners and customs, amusements for young people, etc., constitute the reading matter.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—APRIL, 1869.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	23	4	c13	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail, via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	5
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	18
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	6	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Auvergne—see France.						
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	22	....	....	....	....
do England and France	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	43	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	[illegible]	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a22	34	b 6	14	14	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*18	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	23	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d18
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	23	4	12	12	....
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*12l	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.* *Not over* 1 oz. .... 2 cents. *Over* 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. ..... 4 " *Over* 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. ..... 6 " *Over* 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....

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	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Greytown	....	34	6	10	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	16	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	16
do do do Marseilles	....	43	8	18	18	16
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica	....	10	2	....	....	....
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	43	b 8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lausanne—see Switzerland.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	b6	12	12	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	12	18
do do do via Messina	a22	34	8	14	14	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19		12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	12	18
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Pl[illegible]chti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8

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	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Poland (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	7	10	10	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do via England	....	42	b8	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*8	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*16l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
Queretaro—see Mexico.						
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai—see China.						
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	43	b 8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	23	4	12	12	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	43	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyront, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France.						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Don.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	8l	6l	8l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter *a* is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter *b* is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under .... 4c.

Weighing over 1 oz. and not over	2 oz.,		5c.
" " 2 oz. " "	3 oz.,		7c.
" " 3 oz. " "	4 oz.,		8c.
" " 4 oz. " "	5 oz.,		11c.
" " 5 oz. " "	6 oz.,		13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per* 15 *grammes* (*half ounce*.)

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. [illegible] WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IX., NO. 8. NEW YORK, MAY, 1869. WHOLE NO. 104.

The Cunard Mail Contract.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives a very full exposure of the manner in which the Cunard mail job has heretofore been managed in England, and how the interests of the people, both of Great Britain and of this country, have been sacrificed for the benefit of that powerful Company:

One man's hatred of jobbing has at last dragged into light in the House of Commons, the long scandal of the Cunard mail contracts. Mr. Seely, the member for Lincoln, is known for his occasional brilliant raids on Admiralty abuses. He never did better service than last night when he went outside of the naval administration to expose the last of many corrupt acts of the late Government. His motion brought on a debate which anywhere but in England would have put the seal of death on the Cunard contract, and which even in England will perhaps annul a bargain that was on the eve of being irrevocably closed. The mail arrangements between England and America are a matter of deep interest on both sides of the ocean, and the debate in the House last night was scarcely less important to America than to England. For the money which the Cunard Company takes in the first place out of the Treasury here, comes in the end out of the pockets of those who in both countries go on paying the high postages maintained solely to swell the enormous profits of this steamship monopoly. If the high postages and the great subsidies gave us swift service, the extortion might be borne by the commercial community, to whom speed and regularity are more than money. But we do not get what we pay for, as Mr. Seely proved last night, and if we did, we should have no right to continue a rate practically prohibitory upon letters that the great mass of the people write. I shall cite some evidence brought forward by Mr. Seely, and add some of my own. Mr. Seely made a very powerful statement; but he dwelt most, as an economist naturally would dwell, on the extravagance of the proposed compensation. I think the inefficiency of the Cunard service an even stronger point. It was so under the old contract. Under the new it is so striking that I don't know how to characterize the bargain without using a hard word—without saying that it is a fraud upon the public.

By the new contract the Tory Government agreed to pay the Cunard line £70,000 a year for two weekly mails, and the Inman line £35,000 a year for one weekly mail, the contract to be binding on the Government for *eight years*. The extravagance of the price needs but a single fact to prove it, viz.: that the North German Lloyds have been performing the same service as the Inman without any subsidy at all—receiving only the postages on the letters they carried, about $12,500 for the year. The enormous payment to the Cunard and Inman lines can be defended only on the ground that equally good service—that is, service equally swift and equally regular—cannot be procured otherwise. In a general way, avoiding statistics, the advocates of the subsidy system do make this claim on behalf of their clients. Let us see what the facts are.

First: It is only fair to separate the Inman and Cunard services. Until lately they were rivals, now they are allies so far as the postal business goes. The Inman line had formerly no subsidy, and was a great opponent of subsidies. A little more than a year ago the Messrs. Inman wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that any advantage given to the Cunard line could only injure the public service; that a subsidy enabled the Cunarders to "underquote our rates of freight," although they had as good a fleet as Cunard. And Inman at that time declared his willingness to perform the services for the postages only. I know nothing of the circumstances that have made the two old enemies now confederates. It is enough to say, in respect to the claims of the Inman line, that it is just as much entitled to a subsidy as the Cunard line. It offers an honest service in exchange for high pay, while for still higher pay the Cunard line offers a service which is anything else but honest. I have called it a fraud on the public, and here is the proof.

The Cunard line proposes to perform two weekly services, the Inman one. The Cunard is to receive double the subsidy of the Inman. The claim to a subsidy is based on regularity and speed. In fact, those two things, regularity and speed, are so dependent on either that they cannot be separated. It is useless for a vessel to start regularly if she arrives irregularly, or if her speed is so slow that she regularly delivers her mails late. The Cunard Company run what may be called two lines of steamers from Liverpool to New York. They start a slow freight and emigrant ship from Liverpool for New York via Boston every Tuesday. Their regular passenger line leaves Liverpool on Saturdays. Under the new contract they receive the same subsidy for the cargo line and for the passenger line. Mails are at this moment actually made up every week in London, and forwarded by the slow Tuesday boats which call at Queenstown for letters on Wednesday. These boats make average passages of, I think, more than fourteen days, and are sometimes sixteen and seventeen. I believe I should be perfectly safe in saying that they *never* reach New York until after the arrival of the Inman ships, which sail a day later. I have not the record of voyages by me, and to avoid contradiction I will say, seldom or never. That is why I describe this arrangement as dishonest and a fraud on the public, which pays £35,000 a year for a service which is no service. It is, in fact, worse than worthless, being a positive annoyance and hinderance to business men or others whose letters require a speedy delivery. In London, I can direct that my letters, if written on Tuesday, shall not be posted till Wednesday, in order that they may not be sent by the Cunard cargo boats. But what is a man to do on the Continent? The new arrangement came into operation while I was in Madrid. At first I was ignorant of it, and used to post letters to reach London on Tuesdays so that they might be sure to go by the Wednesday mail. The result was, they were sent by the slow Tuesday Cunard boats and reached New York a day or more after the Inman mails of Wednesday. Afterward I indorsed on the envelope, "Not to be forwarded by the Tuesday Cunarder," but I don't know whether the post-office people paid any respect to my prohibition. Mr. Seely, who is a cautious man, says these boats are "*generally* overtaken by boats which left one, two, and in some cases three days afterward." Could there be a greater absurdity than to forward mails by such lagging ships as these? I believe it has happened more than once that the Tuesday Cunarder has arrived in New York not only after the Inman ship of the following day, but after the regular Cunarder which left on Saturday—*four* days later. It would be trifling with the public to send letters by this cargo line on any terms. If the Messrs. Cunard would take them for nothing, they ought not to be allowed to receive them. What is to be said of a contract by which the Government not only allows letters to be thus detained, but pays £35,000 sterling a year for their detention. I challenge an answer.

The Cunard advocates in Parliament wisely avoided the fact of the case. They rest their claim on what the line has done in the past. I could say a good deal in reply to that, but I have no space in this letter to set forth, as it deserves, the policy of the Cunard Company. They gained a good reputation when they had few or no rivals, while they are now equaled in regularity and surpassed in speed and comfort by at least three ocean lines to New York. During a part of the year, when travel is greatest and they have most to fear from competition, they run their fastest ships on Saturdays. Those ships then carry the mails, and the service during that part of the year is tolerably performed. I say tolerably, and I avoid using a stronger adjective, because the Cunard service at its best is far from being what it should be, and seems to be deteriorating rather than improving. A letter posted in London on Saturday is taken by the Cunarder for Queenstown on Sunday afternoon. It ought to be delivered in New York on Tuesday of the following week, and a merchant would then be able to send his answer by the steamer leaving New York on Wednesday. The answer should reach Queenstown Thursday night or Friday morning of the next week but one, and be delivered in London on Saturday morning—exactly three weeks from the date of the first. This is perfectly possible, and the Cunard line *sometimes* does it. If they would build more fast ships and be a little less economical of coal, they could make the rule what is now the exception.

But the Cunard fleet does not keep pace with the improvements in ship-building, nor with some of the competing lines. It has at this moment but one ship which can be called first-class in every respect—the Russia. The Scotia is fast, but she belongs to a race of which she will be the last example. No more paddle-wheel steamers will be built for ocean navigation. The Scotia is no swifter than the Russia, and burns two tons of coal to her one. Besides these two vessels, there is not one of the Cunard fleet which is equal to the new ships of the North German Lloyds or Hamburg-American lines. The China, Cuba, Java and vessels of that class, are, however, probably good enough to do the work which—as I have explained above—ought to be demanded from them. They can make the voyage from Queenstown to New York in less than nine days, so as to complete a correspondence between London and New York in three weeks.

But the Cunard Company do not use the ships they have. They put their slow cargo boats even on the Saturday passenger line. In this morning's London paper, three Cunarders are advertised to sail for New York on three successive Saturdays, and two out of the three are slow freighting ships—the Siberia and Samaria. On the other lines the old slow ships are being rapidly replaced by new ships of great power and speed. The Hamburg line has been driven, by the mean policy of the British Post Office, from Southampton and Havre, and is out of the question for the present as a mail line, unless the Government throws overboard the Cunard contract, and accepts service from all lines on equal terms. But compare the Hamburg and Cunard ships. Out of the eight of the Hamburg boats advertised this morning to leave Havre, five are new ships; one of the five having her first voyage yet to make. What has the Cunard line to show in comparison with the Hammonia, the Holsatia, the Cimbria and the Westphalia? Or take the North German Lloyd line from Bremen to New York, still leaving Southampton on Tuesdays, the same day on which the cargo Cunarders leave Liverpool. Out of four ships advertised three are new, the Deutschland, Main and Donau, and there are no faster or better ships afloat. The Rhein, the Union, the Weser, and others, are equally good. This line leaves New York on Thursdays, one day later than the Cunard, and delivers its mails with regularity in London on Mondays with the Cunard mails, which are twenty-four hours older. The Hamburg ships, leaving New York on Tuesdays, frequently deliver their mails in London on Saturdays, and are sometimes forty-eight hours ahead of the Cunard mails, leaving twenty-four hours later. For instance, the Hammonia, which left New York Tuesday week, arrived early this morning at Southampton, and her mails are already distributed in London. The Cunarder, which left New York twenty-four hours later, has not even been telegraphed at Queenstown, which she ought to have reached as soon as the Hammonia did Southampton—there being nearly a day's difference between the two places. Her mails will not be in London till Monday morning. But the British Government in its eagerness to show favor to its pet Cunard line, withdrew from the Hamburg line even the privilege of carrying the mails for the postage only; and unless the House refuses to sanction the new Cunard contract, the mails are to be withdrawn also from the North German Lloyd. Luckily, the British Post Office does not control the American, so that we still receive mails by both the German lines—and a great boon it is. I wonder that New York merchants have not discovered how great. They still send the bulk of their mails on Wednesday. The Cunard ships bring sometimes a hundred sacks, the Southampton steamers commonly not more than forty, though I see the Hammonia today has eighty.

Mr. Seely's motion for a committee of inquiry was carried on a division by 115 to 86, the Government not actively supporting, but not opposing it. They talked about etiquette, and such nonsense, as a reason for leaving it wholly for the House to say whether a scandalous job perpetrated by the old Ministry should be overhauled.

Finally, the exposure was so complete, Mr. Gladstone had to get up and say he did not think the inquiry could be resisted. The contract must be disapproved within a fortnight or cannot be rescinded at all, and it is a very doubtful matter whether a committee can be appointed zealous enough to get through its investigation and make its report within that time. It can be done if the Government really wants the bargain broken up, and an honest competition for honest service at an honest price.

The same correspondent, in a subsequent letter, says:

The report of the House Committee on the Cunard job has at last been printed, together with the evidence. The Committee, by a majority vote, recommended that the contracts should be canceled, but the adjournment of the House for the Easter holidays prevented the taking a vote on the report, until after the date within which the contracts became complete by lapse of time. Had the vote been taken there can be no doubt the job would have been repudiated. Not only is the evidence overwhelming, but the Government, after some vacillation had at last made up their mind to throw over the contract, as too bad to be defended. The difficulty is, they did not decide soon enough. The interior history of the business is one which I should be glad to relate, and which the public has both a right and an interest to know, but I am precluded from stating the facts by a subsequent request of my informant to regard the conversation as confidential.

The evidence most damaging to the Cunard Company is that given by Mr. Burns, one of the partners and managers of that Company.

Mr. Burns commenced his testimony by stating, in a majestic way, that he did not intend to come before the Committee at all, but finally, out of respect to them, had consented to appear. This effort to put the Committee under a sense of obligation, did not, however, succeed. The Chairman replied quietly—though his reply is not in the printed evidence—that the Committee desired Mr. Burns' evidence, and that if he had refused to come they should have sent for him. I believe he did not say send the Sergeant-at-Arms; but Mr. Burns, like all others present, understood what was meant, and he became comparatively docile. The incident is only worth mentioning as an illustration of what an Englishman would call the very "swell" style in which the Cunard people treat the Government and their other patrons. Mr. Burns then proceeded to testify that this Cunard Company consisted of Sir Edward and Mr. William Cunard, Messrs. MacIver, his brother and himself—that these six or seven individuals were the sole partners. Doubtless the Committee felt a sense of relief on discovering that this association, heretofore surrounded with a kind of awful mystery, was only human. Mr. Burns was asked as to the Tuesday service, which formed one part of their tender. At first he protested against the Tuesday boats being called "slow cargo boats," but in the end he had to admit that they deserved that name. "The Tuesday service," he said, "was never contemplated to be a service of such great excellence or such great speed as the Saturday services." Asked whether, even now in the event of the ratification of this very contract, procured on the strength of an offer to carry the Tuesday mails, he meant to make the Tuesday service as good as the Saturday? Mr. Burns said No. The Tuesday mails are to be carried for eight years, apparently, in such tubs as the Tarifa, the Siberia and the Samaria. He justified the payment on the ground of the extra expense incurred by calling at Queenstown, but presently had to admit that the expense of calling at Queenstown would not exceed £10,000 a year, while he received £35,000 for it, and moreover that these Tuesday vessels had called and would call at Queenstown for passengers, whether they took the mails or not.

Of first-class vessels Mr. Burns admitted they had but six in their whole fleet; yet he testified also that to keep up one efficient mail service weekly eight or nine were required. The contradictions in his extraordinary testimony are so numerous that I can only select here and there a sample. Mr. Seeley asks if, without a subsidy, the Company would not still dispatch their ships at fixed periods. "No," replies Mr. Burns, bluntly; "that depends entirely on trade requirements." A few minutes later the question is repeated: "Supposing you had no subsidy, should you run steamers regularly to the United States throughout the year if you did not carry the mail-bags?" Answer—"I hope so."

"You intend to do so, do you?" Answer—"*Yes, fully.*"

I think anybody who takes the trouble to follow Mr. John Burns a little way through the winding course of his evidence, can have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion on the merits of the case. The North German Lloyd and Hamburg Companies have built, within the last two or three years, some twelve or thirteen very fast ships. They are admirably managed, and in their attention to the comfort of passengers they have greatly surpassed the Cunarders. Passengers have found out the facts, and are crowding the German lines. The Cunard Company have built no new vessels for two or three years, and only two since 1864. They have in all but five first-class ships for mail and passenger traffic. On their own showing, eight or nine such ships are requisite for a single weekly service. To support their failing line, heretofore enormously subsidized for one service, they have obtained a fresh subsidy of £70,000 a year for eight years, on the pretense of carrying two mails weekly by a fleet insufficient for one service. The job, shameful as it is, has just escaped being repudiated, and in spite of the evidence now published, the Company will fatten for the next eight years on money plundered from the Treasury for a service they will not and cannot perform. It is unpleasant, but things have been so managed that there is no help for it.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO,
April, 1869.

I have so long been permitted to occupy a space in the columns of the MAIL, that I am quite sure many of your readers have become familiar with me; and so long as they do not protest against it, and no detriment to the service, nor to its influence and usefulness results therefrom, I presume you will not shut down on me. I am free to confess that I rather like these monthly privileges; and while I do not know that my contributions have wrought any general improvement in the management and arrangement of post offices, I do believe that certain appreciative officials have benefited much from my suggestions and expositions, and have instituted and perfected reforms which are highly creditable to themselves and beneficial to the Department. It has never been my desire to indulge in improper ridicule or censure of official conduct, nor have I at any time distorted facts, or aggravated descriptions in my pen pictures of exceptionable localities. I have only sought to elevate the standard of official dignity; to promote the efficiency of government offices, and to enhance the importance of the Post Office Department in all its ramifications. It is too huge in its proportions, and too young in years to expect perfection in its widely diffused administration; but if companionship with its progress, sympathy with its operations, and a cheerful obedience to, and careful observance of, the rules which govern it, are regarded by its subordinate manipulaters as paramount under all circumstances, it will soon lose its unwieldiness, and will work together in all its parts as harmonious as a well regulated timepiece—at least such is the view I take of this mighty, all pervading, popular system, and may its shadow never grow less. There certainly can be no harm in any citizen feeling a deep interest in this important branch of our national household—exercising as it does a controlling influence over all our public and private business and domestic affairs—and the great aim of my letters has been to convince both officials and civilians that mutual aid and mutual forbearance would tend to promote perfection, while sectionalism, selfishness, jealousy and improper criticism would produce diametrically opposite results. This kind of doctrine of course does not suit the Durdledot style of postal officials—but as that class of sluggard functionaries is fast fading out, and from the appearance of things at present will soon become extinct, it is of little consequence what views they may hold or what opinions they may express. Fossils avaunt!

The country is beginning to look beautifully inviting: verdure is just beginning to show its emerald face; buds are swelling, and birds are caroling, and the snow, except in hidden recesses and mountain fastnesses, has gone where all the snow goes to every spring. It went off in a hurry, too, and the way it helped into swell the little streams in big ones, and the big ones into unmeasurably bigger ones, was frightful to those particularly interested. In my wanderings I witnessed some sad sights and some funny ones from the sudden floods. In one case I nearly collapsed with laughter at the almost maniac efforts of a Hibernian to save a family of swine, his only earthly possessions, except his wife, I was told, and came very near drowning himself in the attempt; while a few moments after, my blood was almost curdled at the shrieks of a poor woman, whose infant had been washed from her arms as she was endeavoring to escape from the avalanche of waters which swept her cottage from the river bank. Of course, I had adventures of one kind or another, but it looks immodest for an old fellow like me to be parading my "escapes by flood and field," and I think I will forbear for this time at any rate.

I was going on to say that the country was beginning to look sweet and enchanting, and I experienced no small pleasure I assure you in going out for a few days. Our "Bath and Beverage Society" will be out in full force this season again, and as Corresponding Secretary I will be expected to furnish all the necessary valuable information required for working purposes. To do this, I took time by the forelock and went out early, prospecting and visited a good many localities that were familiar to me, but I confess that I perceived a most extraordinary change in the demeanor and conduct of several postmasters that I cannot avoid speaking of, although I may appear impertinent. I can't help it if it does. One office in particular, where courtesy was never cultivated, politeness unexpected and discord the order of the day, was so completely reversed that I could scarcely realize the fact that I was in the same place. The first thing which struck me was a card-board sign on the delivery-window, "Civility and Official Courtesy are due to All." My first impression, of course, was that it was a sarcastic bit at the Postmaster, but when I inquired for letters and received the most polite replies in the gentlest tone, and saw that the urbane individual who was waiting on me was no other than that formerly pugnacious, irascible and disobliging individual. I succumbed and experienced anew the reality that wonders never cease. After reading a letter I took the liberty of looking inside through a half-opened door, and upon the walls inside, and easily seen from the outside, I saw several other legends such as "We Study to be Polite," "Decorum and Patience," "Our Time is Yours," all of which, together with the general air of cleanliness, and the geniality of the Postmaster most favorably impressed me; and I almost felt like apologizing to him for even having thought him anything but a gentleman; and I believe I should have done so if the skycracking gong of the only hotel had not summoned me to dinner. But while eating that dinner the mystery of the post office was explained, for I learned that seven applicants were after the position; and the claims of each one were based upon the grounds of his being affable, industrious, cleanly and obliging; and that the present incumbent could not arrogate to himself any of these attributes, which assertion he was endeavoring to falsify by his present mode of operating, but which he told a friend of his privately would kill him sure if it lasted long. I have since learned that he was weighed in the balance and found wanting, at least he found that his services were not wanting, and he has retired to private life. Several other sunny spots were visited, in all of which there was a marked improvement, and a new order of things seemed to have been inaugurated. And I felt as if I would like to be able to do with those reconstructed officials, as after-a-while mollified old fathers on the stage do with their recently-forgiven children, join their hands and say "This is the happiest day of my life."

I do not intend to scold or coax any body this time, but if Providence permits I will take occasion to spy out the land in the month of flowers, and then *nous verrons*.

MONS. TONSON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editor U. S. Mail:

In your April number you say that the "newspaper interest" will oppose prepayment. I can understand very well why newspaper publishers who adhere to the credit system, sending their papers without prepayment, should do so. But on what grounds will those oppose it who exact advance payment for their papers? To all such it would seem to me that there would be a direct pecuniary interest in having prepayment of postage compulsory. And in this wise—that it would give to the publishers the use during the year without interest of a sum of money equal to half the postage. Thus the New York *Tribune* sends forth, including Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, what would be equal, perhaps, to 100,000 weeklies; the postage on which, at twenty cents per annum, comes to $20,000. This sum they would receive in a lump at the beginning of the year, and would enjoy its use without interest to the end of the year; diminished weekly one-fifty-second part of the sum in hand at the commencement of the year. This would give the *Tribune* virtually the use of $10,000 for a year without interest.

I believe, too, that most persons taking a newspaper would prefer paying their twenty cents postage at the time of subscription to being bothered with paying five cents four times a year.

OUTSIDER.

Dear Mr Editor—The author of that most witty little book called "Mother Goose for Grown Folks," under the text of

"Fire on the mountains—
Run, boys; run, boys!
Cat's in the cream-pot—
Run, girls, run!"

writes:

"So when some rousing deed 's to do,
To save a nation;
Or, in the mountains, to subdue
A conflagration;
Woman, the work is not for you;
Mind your vocation!
Out from the cream-pot comes a mew
Of tribulation!"

Now I know that there is a good deal of truth in this assertion, and moreover I have a great horror of the opposite extreme of opinion—the strong-minded woman phase. In this, too, agreeing with the above-quoted author:

"I don't stand up for Woman's Right;
Not I—no, no!
The real Honcesse fight—
I let it go."

Such being the case I feel not a little diffident in presenting myself, however anonymously, to the UNITED STATES MAIL. My claim to be heard is very small, indeed, for I am "only a woman," and not even a postmistress in my own right, but merely a postmistress' assistant.

Yet I am moved to utterance; and the consideration that the editor has the free and unembarrassed choice of putting my communication into the fire or into the paper emboldens me to venture.

Poor U. S. MAIL! Are not your moral instruments almost worn out with adjusting and tightening all the "loose screws" which from month to month are brought to your official notice? Do you ever hope to get the Postal Machine in such perfect order that *nobody* will find any part of it that wants mending?

But now, without further delay, let me contribute my quota of fault-finding. I do not mean to attack the newspaper postage system; though if the vote could be taken I am sure it would be universally conceded that if this evil were only out of the way all other "ills that (post office) flesh is heir to" could be cheerfully put up with. My reticence on this subject is all the more commendable, because I have an admirable plan devised for getting rid of the nuisance. No woman could endure it a single quarter *without* setting her wits to *work* to discover a remedy; all the more readily, perhaps, because if her plan (making, first, the mild supposition that it should ever be adopted) were found defective in its practical working, she could make such a graceful and dignified defense on the ground that the "modus operandi" fell to the part of clumsy man! But no, I don't propose to turn my feeble buttery against such a strong old postal Goliath as the Newspaper Postage system.

My little sling-stone is aimed at the *heads* (though, alas! I fear it may but fall harmlessly at the *feet*) of city letter-carriers. I don't believe these men are all honest; and, in one city especially, I am driven to a suspicion that the honest ones are the exception. This is the only hypothesis upon which I can account for the fact that several letters containing money, and addressed to different parties, have never been received at their destinations in said city, while the whole host of moneyless letters mailed daily to the same office has never failed to come safely to hand.

Of course I preach money-order and registered letter, and never allow the smallest amount to be sent in any other way, through our mails, if I can help it; but when a poor woman comes to me in sore distress, telling me that she has sent $5 or $10 in a letter to a needy or suffering relative in ——, and it has never been received, and when, to my inquiry, how she could do such a foolish thing, with both money-order and registered letter at her service, she tells me that said sister or daughter is a working woman, or ill, and, moreover, living upon the outskirts of the city, and cannot take the time to go to the post office to draw a money-order, or sign for a letter, then I acknowledge I feel a burning indignation at the thought that there is not honesty enough in all departments of the postal service to secure a money-letter going through the mails without being stolen.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Where does the fault lie? Perhaps not with the luckless letter-carrier whom I accuse. But my suspicions fasten upon him because I can see no possible check, by which, if he were dishonestly disposed, he would be withheld from taking as many letters as he chose on the route of his delivery.

Now, might not some plan be devised which would operate as a safeguard for *all* letters that are to be delivered at the house? Or, rather, could not the present admirable Registry system be modified so as to provide for the delivery of the letter at the residence or place of business, as the case may be, of the person addressed, the letter-carrier giving a receipt to the postmaster and taking one of the party receiving the letter, just as, now, every other official does who touches a registered letter?

And now, I have said my woman's bold say, and to prove to you that the sex can relapse into silence when that is done, I take my leave, promising not to bother you soon again, and not at all, should the non-publication of this letter administer a hint to that effect.

Yours, very truly, P. M. A.

Our correspondent does not seem to be aware of the fact that in many cities registered letters *are* delivered by carriers. There is no good reason why they should not be so delivered in *all* cities; and we hope that ere long they will be. The sub-offices or "stations" in the larger cities should also be money order offices; and we do not doubt that an arrangement of that kind will in time be made.

"P. M. A." will permit us to say that, though "only a woman," she seems to be "*au fait*" in one athletic exercise, viz., jumping at a conclusion. There is nothing in the facts she presents which will justify any special suspicion of "the letter carriers," or any of them. We suggest that she place the matter, in official form, before the proper authorities.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1869.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **104**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
Washington, April 9, 1869.

SIR—In accordance with information just received from the Post Department of the North German Union the following rates of postage will hereafter be chargeable upon the letter correspondence posted in this country and addressed to Sweden, *via* North Germany, viz.:

Prepaid letters by closed mail through England, 19 cents, and by direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg, 14 cents, per each half ounce or fraction thereof. Unpaid letters 21 cents *via* England and 16 cents by direct mail per each single rate of half an ounce or under.

The rates of postage, conditions of prepayment, etc., upon printed matter of all kinds and samples of merchandise addressed from this country to Sweden, *via* North Germany, remain the same as heretofore, no change being made therein by this modification.

I have also to add that the international register fee of 8 cents per letter will continue to prepay the cost of registration from the United States to destination in Sweden, *via* the German mails.

I have therefore to request that you will please amend the table of postages in the next issue of the MAIL, by substituting the modified rates of letter postage chargeable to Sweden, *via* North Germany, for the letter rates now published therein as chargeable thereto by this route.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
Washington, April 27, 1869.

SIR—I have to request that you will please insert in the May number of the U. S. MAIL the following notice for the information of persons mailing letters to Russia for transmission in the mails to the North German Union.

HOW LETTERS TO RUSSIA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

The General Post Office at Berlin has called attention to the circumstance that letters are frequently received in the mails from the United States to North Germany for despatch to Russia, on which the place of destination is expressed in Russian characters, and the locality not clearly indicated, and a request is made that the public in the United States be informed that when on letters for Russia the place of destination is expressed in Russian characters it is recommended that the sender add the same in German, French or English, as the Russian characters are not sufficiently known in the North German post offices. And it is further requested that on letters addressed to the smaller towns or places in Russia, the situation of the place of destination be distinctly and fully designated on the address.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

REGISTRATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND YOKOHAMA, IN JAPAN, AND SHANGHAE, IN CHINA.

We are requested to state that arrangements have been made for the registration of letters between the *Post Office of San Francisco* and the *United States Postal Agencies at Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China.* Such letters *only* as are addressed to *Yokohama* or to *Shanghae* respectively, can be registered under this arrangement.

The fee for such registration chargeable from *any part* of the United States to Yokohama or Shanghae is fixed at 8 *cents* per letter, in addition to the rate of ordinary postage to and from the same. Registered letters for the places in question will be made up at the San Francisco office *only*, and consequently, when posted at any other office in the United States, should be at once forwarded to San Francisco in the usual course.

New Postmaster at New York.

General PATRICK H. JONES has been appointed, by President Grant, Postmaster at New York City, in place of James Kelly, Esq., whose commission had expired. The appointment seems to give general satisfaction, as Gen. Jones is well known as an active and energetic gentleman, of good executive abilities, and with an excellent record as a gallant and efficient officer during the war.

☞ The reappointment of General HENRY H. BINGHAM as Postmaster at Philadelphia, is one on which both he and the citizens of that place are to be congratulated. He has proved himself to be eminently qualified for the position by faithful and intelligent performance of its duties, unaccompanied, too, by any special flourish of trumpets, blown by himself, proclaiming his own efficiency and "indefatigability."

Forgery of Money Orders.

A recent statute (Sect. 5, Act of July 27, 1868), provides a penalty of imprisonment, from two to five years, for the crime of forging a postal money order or any material *signature or indorsement* thereto. Previous to the enactment of this law, the forgery of the signature of an endorser or a payee of a money order was only punishable under State laws, and though the offence was occasionally committed, the officers of the Post Office Department could not take official cognizance of it. Though the Department is liable to no further claim after a money order has been paid, by whomsoever presented, this fact does not absolve those who pay such orders from the duty of exercising proper care and vigilance in making payments. And we would recommend that in all cases where there is anything suspicious in the appearance or conduct of a person presenting an order for payment, the most searching questions (in addition to the ordinary ones which he is required to answer) be put to him before payment. In case of an evident or admitted forgery, an arrest should be made at once.

RETAINING MAIL BAGS AND LOCKS.—Sec. 431 of P. O. Regulations, instructs postmasters that "all mail-bags not in use should be immediately returned to the office from which they were sent; and if received from points unknown, or where not needed, they should be forwarded to the nearest mail-bag depot"—(a list of which will be found in Sec. 436). The disregard of this regulation by postmasters who allow large numbers of mail bags to accumulate in their offices, leads to great inconvenience and embarrassment at the larger offices, where it has not seldom happened that letter mails have been obliged to be dispatched in sealed canvas newspaper pouches, for lack of the lock-pouches and locks which were lying by the dozen in offices which had no need of them. We hope this reminder will be acted on at once by any of our readers to whom it may apply.

POST OFFICE MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS.—We have received a circular of the "Ohio Post Office Mutual Benefit Association," the object of which is, as stated by the circular, "to secure an insurance, by the mutual benefit plan, so successfully adopted among railroad conductors and other organized bodies of men, on the lives of such postmasters or post office employés who are sworn into the service of the United States and die during the period of such service."

The plan adopted is based on the rule that

"Any Postmaster or Employee sworn into the Postal Service, and on duty in the State of Ohio, upon the payment of an initiation fee of One Dollar and subscribing his or her name to an Application for membership, which binds them to pay the sum of One Dollar, to the Secretary of said Association within thirty days after notice having been given by the Secretary of said Association of the death of a member, and shall agree to pay the sum of One Dollar on the first day of January of each year, toward defraying the necessary expenses incurred by said Association, shall become a member thereof."

There is a similar Association connected with the New York Post Office, which numbers about 700 members, who are assessed two dollars each on the death of a member. As most employees of the Post Office Department are entirely dependent on their salaries, such associations as the above should receive their support, and we would be glad to see one established in every State in the Union.

Sundry P. O. Matters.

The mention in our last of the postmaster who could not encourage registration of valuable letters, has called forth several communications, which speak in high terms of the present system. One postmaster is even willing for a small per cent. to *insure* the safe delivery of money through registered letters. Another writes: "I have registered letters during the last quarter of '68 containing over $1,200, sent to Philadelphia, east, and to Idaho, west, and they all reached the parties for whom they were intended." Another, in addition to his commendation, states that he seals his envelopes with wax, and suggests that it be required of all postmasters. We are aware that there is considerable negligence in sealing registered package envelopes; postmasters should not be satisfied with wetting the mucilage on the tongue of the envelope, but should see that it adheres thoroughly over its whole surface. Were this done, opening the envelope surreptitiously would be almost impossible. We would also recommend that the postmark be placed on the *back* of the package envelope (just where the tongue enters the slit prepared for it), as well as on the usual place on the face of the envelope. While we thus commend the registration system, we would advise, for remitting money, that a preference be given to money orders, where they can be procured, and for large sums, bank checks are preferable to either money order or registration. Also, several communications on the prepayment of newspaper postage, one of which is accompanied with a blank receipt for postage on printed matter, which the writer had printed at his own expense, and asks if he will be allowed to charge the cost in his quarterly returns. We answer no; blanks are furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and postmasters who desire others must have them printed for themselves.... Another inquires if he is right in sending certain letters to certain distributing offices. We can only reply, that letters required to be sent to a distributing office must be sent to the distributing office through which they should *first* pass on the proper route to the place of their destination, unless the mailing office be a distributing office.—Sec. 93, Reg. 1866.... We have the past month rather above the usual number of "good words" from our subscribers; one "intended to discontinue, but very soon found the U. S. MAIL was a necessity;" another, with a salary of only $5 75 for three months, "cannot spare the U. S. MAIL;" another is lost without the MAIL, and renews his subscription for a year, although he "expects to give up the post office at the close of the current quarter;" another would rather "do with less bread and butter than without the MAIL," and so on. In this connection we would say, that there is still a large number of our subscribers who have not remitted for renewal, though we know that they intend to do so. To them we say, stand not upon the order of your doing, but do at once.

☞ We find by our letters, that the use, by the larger post offices, of stamped envelopes for official correspondence, has given rise to a misapprehension of the late law respecting the franking privilege. The use of postage stamps or stamped envelopes to cover official correspondence is not a necessity by law, but is for the convenience of the postmasters at such offices; for as franks must be written, the number required would, in some offices, take the postmaster's whole time to furnish, and for this reason stamped envelopes are used. All communications on official business between postmasters may pass free through the mails if franked with a *written* frank.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Business Hours for a Post Office.—F. R. P., P——, O.—The time which it is required a post office shall be kept open is during the usual business hours of the place where located. As these hours are not alike in all places, every postmaster must judge for himself what hours will accommodate those within the delivery of his office.—Sec. 27, Reg. 1866.

Post Office Signs.—C. R. V., A——, N. H.—There is nothing in the laws or regulations respecting post office signs; but postmasters are expected to furnish their own signs and all other fixtures, except in certain cases a cheap plain desk is allowed.—Sec. 323, Reg. 1866.

Insufficient Prepayment of Postage.—M. McM., H——, N. C.—The law respecting forwarding insufficiently prepaid letters does not apply to such letters, as the person depositing them knows are insufficiently prepaid. Such letters should be returned to the writers, or sent to the Dead Letter Office, stamped "Held for Postage."

Writing in Circulars.—J. G. O., L——, Iowa.—Circulars containing any kind of writing, even the "introduction of prices in pencil," are subject to letter postage, whether in sealed or unsealed envelopes.

Mail Train at Flag Stations.—R. B., B——, Mo.—A postmaster cannot force a mail train to stop at a flag station, if it is not in the schedule of the running time of the train.

Postal Laws and Regulations.—C. E. G., G——, Mass.—The latest edition of the postal laws and regulations will be furnished to you on application to the Postmaster-General, and charged in your account at $2 a copy.

Wrapping Letters.—J. Y. F., F—— M——, Pa.—Postmasters are instructed to wrap letters, except those whose post offices are supplied wholly or in part by railway post offices: such are to be governed by instructions from the superintendent of the railway mail service. Sec. 88, Reg. 1866.

Forwarding Mail Matter.—B. H. L., O——, N. Y.—Mail matter should not be forwarded except at the request of some of the parties interested. In case, however, of a letter arriving at an office for a person who receives his mail matter at a neighboring office, if such letter is not called for within a reasonable time, it would be proper to write to the postmaster of the other office, and state that such a letter was waiting delivery, and ask him to inquire if it should be forwarded.

Stamp Duty on Quarterly Returns.—J. C., W——, Me.—A five-cent stamp must be affixed to the affidavit of the Postmaster which accompanies the Quarterly Returns.

Publishers' Exchanges.—J. F. M., S——, Va.—The privilege of exchanging free is confined to publishers, and exchanges not sent to the office of publication should be charged with postage. Sec. 214, Reg. 1866.

Franking under the New Law.—D. F. T., O——, N. H., and many others.—The new law, respecting franking, makes no change whatever in the *privilege* of franking, but simply requires that the frank be written by the person franking, and makes illegal the use of the *fac simile* stamp, which had become so common and so very much abused. The privilege is still the same, whether for mail matter sent by or to the person possessing it. We would here state, that the use of post-paid envelopes by many large offices, for official business, is not in pursuance of any requirement of the law, but because the postmasters have not time to frank the large number of envelopes required for their daily use. We cannot go further into the questions of some of our correspondents and tell them who have and who have not the franking privilege, but must refer them to chapter xv. of the Regulations. To the list of persons mentioned there must be added the Commissioner of Education and the Congressional Printer. The printed copy of each copyright work required by law to be sent to the Librarian of Congress, may also be sent free, if indorsed "Copyright." The Internal Revenue Law also confers a limited franking privilege on assessors and collectors, and their respective assistants.

It is not "official business" for a postmaster to send to the Postmaster of a Money Order Office for a money order, and hence such business cannot be done under the franking privilege. Franked matter, when once delivered according to its address, cannot be remailed, to the another person, under the same frank.

Newspapers.—E. E., S——, Pa. and W. K. D., S—— B——, Wis.—Papers that are refused, are not to be returned, unless provision is made for the payment of the postage, but must be sold at the end of the quarter. You should, however, notify the publishers, according to sec. 392 of Reg. 1866. Your office being within eighty rods of the railroad station, the company is required to deliver the mails to you. Sec. 471, Reg. 1866......T. E. H., O——, Minn.—By sec. 3 of Law of July 27, 1868, postmasters are required to deliver from their offices, but not by carriers, weekly papers, properly folded and addressed to regular subscribers, free of postage when deposited at the office nearest to the office of publication. ......J. W. S., M——, Mich.—Your question would puzzle Solomon. One half the paper you refer to is printed in Chicago, with stories, advertisements and other general matter, it is then sent to a town near yours where the other half is printed with local and county news, etc., and the paper published as a county paper. The law specifically provides that the paper shall be "*printed* and published" in the county. A strict construction of this law would seem to require the payment of postage in the case you mention. The publisher had better lay the whole case before the Department.

Registration.—T. W. H., F——, Ind.—A dead registered letter, when sent to the Dead Letter office, should be registered. Such letters "must be carefully wrapped, addressed to the 'Third Assistant Postmaster General,' indorsed 'Dead Registered Letters,' and forwarded under cover (that is, in a registered package envelope), to the postmaster at Washington." Sec. 373, Reg. 1866......H. H. P., C——, N. Y.—We think our article in the last MAIL on sections 7 and 18 of the Registration Regulations answers your question..... S. R. K., R——, Mich.—The receipts taken by postmasters for registered package envelopes, passing through the mails, should be kept on file at least two years, when they may be sold with other old post office accounts......J. T. M., C——, Miss.—1. The numbering of registered package envelopes must commence anew, at the commencement of every quarter. Sec. 11, Rgs. Reg. 2. A postmaster who stops letters not addressed to his office and delivers them, unless addressed to a discontinued office, violates sec. 63, Reg. 1866, and should be reported to the Appointment Office....... P. M., B——, Mich.—A dead foreign registered letter should be treated the same as though it were domestic. See above and Sec. 373, Reg. 1866......T. M. C., C——, Ga.—The latest Regulations were issued October 1, 1868. You should apply to the Third Assistant Postmaster General for a copy.

Postage.—M. E., M——, Pa.—The postage on a weekly paper to Europe is chargeable on each paper, according to the rate in the Foreign Postage Table: that is, there is no quarterly postage on regular newspapers to Europe, but each paper is charged as though it were transient. In most cases prepayment is compulsory. See "Miscellaneous Information" on the third page of the MAIL......J. C. K., M——, Pa.—The fraction of a stamp has not a fractional value: in other words, one-half of a stamp is not worth for postage one-half of the whole stamp; consequently one two-cent stamp and half another are not worth three cents in payment of postage......C. H. P., M——, Ill.—A postmaster is not required to select the route by which to send a foreign letter, he can state the different rates and routes to the person mailing, and let him choose. Letters are sent by the Offices of Exchange, according to the postage paid......R. A., M——, La.—The postage on regular papers, etc., is stated in chapter XX. of the Regulations of 1866. It would take too much of our space to publish the chapter......W. M. R., S——, Ill.—See under the head of Franking ......B. J. D., B——, Vt.—San Juan del Norte is now called Greytown; the rate of postage can be found in the Foreign Postage Table, under that name.

Several changes have been made in our Table of Foreign Postages in accordance with the official correspondence in another column.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of March, 1869, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	308	1,624,862	810,357	392,395	3,711,451
Philadelphia	164	887,761	383,094	309,577	1,088,200
Chicago	86	740,729	87,671	159,767	558,646
St. Louis	50	427,187	49,447	109,629	263,091
Boston	69	385,087	108,241	73,598	489,810
Cincinnati	43	256,596	55,652	39,782	209,893
Baltimore	55	242,333	28,545	64,394	172,444
Brooklyn	37	179,553	35,985	46,901	80,625
Cleveland	23	162,874	13,242	64,962	116,654
Buffalo	27	155,763	18,344	69,803	98,387
Detroit	20	152,343	15,230	30,627	88,660
Louisville	21	150,032	13,424	35,587	93,507
Rochester	19	141,031	6,497	48,551	49,073
Washington, D. C.	30	138,520	10,457	45,810	138,417
Albany	21	117,183	9,509	23,561	57,529
Milwaukee	19	113,585	10,399	32,929	78,543
Pittsburg	18	101,194	13,598	38,567	93,252
Syracuse	13	106,161	11,452	30,206	84,205
Newark	21	91,092	11,005	36,950	83,803
Memphis	12	90,559	4,114	19,961	65,415
Williamsburgh	12	72,113	4,032	15,650	36,465
Troy	11	71,389	6,661	19,324	47,777
Utica	12	70,963	5,344	29,158	56,170
Nashville	7	56,656	3,472	15,587	24,148
Providence	11	53,098	10,312	17,328	23,357
New Haven	8	48,530	4,380	15,732	37,656
Jersey City	5	46,455	2,371	8,034	16,017
Wilmington, Del.	5	42,562	2,939	14,727	17,461
Hartford	8	41,502	3,147	16,618	30,322
Alleghany	7	40,343	4,223	22,451	16,850
Charlestown	5	36,684	2,470	10,637	19,132
Lowell	8	36,254	1,664	10,904	22,922
Worcester	6	35,403	2,838	12,221	19,646
Portland	8	34,828	1,627	15,994	63,419
Manchester	5	33,616	1,673	18,705	15,088
Erie	6	31,430	3,631	24,041	12,559
Cambridge	4	30,859	1,379	19,288	11,119
Lynn	4	30,319	1,505	10,887	33,680
Reading	8	30,178	2,273	14,036	17,140
Lawrence	6	28,551	1,461	11,830	27,997
Lancaster	4	25,819	1,199	8,884	8,932
Harrisburg	4	22,613	1,871	7,977	7,048
Salem	5	22,528	1,354	10,031	15,707
Cambridgeport	3	22,246	1,090	8,082	9,523
New Bedford	5	21,465	946	8,033	17,071
Trenton	3	20,741	1,080	6,807	11,230

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of May, 1869.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
French	France	1	Fr. M. via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	1	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	1	Havana and West Indies.
Hamburg	U. S.	4	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Inman	U. S.	4	Bermuda, Halifax, etc.
Cunard	U. S.	5	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	6	Havana and West Indies.
Bremen	U. S.	6	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Inman	U. S.	8	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	8	Havana and West Indies.
Mexican	U. S.	8	Sisal and Vera Cruz.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11	Chi. Jap. S. Pac. & C. Am.
Hamburg	U. S.	11	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	12	Europe via Liverpool.
P. au Pr'e	U. S.	12	Hayti.
Havana	U. S.	13	Havana.
Bremen	U. S.	13	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
French	U. S.	15	French M. via Brest.
Havana	U. S.	15	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	15	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Inman	U. S.	18	Bermuda, Halifax, etc.
Hamburg	U. S.	18	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	19	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	20	Havana and Nassau.
Bremen	U. S.	20	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	S. Pacific & C. America.
Brazilian	U. S.	22	St. Tms., Brazil & Arg. Rep.
Havana	U. S.	22	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	22	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Hamburg	U. S.	25	Europe via Sth'n & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	26	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Bremen	U. S.	27	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	27	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	29	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	29	French Mail via Brest.
Havana	U. S.	29	Havana.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of April, 1869.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Burgess	Dinwiddie	Va.
Oco. Lake	Stearns	Minn.
Ida	Douglas	"
Zumbro Falls	Wabashaw	"
Fruitport	Muskegon	Mich.
Monument	El Paso	Cal.
Littleton	Arapahoe	"
Keystone	Douglas	"
Bijou Basin	"	"
South Pass	Lancaster	Neb.
Eldred	Saunders	"
South San Diego	San Diego	Cal.
Unionville	Lewis and Clarke	Monta Ter.
Lincoln	Deer Lodge	"
Windsor	Ottawa	Kas.
Red Rock	Lincoln	"
Ballard's Falls	Washington	"
Lewiston	Cherokee	"
Churchill	Ottawa	"
Swan River	Neosho	"
Sabinal	Uvalde	Texas.
Stony Brook	Morris	N. J.
East Deering	Hillsboro	N. H.
Williamsburgh	Franklin	Kas.
Marshville	Oceana	Mich.
Hansen	"	"
Nora	Dane	Wis.
Corinne	Box Elder	Utah Ter.
Littleton	Morris	N. J.
Winona	Pitt	N. C.
Wood's Corners	Ionia	Mich.
Lone Cedar	Jackson	W. Va.
Crooksville	Perry	Ohio.
White Church	Wyandotte	Kas.
Homer Creek	Greenwood	"
Levan	Juab	Utah Ter.
Eureka	Sullivan	N. Y.
Mount Rigo	Dutchess	"
Rock Castle	Mason	W. Va.
North Richmond	Ashtabula	Ohio
Midway	Rankin	Miss.
Iola	Calhoun	Fla.
Suwannee	Suwannee	"
Apopka	Orange	"
Bluff	Fayette	Texas.
Navidad	Jackson	"
Brown's Station	Preble	Ohio.
Nelsonville	Antrim	Mich.
Central Lake	"	"
Mitchell	"	"
Bird's Bridge	Will	Ill.
Orville	Pope	"
Ella	Pepin	Wis.
Lynn	Clark	"
Franklin	Renville	Minn.
Belvoir	Douglas	Kas.
Skull Valley	Yavapai	Arizona Ter.
Comanche	Comanche	Texas
Wrightsborough	Gonzales	"
Woodland	Union	Ohio.
Caberey	Kankakee	Ill.
Ravenwood	Cook	"
Tipton	Lancaster	Neb.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office
Purcerville	London	Va.	Hamilton.
Griswold	Hamilton	Ill.	Rectorville.
Osborn's Ford	Scott	Va.	Betillville.
Kanawha	Wood	W. Va.	Parkersburgh.
Muncie	Vernon	Wis.	Veroque.
Bunker Hill	Butler	Ohio	Reiley.
Sligo	Marshall	Ind.	Plymouth.
Scott	Kenton	Ky.	Latonia Springs.
Buck Creek	Kent	Mich.	Grand Rapids.
St. Joseph	Dane	Wis.	Sun Prairie.
Castleville	Buchanan	Iowa.	Independence.
Osage	Colorado	Texas	Columbus.
West Winsted	Litchfield	Conn.	Winsted.
Calhoun	McMinn	Tenn.	Charleston.
Bazle Grove	Saline	Mo.	Marshall.
Leo	Fayette	Iowa	Highland.
Kennabec	Menona	"	Onawa City.
Deep Creek	Tooele	Utah Ter.	Fillmore C.
Loranger	Monroe	Mich.	Monroe.
Ophir	La Salle	Ill.	Mendota.
Fair Play	Jefferson	"	Mt. Vernon
Pilton	Vermillion	"	Danville
Jackson	Randolph	Ark.	
Limestone	Dixon	Neb.	Vermillion.
Ensley	Newaygo	Mich.	Newaygo.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Carey's Mills	Alpine	Cal.	Woodfords.
Black's Corners	Lapeer	Mich.	Imlay.
Ellston	Madison	Ky.	Waco.
Browning's Ferry	Henry	Mo.	Cousville.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Saratoga	Santa Clara	Cal.
Barboursville	Orange	Va.
Ziosburgh	Madison	Ind.
Sugar Hill	Panola	Texas.
Valley Point	Preston	W. Va.
West Jimlas	Seneca	N. Y.
Station Creek	Coryell	Texas.
Covington	Hill	"
Huntsville	Douglas	Col Ter.
Bear Canon	"	"
North Pembroke	Plymouth	Mass.
Buck Creek	Kent	Mich.
Glade Spring	Washington	Va.
Lindside	Monroe	W. Va.
Centreville	Platt	Ill.
Bowen's Corners	Oswego	N. Y.
Douglass	Nacogdoches	Texas.
Grand Cane	Liberty	"
Shackelford	Henderson	"
North Plato	Kane	Ill.
Holden	Millard	Utah Ter.
Sand Point	Volusia	Fla.
Shiloh	Marengo	Ala.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each.* All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain an word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........................ 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.............. 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "

Monthly, not over 4 oz.................... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz..... 9 "

Quarterly, not over 4 oz................... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz..... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.... 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 7:30, 8:30 A.M.; 12:30, 5 and 11:30 P.M.
[Way] 12:30, and 5 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M.
[Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
[Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 6:30 A. M.; 5 P. M.
[Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 5:30 A. M.; 12:30; 7:30 P. M.
[via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 2, 4:30 and 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 5:30 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail ....5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]...........5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail.................................. 5:00 A. M.
" ....1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South..................................... 7.00 A. M.
" .... 7:00 P. M.
" [Way]...................5:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]........................10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]........7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month........................10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R.....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail.....................5:00 A. M..4:00 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown........ 2:00 P. M.
Freehold.................................. 5:00 A. M.
Keyport................................... 1:30 P. M.
Long Island............................... 5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:30 P. M.
On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco.

OUTWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave New York.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due Yokohama.	Due Hong Kong.	Due Shanghae.
	1868.	1868.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
G. Repub	Dec. 9	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 30	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
	1869.	1869.				
Japan...	Jan. 9	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Mar. 2	Mar. 10	Mar. 11
China...	Feb. 9	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	Mar. 31	April 8	April 9
G. Repub	Mar. 9	Mar. 31	April 3	April 26	May 5	May 5
Japan...	April 11	May 3	May 4	May 27	June 5	June 5
China...	May 11	June 2	June 4	June 27	July 6	July 6
G. Repub	June 11	July 2	July 3	July 26	Aug. 4	Aug. 4

HOMEWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave Shanghae.	Leave Hong Kong.	Leave Yokohama.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due New York.
	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
China...	Jan. 21	Jan. 19	Jan. 31	Feb. 24	Feb. 27	Mar. 21
G. Repub	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Mar. 3	Mar. 27	Mar. 30	April 21
Japan...	Mar. 20	Mar. 19	April 1	April 25	April 30	May 21
China...	April 19	April 19	April 29	May 20	May 22	June 11
G. Repub	May 9	May 19	May 29	June 19	June 22	July 11
Japan...	June 19	June 19	June 29	July 20	July 22	Aug. 11
China...	July 19	July 19	July 29	Aug. 19	Aug. 21	Sept. 11
G. Repub	Aug. 19	Aug. 19	Aug. 29	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Oct. 12

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO POSTMASTERS.

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Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

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The aim of this paper is to furnish a pictorial history of current events. Between thirty and forty illustrations appear in every weekly number, including eight engravings of the pictorial spirit of the foreign press, events of national or local interest, railroad or steamboat accidents, amusing and thrilling incidents, comics, etc. The literary matter comprises, besides well-written editorials on the leading questions of the day, and descriptions of the engravings, a serial story of thrilling interest, entertaining narratives and tales, humorous anecdotes, choice poems, etc.

Subscription price, $4 per year.

Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner.

A purely literary pictorial. Excluding events of the day, its aim, as its title indicates, is to furnish amusement for the leisure hour. Its contents consist principally of original stories by able writers—including a serial, accounts of remarkable adventures, biographical sketches of self-made men—with portraits, descriptions of manners and customs in remote countries, short poems, fairy stories, enigmas, conundrums, charades, etc. Illustrated with large and spirited engravings, of which there are from fifteen to twenty in each weekly number.

Subscription price, $4 per year.

The New World.

This handsome, large eight-paged weekly is addressed to all classes—to the young and the old, the lettered and the comparatively unlearned, the rich and the poor. Its columns are filled with serial and other literary matter, prepared by writers whose names are familiar to readers of romance, travel and discovery; students of science and admirers of poesy; and its pages are liberally enriched by the pencils of leading artists, to whom is intrusted the task of illustrating its stories; and papers upon topics of graver moment. THE NEW WORLD is particularly favored in the list of its contributors, two hundred of whom have engaged to write for it. Among these may be mentioned, Hon. E. George Squier, ex-Minister to Peru, whose researches in the wilds of Central and South America have greatly added to our knowledge of the ethnology and past civilization of the Western Hemisphere; Prof. A. C. Joy, lecturer on applied chemistry at Columbia College, New York; A. K. Gardner, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women, an author whose works on Pathology have become text-books with the faculty; Professors Emery and Allen; William Ross Wallace, Edward Fawcett, Barry Gray, Mary J. Austin, Virginia F. Townsend, Captain Mayne Reid, Delia Maitland, M. A. Denison, and Nellie Ames.

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One of the cheapest pictorial papers ever published. Intended for the amusement of youth of both sexes. The illustrations and literary matter are such as especially recommend themselves to the young. It contains, besides a continued story and well-written tales, accounts of wonderful adventure, descriptions and illustrations of foreign manners and customs, anecdotes and pictures of animals, familiar and funny fables, parlor magic, etc. From twenty to twenty-five engravings appear in each weekly issue.

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The leading fashion periodical in America. Each monthly number contains a large colored plate of the latest fashions, from designs sent from Paris as soon as invented, which are thus published simultaneously in New York and Paris; also a four-page uncolored fashion plate, embracing the various leading styles. These are accompanied with full descriptions and explanations, with numerous other illustrations. Every number contains an original letter from Paris, describing the very latest *modes*, by a lady whose position gives her access to fashionable society. The literary portion of this magazine comprises a continued story, numerous interesting tales poetry, anecdotes, etc. The whole profusely illustrated with fine engravings.

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Fashion, Fiction and Entertaining Knowledge. A monthly publication, of which the features are such as especially commend it to the favor of young ladies. A large proportion of its pages are devoted to Fashions, in which the newest styles are presented, fully illustrated with engravings and a beautiful colored Fashion Plate. A great variety of engraved patterns for netting, crotchet-work, needle-work, embroidery, etc., are also given. In each number appears a page or more of new and popular music, selected especially with a view to the tastes of young ladies.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

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UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—MAY, 1869.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	13	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Auvergne—see France.						
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	22	....	....	....	....
do England and France	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botuschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	18	4	....	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
China, American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a22	34	b 6	14	14	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	23	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	23	4	12	12	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*12l	2	*6a	*6a	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*						
Not over 1 oz. .....2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. .....4 "						
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. .....6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Greytown	....	34	8	10	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	16	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	16
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	18
do Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	....	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica	....	10	2	....	....	....
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Lauenburg—see German States.						
Lausanne—see Switzerland.						
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng).	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	b6	12	12	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	12	16
do do do via Messina	a22	34	8	14	14	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	43	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng).	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19		12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	10
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*13	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	8	10	....	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do via England	....	43	b8	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
Queretaro—see Mexico.						
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do. do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*16	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 19c.)	....	*21	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ..... 4c.

Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.		5c.
" " 2 oz. " " 3 oz.,		7c.
" " 3 oz. " " 4 oz.,		8c.
" " 4 oz. " " 5 oz.,		11c.
" " 5 oz. " " 6 oz.,		13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

F.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS only can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per 15 grammes (half ounce.)*

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED AT THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 100 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IX., NO. 9. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1869. WHOLE NO. 105.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO, May, 1869.

In plying my vocation as a general observationist, curiosity prompted me to visit, during the last month, an Alpine village in a remote part of one of the Middle States. To reach the locality by vehicular conveyance was entirely out of the question, and my object, therefore, could only be accomplished by pedestrian or equestrian means. Both were objectionable, the first on account of my obesity and brevity of stretch, and the other from a constitutional horror of being at the mercy of a four-footed brute with the probable disposition and positive power of incontinently unseating his rider by a sudden elevation of of his fore or after quarters, or by an unexpected shy, or forward plunge, against which there is no protection for a freshman in equine exercises. In addition to this, the route lay up along the side of a steep mountain, and yawning gulfs and frightful precipices were too numerous to mention, as I have been informed by one who had "been there." But I was determined to go, and leaving the railway at the station near where I was to enter the bowels of the land, I was rowed over the river by a stalwart Indian, and found myself at the starting point. It was a wild region, and as gloomy as misanthropy could desire. The only building within sight was a tenantless, antiquated, dilapidated saw-mill, in the midst of a swampy clearing, from which protruded numberless grim and black-looking hemlock stumps, while all around on the hill-sides great towering trees, some with naked branches, and some clad in sombre foliage, seemed to look down like stricken mourners upon their mutilated brethren below. My ferryman, after pointing silently in the direction which I was to go, went back and left me alone. Following a rude road for about a half mile up a gloomy glen, it turned abruptly into a pretty little valley hidden between the hills, which bore evidence of careful cultivation, and revealed a little hamlet of cosy farm-houses and capacious barns indicative of thrift and comfort. Indeed, the transition was so sudden from the dreary solitude I just left to this enchanting little landscape in the mountain's lap, that it almost seemed like an act of scene-shifting. My time was too limited to indulge my surprise and delight in apostrophizing this lovel spot, and I hurried on to where I saw humanity plowing and planting. Telling my business, and making my wishes known, I was furnished with a meek and gentle-looking horse, and supplied with the proper directions to guide me to my destination. It was a toilsome job for the poor animal to struggle up the apparently never-ending ascent with me upon his back; but after some weary hours we reached the summit, and both of us felt glad, at least I did. A spire in the distance indicated my objective point, and after a brief breathing-spell we moved on, and soon reached the end of our journey out. Proceeding at once to the transaction of the business upon which I had come, and having ordered the "hostler to provender my quadruped, while I discussed my chop," I was enabled to prepare to return about five o'clock in the afternoon. It was intimated to me that a thunder-storm was brewing, and I had better wait until it was over, as thunder-storms in the mountains thereabout were something more than small showers, but I was not to be persuaded; start I would and start I did, and my horse having been regaled with a square meal of oats, and probably appreciating my kindness in catering for him, moved off with alacrity, and we soon reached the brow of the mountain down which we plunged.

The sky certainly wore a black-browed appearance, and the growing twilight seemed decidedly premature, nevertheless onward and downward we went, and the last vestige almost of daylight was left behind. I confess to a little trepidation, and was almost inclined to turn back. On I went, however, the gloom becoming more palpable and the way more obscure; soon we came to the junction of two roads, between which I could not discriminate, but trusting to the sagacity of my horse, I allowed him to choose, and took it for granted that it was all right. Just at this moment a thunder-burst, unannounced by any preliminary growls, crashed against the hill-side, and its echoes ricochetted down the steep declivity until they seemed to bury themselves in the earth's centre. This acted as a signal-gun to wake the artillery of the skies. Peal after peal broke overhead and all around; thick night, in its most funereal blackness, shrouded everything in impenetrable obscurity; forked flames flashed a lurid glare on the surroundings, giving us a momentary view of the road and then subsided into deeper gloom, leaving me half blind and wholly bewildered: and to add to the horrors of the time the rain began to pour down in a deluge, and soon the roaring and rushing of waters were added to the terrifying incidents of the occasion. Perfectly unprotected from the fearful, pitiless storm, we moved slowly along, the poor animal under me cautiously feeling his way, and I, in such a state of functional desuetude as to deprive me of wish or will, swayed to his every motion—a false step, a slight stumble or a sudden stop would have dropped me from the saddle—down, down, heaven knows how far, without an effort to save myself, so completely chilled and helpless I appeared to be.

A flash of lightning, more vivid than any which preceded it, woke me from the apathy which had taken possession of me and revealed to me that we had reached the foot of the mountain, and for a brief instant showed the roadway in front. Suddenly my horse stopped, but only for a moment, and then without any urging from me walked on. Presently I heard his hoofs splashing in the water, and I tried to remember where we were; but I could not recollect that any stream, large or small, crossed our way as we came out. Then it occurred to me that the swollen streams from the mountains had overflowed their boundaries, and had inundated the lowlands. All at once I felt the horse sink under me, and now I perceived he was swimming. Merciful powers! where was I? The darkness was so profound that I could not see an inch from my nose, and my only hope now was in the struggling animal under me. Oh! what a state of suspense I was in! A dozen deaths were crowded in the minutes passed there—though each minute seemed an hour. On we went, but very soon I perceived that the strength of the poor beast was fast becoming exhausted; his breathing was labored, and he began to tremble violently. A crushing sense of the fearful situation burst on me, and I commenced to despair. Hitherto I seemed to be dazed or indifferent, but now, shrouded in gloom, out, far out, on some unknown water, with no hope of help to buoy me up—and with the maddening thought that I should die and leave no sign—oh! it was bitter to think of it! In my extremity I spoke encouragingly to the faithful, failing animal beneath me—the first words I had uttered for hours—and it seemed to thrill and strengthen him. He appeared to acquire new vigor, and, raising his head, he gave a snort that woke up the all-pervading quiet, and the next moment I felt his fore-feet strike *terra firma.*

I knew it to be a sloping bank or a hill-side. I tried to urge him forward, but he would go no further; so seizing the saddle with both hands, I half dismounted and felt carefully round for a resting-place for the sole of my foot before I let go above. Finding a solid foundation, I got down; but I was so stiff and benumbed that I should have fallen into the water had I not providentially caught hold of a small tree and saved myself. The storm had nearly subsided, but it was still pitch dark. My horse stood as motionless as a statue, and after putting myself in a position of comparative ease I followed his example—fearful that if I stirred, my support would give way and I should be sent flying in some direction other than upward. It seemed an age since I had reached the spot, and hope, faith and patience were beginning to weaken materially in their sustaining efforts, when, to my great joy, I noticed a small light in the distance, which, from its oscillating, I judged to be an approaching lantern, and very soon its gleams, reflected upon the water in a straight line, showed that the good genius who was carrying it was coming directly toward me. I felt sanguine of relief, and although the light was still some way off, I could wait—when, O horror! it was suddenly extinguished.

Finding there was no time to lose now, I shouted "Hallo!" at the top of my voice, and waited a little for a response, but none came. Again I opened my lung valves, and with a strain that was bound to be heard or crack the instrument, I gave out a prolonged "Hallo-o-o-o!" and like an echo it returned with the addition—"Who in thunder are you, and where are you?" It was easy to tell who I was, but where I was was more difficult, because I did not know myself. In the briefest manner, however, I bellowed back the situation of things; and was requested to "hold on" a minute and he would bring a boat over. I did hold on literally and figuratively, but it was certainly the longest minute that I ever experienced. But I did not care, I was so overjoyed at the prospect of being saved. At last I saw a light coming, and presently the splash of oars indicated that aid was at hand; and, as the boat drew near the shore, the light in the bow showed that we had landed on a steep hill-side, and discovered my horse standing in an almost perpendicular position and his rider on a projecting rock firmly grasping a laurel bush, and just then the happiest man alive.

"My God! how did you get there?" was the first sally from the boatman—"and a horse, too." I informed him as near as I could, stating that I did not notice this body of water as I went out, and probably had got into a wrong road returning. He told me that was the case, and that he had crossed a mill-pond at least a quarter of a mile wide, through which there was a very narrow winding channel with depth enough to float a ship, and that the horse must have followed it, for had he gone a yard out of the way he would have sunk in the mud deep enough to bury himself and me and a good-sized tree on top of us; and if he did follow the channel he must have swum nearly a mile.

How much I was indebted to the sagacious animal I hardly knew, for I was not certain but that he might have taken some safer route; but I learned next day that the heavy rains had submerged all the roads round there, and he had probably mistaken the way across the water as the nearest way home, until he struck the mill-pond channel, and had instinct enough to follow it until he brought up on land. Having taken a seat in the boat, and being informed that the horse—the saddle and bridle being removed—would be left behind till morning, unless he took to the water again on his own motion, I was rowed back to the opposite shore and conducted by my rescuer to his house, which, to my amazement and delight, was one of the most inviting, cheerful and hospitable dwellings I had ever sojourned in. My host was a different man, too, at home, from what he appeared to be in the boat. He was courteous and intelligent, and took every pains to consult my comfort. Dry garments substituted for wet ones, and a princely supper, had such recuperating effect upon me that I really believe I never felt so well in my life, and the delightful evening spent with Mr. Amicus' family, consisting of himself, his wife (an amiable lady) and two very pretty and accomplished daughters, will never be forgotten. The trying circumstances which had conjoined to make me a partaker of this unexpected hospitality made me as well a fit subject for sympathy, and I submitted—for who could have resisted, placed as I was? The fact is my joy was unconfined, if I did have Mr. Amicus' clothes on, which were a shade too tight for me, particularly about the waist, and rather long in the arms and legs.

After the ladies had retired pipes were introduced, and so was another gentleman, who was introduced to me as the brother of my entertainer, who was there temporarily on a visit. He resides at Hobson's Choice, and had recently been appointed postmaster there; and as he expected to confine himself closely to the duties of his office, he had concluded to take a few days to visit his relatives prior to his entrance into official life, for he knew not when he might be able to do so again. He seemed to be a very worthy gentleman, and expressed a good deal of solicitude at the responsibility he was about to assume, and which he appeared to desire to talk of in preference to anything else. After a while we were left alone—as neither of us felt like retiring, although it was growing late—and then, as some return for his brother's kindness, I told him I would give him my ideas of the position he was to fill, the duties he was to perform, and if they were of any use he was welcome to them. He said he wished I would, and putting fresh charges in our pipes, I said: "The selection of a man or woman for postmaster in a large or small office should always be based on the eternal fitness of things. Intelligence is as requisite in one office as in the other—the larger offices, of course, afford greater scope for executive capacity and require larger discretionary powers to decide on questions of present local import; but functionaries in all offices should be learned enough to be entirely conversant with postal jurisprudence, for it is so simple 'that he who runs may read.' The laws and regulations are written in plain common-sense English, which any schoolboy can read and understand, and a neglect to become familiar with them should not be attributed to want of ability to comprehend them. Therefore, the first thing you do, familiarize yourself with the Postal Laws and Regulations—and subscribe for the UNITED STATES MAIL.

"Put your office in order and keep it so; inherit no rubbish, and clean out all unsightly things. Inculcate the doctrine that 'cleanliness is godliness,' and practice what you preach. Establish rules for the government of your office, neither too rigid nor too lax, but as far as they go, positive, irrevocable and to the purpose; and under no circumstances permit carelessness to become a system.

"Exclude from the working departments of your office every unauthorized person; make no distinction; you will not be blamed for their sins, and you will spare yourself the mortification of seeing this favored class arrayed against you every time a complaint is made against your office.

"Make yourself entirely familiar with the duties of your office, and do not show your weakness by having to apply to your clerks for information in regard thereto—it neutralizes your prestige. Curb your own and the curiosity of your clerks in regard to letters to and from your office; this is a disease, and generally comes on in a mild form, but very frequently becomes incurable and leads to fatal consequences.

"Prohibit smoking during business hours, and rebuke all improper language and impertinent remarks to any one calling for letters; there may be unintended provocation, but there can be no excuse for bitter answers or sulky replies. Don't be afraid to correct irregularities and abuses of the mail service within your jurisdiction, although it should be outside of your office, for fear of hurting the feelings of a stage-driver or railway employé, or even if it should result in your being refused a 'free pass' on the road.

"See that your mail-bags are emptied entirely of their contents before they are thrown aside, and do not let an ounce of old paper leave your office until it is carefully examined, to see if some letters have not accidentally been left among it; and by all means have it bagged ready for waste-paper buyers, and do not allow them to help themselves, as is done in some shamefully-managed offices. Many letters are, no doubt, lost in this way. Ascertain what blanks you need, and order all you have not got, and when you have a full supply, have a place for everything and everything for a place.

"See that every record which is to be kept for reference or inspection is promptly written up to current dates, and by no means allow any matter of mail to pass from, into or through your office without the prompt and proper notice being taken of it; and be sure and see that all letters are skilfully and properly mailed and sent away, and the stamps cancelled according to the strict letter of the instructions.

"See that mis-sent letters are not allowed to lie over, forwarded letters delayed, and dead letters kept beyond the time indicated for their return.

"See that letters delivered to individuals and opened by mistake are properly indorsed by the individuals who open them.

"Discountenance the mutilation of newspaper and magazine wrappers when it is unnecessary, and unqualifiedly prohibit the taking of printed matter of any kind from wrappers for reading purposes.

"Frown down all attempts of sharps and swindlers to use your office to prey upon the unwary, and strive to make all the credulous individuals in your delivery swindle-proof.

Dismiss every clerk you find patronizing dealers in fancy pictures and literature and lottery swindles. These things create a want of money, and dishonesty suggests the way to get it. Prompt action will save you from trouble, and may save the clerk from something worse. In fine," said I, "follow the teachings of the Department first implicitly, and then bring your judgment, intelligence, progressive knowledge and authority to bear, and you'll find that you have not got so much of a task on your hands as you suppose, but that it will be a source of gratification to you and the community you serve." Amicus thanked me, and said I seemed to know a good deal about it, and asked me if I had ever been a postmaster. I told him I had not, but that anybody could learn all I had told him and a good deal more by studying the books and peeping into post offices occasionally. I told him I might think of something else in the morning, and, bidding each other good-night, we went to bed.

I fear the length of this epistle will try your patience; but if there is no room in the paper there is in the waste-paper barrel—choose ye! MONS. TONSON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND LEAVENWORTH.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Having been a reader of your paper for the last two years, I have noticed almost everything published in the same during the time, and never having seen anything from this central part of the United States, I wish to occupy a small space in one of your columns. I have been engaged in a post office which might be called a separating office for several years, and have had ample opportunity of seeing mail matter in all its various shapes, styles and conditions. I noticed F. E. H.'s remarks in his letter to the MAIL, and agree with him in what he says concerning the carelessness of some P. M's in putting up mail matter for the D. P. O's. I think we must take it for granted, that there are some postmasters that don't know what a D. P. O is for, and don't know which direction their proper D. P. O's are from them; and as to making up mail for them properly, they don't pretend to do such a thing. For instance, we receive the largest sized bags full of papers, pamphlets, etc., and on opening them find papers, etc., for all parts of the world, the most of which should have been sent direct to a D. P. O., instead of to us. I hope we may succeed in inducing those careless postmasters to do their business up in better style. I think and know their knowledge and practice would be greatly improved if they were to subscribe for the U. S. MAIL, and *read* it carefully for a year. They could not, or would not, do without it if they would get in the habit of reading and referring to it; for a great deal of valuable information I find in each number, which is not in the P. O. Regulations.

I should judge there are a great many such P. M's as Mons. Tonson describes Majordomo Dordledot to be, from the appearance of some of the mail and the manner in which the stamps are canceled and letters postmarked and tied up. I seldom find them put up, wrapped and mailed as chapter X., of Reg. of 1866, directs.

As to the prepayment of postage, I am one more that would encourage the same. I say, *prepay everything* that passes through the mails. I think the Department would do better if the rate was reduced one-third. I don't say this because I judge others by myself in collecting three and five cent bills; for as to our paper account, I think it will compare with any third-class office in the country. It was between \$75 and \$100 for the quarter ending March 31, 1869. If they can beat that, I would like to hear from them. I hope it will not be long until the MAIL will be thought as much of by all P. M's as it is by myself. U. S. M. P.

S——, N. Y., April, 1869.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: I notice by the MAIL that a great many postmasters have trouble in collecting newspaper postage. Now, I would like to see a law passed to have the postage paid at the mailing office; but as long as it is not so I believe every postmaster may collect his postage without trouble, if he will make the effort. My office is a country office, and I will give you my experience in collecting newspaper postage. Under the old law, I lost about one-fourth of the postage, but when the new law came in force I adopted the following plan: I made out my bills for postage and box-rents, and distributed them in the boxes *one week* before they were due. I then wrote out a copy of the oath attached to the account current, together with a notice that I should not give out any mail matter under any circumstances until the postage was paid in advance. There were a few grumblers at first, but after one or two quarters it worked like a charm; and now they all expect it as much as they expect to pay for their papers. I put them out a week in advance, so that they can see them and be prepared the next week. Sometimes, in the January quarter, I have to make out some new bills, owing to changes, etc., but what I used to lose will doubly pay for the time and expense in making them. I would recommend this plan to all postmasters, and if they follow it strictly it will give affront to no man whose friendship is worth keeping.

G. C. G., P. M.

C——, IOWA, April 15, 1869.

Editor U. S. Mail:

I notice in your April No. a communication berating postmasters for carelessness in not delivering foreign letters to their addresses promptly. I was happy to see that you came to our rescue in your remarks on the same. While I do not doubt that there are *cases* of negligence on the part of postmasters in this regard, I apprehend that the gist of the matter lies in the illegible address or misdirection of the letters, as you observe. The great *bulk* of our foreign letters, especially out here in the West, come from the lower or uneducated and illiterate classes, and it is sometimes impossible even for their own countrymen to decipher the address. My rule is when I have a foreign letter that I cannot "translate" to show it to persons of the same nativity until I can find one that can solve the mystery. It is thus very seldom that I have to send them to the Dead Letter Office.

While in this connection I cannot withhold saying that these evils, and numberless others, would be immeasurably mitigated by the abolition of "rotation in office" as applied to postmasters. If there is any position in the world, the recipient of which should have a "life lease" of, it is pre-eminently the postmaster. With close application the diligent postmaster may become tolerably well posted in all the duties of his office, in his term of from one to four years practice of his "profession" and then, just as he feels himself fitted to do justice to himself and the Department, a new administration is inaugurated and, *presto*, change! In the "twinkling of an eye" he finds himself disrobed of his "brief authority" and "Othello's occupation's gone." In stalks the "coming man" as verdant in postal matters as the forests in leafy June. But no matter, his great-grandfather's uncle, had, sometime down the vista of the past, been acquainted with some of the predecessors of the "powers that be;" and, by way of remembrance, he is invested with the panoply of Uncle Sam's Agent at the "corners," which he wears under great tribulation till he in turn is relieved of command. To-day there are from five to one hundred hungry hangers on striving with might and main for every post office in the land, no matter if the salary is insufficient to keep soul and body together three months out of the twelve.

When our public functionaries get to see that the life or death of our postal system depends on retaining good, efficient postmasters during life or good behavior, and make *no removal except for cause*, then shall our system become self-sustaining, and an honor to our age and people throughout the nations of the earth. W. N. B.

Letter Address.

To Newton, Iowa, I want to go,
Jasper County, you ought to know;
And in the office I want to stay,
Until Miss Mary Spurling takes me away.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1869.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **105**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1869.

SIR: I have to inform you that Book-Packets may now be forwarded from the United States to places in the United States of Colombia upon prepayment of a postage charge of 10 cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof; and I have, therefore, to request that you will please make the necessary insertion in the next issue of the U. S. MAIL.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq., Editor "U. S. Mail."

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1869.

SIR—In accordance with information received from the General Post Office of the North German Union, the rates of postage chargeable upon printed matter and samples of merchandise forwarded to Maldavia and Wallachia, via the North German mails, have been reduced to the following amounts, viz:

Upon newspapers via closed mail through England, 7 cents per each four ounces or fraction of four ounces; and by the direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg, 6 cents per each four ounces or under; prepayment compulsory.

Upon book packets and samples of merchandise by closed mail through England, 11 cents for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces; and in the direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg, 9 cents for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces; prepayment compulsory.

You will, therefore, please insert the above rates in the next issue of the "UNITED STATES MAIL" in lieu of those now published therein, as being the amounts of postage chargeable upon printed matter and samples from the United States to Maldavia and Wallachia (Roumania) via North Germany.

No change has been made in the rates of postage or conditions of prepayment upon letters from the United States for the places in question via the North German Union.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "U. S. Mail," New York.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, June 2, 1869.

SIR—I have to request that you will please publish the following notice in the next number of the U. S. MAIL, for the information of postmasters and the public.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor U. S. "Mail."

Book-packets (INCLUDING PRINTED MATTER OF ALL KINDS) *admitted into the mails exchanged with the Colony of Hong-Kong and dependent Chinese ports.*

An arrangement has been concluded with the General Post Office of the Colony of Hong-Kong (China) for an exchange of book packets (including pamphlets, printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.) in the mails transmitted via San Francisco, by means of the direct line of U. S. Mail Packets plying between that port and Hong Kong, China, at the following rates of postage, viz.:

Book-packets posted in the United States and addressed to Hong-Kong, or the dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, are subject to a U. S. postage of ten cents for each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces, *prepayment required*, which pays the full postage to destination.

Book-packets posted in Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports, and addressed to the United States, are in like manner required to be fully prepaid at the place of mailing in China, at the rate of six cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces, and are to be delivered at the office of destination in the United States *free of charge*.

The regulations applicable to book-packets exchanged in the mails between the United States and Hong-Kong and dependent Chinese ports are the same as those already in operation between the United States and Great Britain.

This arrangement goes into effect immediately.

Post-Office Complaints.

There is a new word needed in our language—and we hope the next edition of "Webster's Unabridged" will supply it—expressive of the frantic desire to "rush into print" which possesses the souls of a large portion of our population. "*Cacoethes scribendi*" is all very fine when one wants to display his classical acquirements; but they had no newspapers when that term first came into use, and its English equivalent fails to express the idea. "Typomania" would be a better name for the malady we refer to, and we respectfully submit it for the consideration of the editor of the Dictionary above named. We do not propose to write an essay on the subject, but only to refer briefly to that class of sufferers who are moved, while under the influence of this mania, to write communications to the newspapers concerning their *postal* grievances. A strongly marked case of the kind appeared lately in the columns of the New York *Evening Post*. It appears that a short time since one of the lamp-post letter boxes in that city was accidentally broken down and was not immediately replaced by a new one. A "typomaniac" doing business in the vicinity at once improved the occasion to write a letter to the *Post* (possibly on account of some confusion of ideas connecting in his mind the post-office, the lamp-post and the *Evening* ditto), complaining of the inconvenience. The *Post* printed the letter, and doubtless its writer's organ of self-esteem has since become abnormally developed in consequence. If the postmaster at New York reads the *Post* he may have read the letter and have given the matter attention. To be sure, if the letter had been addressed to *him*, its ostensible object would have been likely to be more readily attained—only Mr. Typomaniac would have been deprived of the intoxicating joy of seeing his grievance displayed in "glorified type."

In that case, however, the disease "ran itself out" harmlessly; but there have been some instances in which its effects have been more serious. More than once we have known the plans of officers of the Department who were seeking to discover the cause of postal irregularities, to be defeated by the cackling in the newspapers of some goose, who thereby put the author of the troubles on his guard, and postponed, if not altogether prevented, his detection.

If a citizen conceives that he has suffered inconvenience, loss or wrong at the hands of post-office officials—whether through their incompetency, neglect or dishonesty—common sense should prompt him to adopt the same course which he would take if a debtor had defrauded him, his grocer's clerk overcharged him, or the teller of his bank insulted him, viz.: apply for relief to those whose business it is to investigate the facts and furnish a remedy. We do not mean to say that in some cases an exposure through the press would not be appropriate and wholesome for any negligent or incompetent public official; but in no case does it appear to us to be just and sensible to *begin* by a howl in the newspapers.

NO REVENUE STAMPS ON QUARTERLY RETURNS.—In our "Answers to Correspondents" last month, we erroneously stated that a five-cent revenue stamp must be affixed to the affidavit of a postmaster, which accompanies his quarterly returns. Such a stamp was formerly required, but is not now. If any of our subscribers have been led into using an unnecessary stamp by our mistake, we have no doubt the Secretary of the Treasury will accept their apologies if they will send him an explanation of the circumstances.

Change at the Post Office Department.

General W. H. H. Terrell has been appointed Third Assistant Postmaster-General in place of Hon. A. N. Zevely.

A SHOT.—During a call at the Registry Department of the New York office we were shown by a clerk, who was making up registered matter for foreign countries, quite a number of letters which were not postmarked. "I wish," said he, "you would give these fellows a shot," and we will. As the letter bill for foreign countries must contain the names of the original mailing offices of the letters as well as the addresses, it will easily be perceived that this negligent practice of not postmarking letters must give a great deal of trouble that would not be necessary if the letters were properly postmarked. There is no excuse for this negligence, for "circular postmarking stamps are now furnished to ALL post offices, and postmasters not now furnished should at once apply for such stamps to the First Assistant Postmaster-General."

In any of these negligent postmasters are subscribers to the MAIL, we hope this shot will prove to be a "dead shot." But if it should not hit any subscribers, and we surmise it will not, let them shoot it further at some brother postmasters, not subscribers, until it strikes with telling effect.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

Registration is again the subject of a part of our general correspondence, the principal communication on which refers to delay in the transmission of registered package envelopes. Our correspondent says, "In my experience they are sometimes four or five days behind letters of advice mailed the same day," and we say—certainly, it is this very delay that constitutes their safety, for while ordinary letters should be hurried along by often closely-connecting schedule times, registered package envelopes must be delayed, if necessary, in order that accounts may be taken of them, or clerks or route agents having them in charge must retain them until they can be placed in the personal charge of other clerks or route agents. Celerity is not so much the object as security, in forwarding registered letters. To the same correspondent we would say that no discount is allowed to postmasters on the sale of stamps; it is only in a few of our large cities that certain authorized agents are appointed, who are allowed two per cent. discount...... We are asked to suggest the color of the ink that will most effectually cancel the new stamps. Section 176, Regulations of 1866, provides for the use of black printer's ink, which is as good a substance as can be used. Have a good ink pad, and ink it "just enough," then with a clean defacer and a quick, square, accurate stroke, you will effectually cancel all the stamps you strike...... A suggestion, modestly made, that we designate changes in our Foreign Postage Table by a mark in the margin, we could not follow even if we were so inclined; but there is no necessity for such a mark, the caution at the head of the Table, to "always consult the latest issue," if heeded, will prevent any mistakes in rating postage, and if not heeded, and a former "issue" is consulted, the marks in the latest would be of no use...... A friend encloses us a slip from a newspaper, wherein it is stated that a female postmaster has taken unto herself (we were going to say a rib, but that would be a sort of bull, so we say) a master, she's "gone and got married;" and that the husband is anxious to know if he has married into the post office, or married the post office out of the family. That's it—just the latter; the Post-Office Department is a little jealous concerning its female postmasters, and allows of no other master than itself. In the words of an old song it says, "Fair one, choose between the two." The lady above named having chosen, will have to give up the post office....... In reply to one who asks if the Department is not bound to notify a postmaster before removing him, we say no, nor to return his bond.... Kind words still flow in upon us, and though we know the MAIL is invaluable to postmasters, we must confess when a subscriber sends kindly greeting, and says he must have the MAIL though his salary is only eight dollars a year, we are inclined to think it indispensable as well as invaluable. Another says: "You may hook me as a subscriber while I live; shall want it long after I die officially, for my grandchildren to read to me." ....Another returns the bill for renewal sent to him, indorsed "Not wanted"—but that is not on the complimentary side of the account. Well, no matter, we receive so very few of such that we can well afford to let this one remain in the good company it finds itself, ourselves wondering what manner of postmaster he is, and what manner of office he keeps, who can return our bill for renewal endorsed "Not wanted." We venture to hint that the people dependent on his office for mail facilities do not agree with him.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Carrying the Mail between a Post Office and Railroad Station.—A. E. P., C——, N. Y.—A postmaster is not prohibited carrying the mails between a post office and a railroad station, but he cannot draw pay for such service. Sec. 471, Reg. 1866.

Letters Mailed on the Cars at a Railroad Station.—H. O. C., R——, N. Y.—If there is not a post office within two miles of a railroad station, the route agent in attendance is obliged to receive and forward letters handed to him, provided they are duly prepaid by stamps. He is also required to receive *all* such letters written after the mail is closed, without regard to the distance of the P. O. from the station. Sec. 470, Reg. 1866.

Newsdealers Sending Papers, etc.—W. B., C——, Or.—A newsdealer has the same privilege as a publisher; he may send to regular subscribers, without prepaying postage, with certain provisions as stated in Sec. 225, Reg. 1866.

Unpaid Letters, Unaccompanied by Post Bills.—Z. N., C——, Mass.—Post bills should accompany all unpaid letters sent for delivery; and if such letters are received without post bills, and the charges marked on them so blurred as not to be legible, a postmaster should use his judgment in charging postage. If a domestic letter, charge the legal rate of three cents a half ounce; if foreign, charge according to the probable rate in the Foreign Postage Table of the MAIL.

Forwarding Letters.—G. L. R., R——, Me.—A letter once delivered to any one authorized to receive it, cannot be forwarded without additional postage. To be forwarded *free*, the letter must not have been out of the custody of the Post Office.

Route Agents Paying Board on Steamboats.—J. J. M., C——, O.—Route agents on steamboats are not entitled to their board free—nothing but their passage and a room to assort the mails, and that only while on duty.

Possession of Boxes, Papers, Books, etc.—M. L. B., G—— L——, O.—You cannot get back the purchase-money for boxes, unless you sell them to your successor, but you get the rents in your salary. Study Chapter XLII., Regulations of 1866..... All the property of the Post-Office Department in your office should be turned over to you by your predecessor, for which you should give receipts, according to Chapter III.; his failure to do so is an offence for which he can be prosecuted.

Notice to Publisher.—E. S. M., W—— R——, N. Y.—Notices to publishers should be placed in the green envelopes furnished for that purpose by the Department, the printed part on which shows how they are to be forwarded. If you have none of these, inclose the notices in common envelopes; direct them to the postmasters; indorse them, *For Publisher of* ———, naming the publication; frank them with your written frank, and they may pass free through the mails. Sec. 392, Reg. 1866.

Official Envelopes.—J. Y. F., F—— M——, Pa.—The Third Assistant Postmaster-General furnishes various styles of official envelopes, according to the class of offices. You can learn by addressing him what you are entitled to.

Post-Office Hours.—J. B. B., U—— S——, N. Y.—Section 27 of Regulations, 1866, fixes the post-office hours. Of course we are unable to give an opinion in individual cases, as the convenience of the public in one place might be a great deal of inconvenience in another.

List of Post-Office Blanks.—E. E. J., U—— M——, Wis.—It would take too much of our space to publish a list of all the blanks used by the Post-Office Department—a great many of them are not used in the smaller offices. The accounts for the quarterly returns, for which blanks are needed, may be found named in Chapter XXVIII, Regulations of 1866, except that the account of unpaid letters sent, and the account of registered letters received and sent, are no longer kept, having been discontinued since the regulations were issued. Besides the blanks for the quarterly return, the First Assistant Postmaster-General furnishes a number, some of which are used in small offices. You can get a list of these blanks by writing to that officer for it. Ask for Form No. 39.

Money-Order Office.—W. F. D., N—— M——, Ind.—If you wish to have your office made a money-order office, write to the Superintendent of the Money-Order Department, Washington, D. C., stating distinctly the reasons why it should be done. He will consider the matter, and grant or refuse your request as may seem the more proper.

Postmasters' Assistants.—L. B. S., P——, N. Y.—The appointment of a clerk or clerks in a post office, continues good as long as they are employed in the office, whether there is a change of postmasters or not. If an incoming postmaster wishes to retain the services of clerks employed by his predecessor, no new appointment or oath is necessary, but if any are employed not already sworn into the service, they should take the prescribed oath before entering on their duties.

Blank for the General Account.—J. D., B——, O.—The blank for the general acount is furnished by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department.

Detaining Mail Matter for Postage Previously Due, etc.—S. F., H——, Ky.—1. There should be no credit for postage at a post office; a postmaster who gives credit violates his oath; but if he does trust for postage, he cannot detain matter afterwards received until he is paid; if he cannot collect the amount due, his only way is to pay it himself and become a "wiser and a better man," and strictly adhere to the requirements of Section 152, Regulations of 1866. 2. For a reply to your question respecting registered package envelopes, see below. 3. The postage on drop-letters where free delivery is not established, is one cent the half ounce. Sec. 261, Laws 1866.

Error in Report of Box-Rents.—G. W. G., G—— L——, Mich.—Your question is not clear to us. It is generally difficult, and often impossible for us to give an opinion on the accounts of an individual office.

Registration.—J. B. P., P——, Iowa.—The name of the office to which you send the letter, is the one to enter in the registered letter bill; if you send the letter to a distributing office for distribution, enter only the name of that distributing office, if you send the letter direct, then enter the name of that office. Sec. 10, Reg'n Reg. 1868.... C. L. S., W—— C——, N. J.—The *Account of Registered Letters in Transit* is to be kept—and faithfully and accurately kept—notwithstanding the receipts from office to office. See "Getting Careless," an editorial in our April number. ....J. R. L., P——, N. J.—1. The numbering anew of registered letters should not necessarily commence with the time a postmaster takes charge of an office. The regular time is the commencement of a quarter, and there are no exceptions. 2. A registry fee, but no postage, is required on a package of mutilated currency to the Treasurer of the United States.... D. F., B—— S——, O.—It is not contrary to the regulations for a postmaster, at the request of a friend, to inclose money in and register a letter. He may do the whole business, receive the money, write the letter, address and register it, if he pleases, but we think it better that a postmaster should confine himself exclusively to his official duties in such matters, for in the event—improbable though it be—of a loss, or the denial of the receipt of the money with the letter, we should prefer knowing nothing of it but as an officer of the Post-Office Department. See note on page 6, Reg'n Reg., 1868.... B. W., S—— V——, Pa.—Write to the Contract office for the name and address of the Special Agent, to whom you should report losses. Every postmaster should inform himself on this point .... R. B. H., F—— C——, N. M.—1. Registered letters as well as registered package envelopes, are numbered consecutively, 1, 2, 3, etc., beginning with each quarter. 2. Postmasters must frank by their *written* signatures. 3. See below. 4. The red envelopes—not the red-striped registered package envelopes—covering registered business should be sent, tied up, as ordinary letters..... H. M. H., P—— P——, Mont.—The wording of Section 8, Reg'n Reg., 1868, is, "on domestic letters to any part of the United States," etc., as in other places in the Section mention is made of letters and packets, it follows that of domestic mail matter, only letters can be registered to places in the United States..... S. F., H——, Ky.—The registered package envelopes that are received at an office with registered letters are to be kept in the office at least six months. (Sec. 12, Reg'n Reg., 1868). You doubtless confound the *used* envelopes referred to by this section, and which were received from other offices, with those "spoiled by misdirection, or otherwise rendered unfit for use," at the mailing office, referred to in Section 7.

Postage.—R. B. H., F—— C——, N. M.—An insufficiently prepaid package, bearing no evidence of having been sufficiently prepaid, should be charged at the delivery office with the deficient postage. Sec. 150, Reg. 1866. .....A. V. P., P——, Kan.—You did right; postmasters are authorized to examine all packages sent at less than letter rates, provided it can be done without destroying the wrapper, and to charge letter postage if proper, and when the examination can not be made without destroying the wrapper, letter postage must be charged. See Secs. 212—216, Reg. 1866..... A. D. B., P——, N. J.—New Caledonia belonging to France, the rate of postage would be found under the head of France; but letters may also be sent there via Australia. It is not practicable to include in our table all the minor places to which letters may be sent..... F. E. D., S—— F.——, Cal.—The postage on letters to Newfoundland is rated according to Section 270, Reg. 1866, and must be prepaid. You seem to mistake the meaning of ship letters, as no ship letters are forwarded to foreign countries from the United States unless the postage is fully prepaid..... E. L. B., L——, Ind.—The postage on drop letters where free delivery is not established is one cent the half ounce..... Postage is chargeable on letters sent to Mail Contractors, although they are indorsed P. O. B. .... F. A. F., R——, Vt.—Proof-sheets "whether corrected or not," are chargeable at miscellaneous rates. Sec. 37, Reg. 1866.

County Papers.—M. E. A., B——, Iowa.—Only subscribers living within the county of publication are entitled to receive their papers free. Sec. 228, Reg. 1866.

Franking.—Many Inquirers.—The fact that we receive so many inquiries on this subject, proves to us what we otherwise could not admit; that is, that the laws relating to franking are not clear enough for some minds; but then, could they be made so? The last two numbers of the MAIL alone, in connection with Chapter XV. of the Regulations, contain all the information we can give, and so plain, so clear, that we think a child should understand it if he will only read. The law says the franking privilege shall cover correspondence to and from certain parties, and yet we are frequently asked if mail matter can go free *to* persons having the franking privilege. Is it any clearer for us to say it can than for the law to say it? We do not want to find fault with any of our correspondents, but we must suggest a closer study of the Laws, Regulations and the MAIL.

A Growl at the New Stamps.

TARHEEL DEPOT, May 1, 1869.

DEAR MAIL: The "long-looked-for has come at last"—everybody rushed to view the superb (?) new postage-stamps, and turned with contempt plainly *stamped* on their faces; while many were not slow to insinuate something about doing away with the good old stamps to give somebody a fat job to get up the miserable new ones. The fact of the business is, that the new stamps are poorly engraved and badly printed (especially those in two colors); and are so insignificant in size and scant in sizing, that, like some diminutive urchins, no amount of licking them on their backs can make them stick to their letters much longer than they are under your thumb and eye.

The stamps that the Department is now discontinuing were engraved in the highest style of the art, besides being protected from being counterfeited by the lines of geometrical lathe-work thereon, while the new ones have no such protection given them, and are so miserably engraved and printed that an ordinary handler of the graver can produce a counterfeit equal or superior to the genuine.

This time the Department certainly was forward in going backward.

Yours, to the rescue,
M. QUADRAT.

We have received one or two other communications of nearly the same tenor as the above; and we have noticed some severe criticisms of the new stamps by the press. One of the objections to them, at least, seems to us to be not well founded. They are *not* "poorly engraved" though the *printing* of some of the denominations (notably that of the twenty-four cent) is not what is should be. One advantage the new stamps certainly possess over the old ones: the figures denoting their value are so conspicuous that "the wayfaring man," or a near-sighted postmaster making sales in a hurry, need not err to his own damage by selling a twelve-cent or fifteen-cent stamp for two cents. And as for the *designs* of the new issue, most of them have unquestionably better claims to originality and beauty than those of any stamps which have heretofore been in use. Will anybody pretend, for instance, that it is not a relief to be rid of that ghastly caricature of General Jackson which disfigured the "good old" two-cent stamp?

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of April, 1869, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Colle'd.
New York	308	1,601,632	785,851	366,665	3,990,960
Philadelphia	164	849,162	377,266	306,663	990,423
Chicago	86	717,983	105,044	155,895	585,298
St. Louis	50	434,784	48,516	119,325	255,928
Boston	69	375,777	110,333	75,979	489,033
Cincinnati	43	250,197	42,648	37,760	200,084
Baltimore	55	230,443	26,952	55,730	158,352
Brooklyn	39	171,428	31,927	56,409	79,255
Buffalo	27	155,350	16,604	64,729	86,400
Cleveland	23	152,910	10,922	81,148	109,838
Louisville	21	147,348	11,652	34,749	85,837
Detroit	20	144,750	18,251	53,873	83,353
Rochester	18	143,876	7,776	44,564	51,615
Washington, D. C.	30	122,383	10,431	35,657	98,400
Albany	21	117,753	10,438	23,142	54,629
Milwaukee	19	112,887	9,125	32,960	76,861
Pittsburg	18	109,000	16,220	39,079	91,612
Syracuse	13	107,288	10,407	37,557	84,720
Newark	21	86,368	10,694	35,938	57,260
Troy	11	70,471	7,205	18,019	39,059
Memphis	12	69,485	3,690	16,621	55,362
Utica	12	68,099	5,000	29,338	56,042
Williamsburgh	12	67,940	6,048	16,104	31,799
Toledo	9	56,326	2,323	41,082	66,926
Nashville	7	51,041	5,187	14,157	22,864
Providence	11	50,329	7,508	18,391	22,417
Jersey City	5	45,350	2,001	8,684	15,028
Wilmington	5	40,196	3,372	14,407	16,798
Hartford	8	39,162	2,223	14,449	28,176
Allegheny	7	38,635	5,815	24,392	14,538
New Haven	8	38,188	4,334	14,826	25,855
Portland	8	36,350	2,517	17,711	61,501
Charlestown	5	34,622	2,371	10,745	17,487
Lowell	6	33,766	1,794	11,602	17,789
Worcester	8	36,574	2,930	12,044	18,190
Manchester	5	32,271	1,178	18,996	14,533
Erie	8	30,410	2,863	26,919	12,185
Reading	6	30,015	2,092	14,545	16,506
Lynn	5	29,677	2,612	14,378	27,486
Cambridge	4	23,889	2,143	20,528	9,460
Lawrence	6	27,509	1,332	11,812	26,189
Lancaster	4	24,406	1,361	8,874	5,673
Cambridgeport	3	22,214	1,308	7,326	8,062
Salem	5	21,740	2,081	10,308	16,507
New Bedford	5	19,885	913	6,779	15,651
Trenton	3	19,837	1,308	7,004	10,331

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of May, 1869.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Shermantown	White Pine	Nev.
Pine Ridge	Lexington	S. C.
Countsville	"	"
Plummer's Landing	Fleming	Ky.
East Norwalk	Huron	Ohio.
Ledmon Corner	Bancock	Ind.
Buck Creek	Richland	Wis.
Virginia	Union	Dakota.
Richland Mills	Stratford	Va.
Burton	Newaygo	Mich.
Forest Lake	Washington	Minn.
Alden	Polk	Wis.
McBride's Mill	Watauga	N. C.
Smith's Ford	Cabarrus	"
Castle Hayne	New Hanover	"
Footville	Yadkin	"
Stoealls	Charleston	S. C.
Eagle Mills	Pavolto	Ala.
Calera	Shelby	"
Apple Grove	Marion	"
Bower	Yalobusha	Miss.
Henry	Ray	Mo.
Brosley	Cass	"

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post-Office.	County.	State.
Oakley Depot	Charleston	S. C.
Capell's Mills	Richmond	N. C.
Sulphur Springs	Montgomery	"
Glenloch	Chester	Pa.
Cove Creek	Wayne	W. Va.
Pireway Ferry	Columbus	N. C.
Riverside	Buncombe	"
Wilmington	Jefferson	Ala.
Long Creek Depot	Panola	Miss.
Linden	Brown	Minn.
Transit	Sibley	"
Cottonwood	Brown	"
Greenside	Webster	Iowa.
Sylvarona	Smith	Miss.
Rome	Winston	"
Elliott's Mill	Panola	"
Flat Fork	Anson	N. C.
Plain	Greenville	S. C.
Jacksonham	Lancaster	"
Edwardsville	Cleburne	Ala.
China Grove	Pike	"
Burlington	East Baton Rouge	La.
Pollock	Wayne	Ill.
Willowdale	Chester	Pa.
Brandywine Summit	"	"
Wildbrier	"	"
Valley Creek	"	"
Pawling	"	"
Sawyer's Mills	Lexington	S. C.
Clear Water	Antrim	Mich.
Floyd Valley	Plymouth	Iowa.
Hemlock City	Saginaw	Mich.
Boar's Head	Rockingham	N. H.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Scott	Kenton	Ky.
Howard's Mills	Montgomery	"
Hurts Cross Roads	Maury	Ten.
Armuchee	Floyd	Ga.
Popular Springs	Hall	"
Currahee	Habersham	"
Milo	Pike	Ala.
Wilbar	Wilkes	N. C.
Happy Home	Burke	"
Pleasantville	Rockingham	"
Stagville	Orange	"
Rushville	Appling	Ga.
Lentzville	Limestone.	Ala.
Flint River	Morgan	"
Brownsville	Paulding	Ga.
Stephenville	Wilkinson	"
Friendship	Clarendon	S. C.
Watanga Falls	Watanga	N. C.
Sparta	Edgecombe	"
Martindale	Mecklenburg	"
Fountain Bluff	Jackson	Ill.
Wilsonburg	Richland	"
Knox Hill	Walton	Fla.
Anderson's Mills	Pickens	S. C.
Hebron	Washington	Ga.
Aquilla	Franklin	"
Gosport	Clarke	Ala.
Cedar Springs	Cherokee.	"
Economy	Macon	Mo.
Catfish	Marion	S. C.
Grange Hill	Washington	Fla.
Hopewell	Calhoun	Miss.
Pine Grove	Montgomery	N. C.
Jones' Creek	Newton	Mo.
Eagle Fork	Lincoln	"
Cove	Polo	Ark.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Vancil Landing	CapeGirardeau	Mo.	Neely's Landing.
Pontsville	Miami	Kas.	Columbia.
Point Pleasant	Ashley	Ark.	—
Cochran	Dearborn	Ind.	Aurora.
Jennings	Franklin	"	Brookville.
Juliet	Lawrence	"	Mitchell.
Mount Bethel	Warren	N. J.	Phillipsburg.
Alma	Henry	Ohio	Belmore.
Gurley	Cass	Iowa	Atlantic.
Serepta	Warren	N. J.	Belvidere
Wadawaska	Aroostook	Me.	Van Buren.
Hat Island	Jackson	Ill.	Grand Tower.
Savageville	Accomack	Va.	Gnancock.
Barclaysville	Harnett	N. C.	Raleigh.
Quarryville	Tolland	Conn.	Tolland.
Mt. Willing	Orange	N. C.	Hillsborro.
Forest Lawn	Desha	Ark.	Selma.
Blackshear	Pierce	Ga.	Patterson.
Centre Sherman	Chatauqua	N. Y.	Sherman.
Liberty Hill	Iredell	N. C.	Statesville.
Green Back	Jefferson	Ark.	Swan Lake.
Fuller's Mills	Jones	Iowa	Clayford.
Arbacoochee	Cleburne	Ala.	Chulafinnee.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
West Nottingham	Cecil	Md.	Colora.
Horse Cave	Hart	Ky.	Caverna.
Deep Water	Henry	Mo.	Germantown.
Eottsville	Linn	"	Meadsville.
Five Creeks	Clay	Kas.	Republican City.
Whiteside's Corners	Saratoga	N. Y.	Hagedorn's Mills.
Kimball	Jasper	Iowa	Jasper City.
Sylvia	Hardin	Ohio	Patterson.
Lewiston	Dixon	Tenn.	Worley Furnace.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of June, 1869.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
Inman	U. S.	1	Halifax and Bermuda.
Hamburg	U. S.	1	Europe via Pl'mth & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	2	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	3	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	3	Havana and West Indies.
Bremen	U. S.	5	German States via Brem.
Havana	U. S.	5	Havana and West Indies.
Inman	U. S.	5	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	8	Europe via Pl'mth & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	9	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	10	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	10	Havana and West Indies.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11	China, S. Pac. & C. Am.
French	French.	12	French Mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	12	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	12	Havana.
Haytien	U. S.	12	Hayti.
Inman	U. S.	15	Bermuda & Halifax.
Hamburg	U. S.	15	Europe via Pl'mth & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	16	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	17	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	17	Havana and Nassau.
Mexican	U. S.	19	Havana, Sisal & V. Cruz.
Bremen	U. S.	19	German States via Brem.
Inman	U. S.	19	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg	U. S.	22	Europe via Pl'mth & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	23	Europe via Liverpool.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	St. Tms., Brazil & Arg. Rep.
Bremen	U. S.	24	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	24	Havana.
French	French.	26	French M. via Brest.
Havana	U. S.	26	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	26	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	29	Europe via Pl'mth & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	30	Europe via Liverpool.
Inman	U. S.	29	Halifax & Bermuda.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters Received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada. Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each*. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Canadian Correspondence. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. To or from France, Algeria, &c., in French Mail or via England.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. To or from the North German Union (including all the German States and Austria) and to or from Belgium and the Netherlands, by Closed Mail via England.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. To or from Italy and Switzerland, by Closed Mail, via England, Belgium and Germany.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. To or from the North German Union (including all the German States and Austria), by Direct Mail via Bremen or Hamburg—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* France and Algeria must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. Newspapers and other Printed Matter.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. Book Packets.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. Patterns or Samples of Merchandise.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Ansgada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
Caba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters. *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as an official privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)....... 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)	30	"
For Tri-Weekly, " "	15	"
For Semi-Weekly, " "	10	"
For Weekly, " "	5	"

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6	cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18	"
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9	"
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3	"

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

Books, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

North—[Through] 7:30, 8:30 A.M.; 12:30, 5 and 11:30 P.M.
[Way] 12:30, and 5 P. M.

East—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M.
[Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
[Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

South—[Through] 6:30 A. M.; 5 P. M.
[Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10 P. M.

West—[via Allentown] 5:30 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M.
[via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 2, 4:30 and 11 P. M.

California—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 5:30 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]	5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail	5:00 A. M.
"	1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat]	3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way]	5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South	7:00 A. M.
"	7:00 P. M.
" [Way]	5:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
" [to Baltimore]	10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]	7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month	10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown]	7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R.	5:00 A. M..2.00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5:00 A. M..4:00 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown	2:00 P. M.
Freehold	5:00 A. M.
Keyport	1:30 P. M.
Long Island	5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola	5:00 A. M..2:30 P. M.

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco.

OUTWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave New York.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due Yokohama.	Due Hong Kong.	Due Shanghae.
	1868.	1868.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
O. Repub	Dec. 9	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 30	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
	1869.	1869.				
Japan	Jan. 9	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Mar. 2	Mar. 10	Mar. 11
China	Feb. 9	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	Mar. 31	April 8	April 9
G. Repub	Mar. 9	Mar. 31	April 3	April 26	May 5	May 5
Japan	April 11	May 3	May 4	May 27	June 5	June 5
China	May 11	June 2	June 4	June 27	July 6	July 6
G. Repub	June 11	July 2	July 3	July 26	Aug. 4	Aug. 4

HOMEWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave Shanghae.	Leave Hong Kong.	Leave Yokohama.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due New York.
	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.	1869.
China	Jan. 21	Jan. 19	Jan. 31	Feb. 24	Feb. 27	Mar. 21
G. Repub	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Mar. 3	Mar. 27	Mar. 30	April 21
Japan	Mar. 20	Mar. 19	April 1	April 25	April 30	May 21
China	April 19	April 19	April 29	May 20	May 22	June 11
G. Repub	May 9	May 19	May 29	June 19	June 22	July 11
Japan	June 19	June 19	June 29	July 20	July 22	Aug. 11
China	July 19	July 19	July 29	Aug. 19	Aug. 21	Sept. 11
G. Repub	Aug. 19	Aug. 19	Aug. 29	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Oct. 12

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor.

The blank forms are on folio sheets of the usual size of post office blanks, and are arranged to embrace a period of four years.

Fifteen sheets for offices of the 4th class and ten for the 5th class are ordinarily sufficient to last that period, and will be sent, together with a copy of the explanations, directions and examples, by mail, postpaid, as follows:

For ten sheets.......$1.50
For fifteen sheets....... 2.00

The blank form for Postage Receipts, $4 per 1,000 Receipts. Address

WILLIAM TRYON, Box 110,
Vineland, N. J.

E. STEIGER,

German News Agent and Bookseller,

22 & 24 Frankfort Street, N. Y.,

supplies the

NEWS FROM GERMANY & SWITZERLAND

(In German), and other German Periodicals. Sale easy and Profits large. Postmasters should send for Steiger's Lists and Catalogues.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Feb. '69, 6t.] 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"BENEDICTS' TIME"

WATCHES,

691 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Near Fourth Street.

Agents for all American Watches. Send for price list, and compare prices of our Watches. Also,

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES,

in solid gold and coin silver cases only. Can be sent with safety by post, with privilege of examination.

BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers,
691 Broadway, New York.

☞ Refer, by permission, to the editor United States Mail.

☞ Remit by draft, money order or registered letter.

The National Post Office Account Book,

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,

Newspaper and Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 111 and 113 William street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1, containing	64 pages	price	$3 00
No. 2, "	108 "	"	5 00
No. 3, "	204 "	"	6 00
No. 4, "	276 "	"	8 50
No. 5, "	376 "	"	12 00

Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

St. John B. L. Skinner,
First Ass't P. M. General.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JUNE, 1869.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	23	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a23	34	b6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	33	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Auvergne—see France.						
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	22	....	....	....	....
do England and France	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b4	12	12	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	23	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*12l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*						
Not over 1 oz. ....2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. ....4 "						
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. ....6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Greytown	....	34	6	10	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	....	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	16	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	18
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	10
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*18	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica	....	10	2	....	....	....
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	b6	12	12	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	12	16
do do do via Messina	a22	34	8	14	14	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19		12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	d	14	14	1d
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	1d
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Odessa—see Russia.						
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	12	12	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	8	2	12	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 20
do via England	....	42	b8	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	10
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
Queretaro—see Mexico.						
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	14	7	10	10	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	19	8	12	12	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*18	6	9	10	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	7	11	12	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	8l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10		8	....	....
Sinope—see Turkey.			2		8	
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	....	10		h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	7	12	10	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	8	4	12	....
Sophia—see Turkey.			2			
Spain, French mail	21	42		....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*16	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 19c.)	....	*21	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchock, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	d	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	6	9	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	12	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent to British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ....4c.
Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 5c.
" " 2 oz. " " 3 oz., 7c.
" " 3 oz. " " 4 oz., 8c.
" " 4 oz. " " 5 oz., 11c.
" " 5 oz. " " 6 oz., 13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per* 15 *grammes* (*half ounce.*)

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*) subject to a similar fine when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED AT THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 166 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IX., NO. 10. NEW YORK, JULY, 1869. WHOLE NO. 106.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO,
June, 1869.

I did not experience the slightest inconvenience from the unexpected shower and immersion-bath of which I spoke in my last letter; but, on the contrary, I rose from my bed invigorated in mind and body, and encasing myself in my own garments, which had been put in good condition and quietly placed by my bedside whilst I was asleep, I descended to the breakfast-room, where I found the happy family all assembled awaiting me. After the usual morning salutations, we seated ourselves around the table, and full justice was done to an excellent breakfast. When we got through, we repaired to the front porch to enjoy a smoke and talk over the incidents of the night before; for nothing had been said upon the subject at the table, and a proposition was made and accepted to go and view the route over which I had passed, and at the same time a boy was dispatched to bring over my horse. We had just risen preparatory to starting, when three horsemen were observed riding toward the house in hot haste. Reaching the front of the house, they threw themselves from their saddles, and without waiting an instant to fasten their horses, two of them jumped over the fence and the other one burst open the gate and rushed up the gravel path as if Old Nick was after them. I had only time to recognize two of them—the owner of the horse and the Indian ferryman—when I was rudely seized by the collar by the third and unknown party, instigated thereto by the other two, who pointed me out, exclaiming, "That's him—hold on to him." My host and his brother were the pictures of dismay, and I felt exceedingly surprised at this abrupt and unexpected demonstration—but I was soon enlightened as to the cause by a gruff interrogation from my custodian, accompanied by a mastiffian shake: "Where is Ringworm's horse?" and a screeching response from the Indian before I had time to reply: "He know plenty; can't fool Cattaraugus Indian much, may be anyhow, wid a glass eye, bully." My new-found friends understood the mistake as quick as I did, and in a very brief time the whole thing was explained, the horse produced and his owner compensated. I felt a little cross with the human brute who had handled me so roughly, but I did not think it worth while to demand an apology. The Indian, however, seemed to feel ashamed of the suspicions he had entertained, and before going away he gently said, "You heap good man; old Cherrypit too much quick. You come back in my boat to Depot to-morrow. Yesterday last week plenty, you no me pay nothing 'tall." We indulged in a hearty laugh at the ludicrous mistake, although I could not help thinking (and it did not occur to me before) that if the horse had strayed away, or got drowned, it would have been a serious thing, humanly speaking, in a pecuniary point of view.

A survey of the winding, watery way I had traversed in my night ride filled me with awe; and the narrow escape I had made stood out in all its thrilling reality. I can only account for it upon the hypothesis that my time had not come. In language as forcible as I could command, I tendered my thanks to Mr. Amicus and his family for their ever-to-be-remembered kindness and a stove-pipe hat, which Mr. Amicus' brother presented me with, as I had lost my broad brim in the storm, and, after promising to call at "Hobson's Choice," bade them farewell, footed it to the ferry, and was conveyed across the river by the aboriginal boatman, who sturdily refused to be remunerated therefor, and in a little while I was whirling across the country in the express train, toward sunset.

I don't believe there is any place in the world so well adapted to profound meditation as in a railway passenger coach; and having secured a comfortable seat and turned over the back of another to make a resting-place for my feet, I gave way to reflection and soon fell—asleep. How long I had indulged in this soporific luxury I know not, but I was suddenly roused by a severe shock and a stunning blow on my head and shoulders, which knocked all drowsiness out of me, and I was at once aware of the fact that an accident of some kind had happened, and that I was a badly damaged individual. Shrieks and groans on all sides filled my ears, and exerting all the presence of mind I could, and collecting my scattered senses, I endeavored to look round, but all was dark. A sense of pressure upon my brows prompted me to raise my hand to my head, when I found my hat had been driven over my eyes with such force as to make it no inconsiderable job to remove it. (Stove-pipe hats are objectionable on this very ground.) I finally succeeded, however, and a scene of frightful confusion presented itself. The opposite end of the car was entirely torn away, and I could see that two or three others in the rear were crushed together and in ruins. In a moment I was alone, for my fellow-passengers had hurried out, or had been taken out dead or alive, and I made my exit as soon as possible.

On reaching the side of the railway track, I noticed among other interesting objects an elderly lady bending over the form of a venerable gentleman, who was obviously sleeping his last sleep. Humanity prompted me to go to her assistance. She raised her head as I approached; and, great Heaven! it was my long lost Jane Mary, for many years a contented if not a happy wife, but now a new-made widow through that accident. I need not prolong the scene, suffice it to say that recognition was mutual, and the old love long buried came up at the call of memory, like Lazarus from the tomb. . . . A Justice of the Peace lived hard by and—well, at last—with the weight of over a half hundred years upon me, I led the love of my youth to the hymeneal altar. The next day, I joined with Mrs. Tonson in the funeral obsequies of my predecessor. Dr. Myth preached a feeling discourse that affected us both deeply; and then, instead of returning as I intended to town to report to the B. and B. Company, we set out on a bridal tour to Mammoth Wallow, New Jersey. Thus it will be seen that the negligence of a P. O. clerk has deprived me of about thirty years of domestic bliss (Confound him!), but at last I have found my haven of rest, brain strong, heart strong and arm strong.

At my suggestion, Mrs. Tonson has commenced an action for ten thousand dollars against the Bay of Fundy and Walla Walla R. R. Company for the slaughter of her first matrimonial venture, and as a devoted husband it will be my duty to look after it; and as the Company will, no doubt, carry it up to the Court of Appeals, where it will probably arrive after the usual delay, my attention most likely will be entirely engrossed with it, and I will have to forego the pleasure of praising, and be freed from the pain of finding fault with, post-office people. But if I do not take the trouble to look after the delinquencies and short-comings of slip-shod and shiftless officials, some one else will, and while he is looking he will find many bright spots and brave souls, and some the reverse. The symbol of this self-imposed duty will be appropriated by some one who will go forth with the cry of "Speed, Malise, speed," from real or imaginary sufferers ringing in his ears, and he may effect much good without the infliction of injury, as I have tried to do. In my last letter I gave the then recently appointed postmaster at Hobson's Choice some good advice, which both old and new officials may follow to their decided advantage; and in closing this (probably, although possibly not the last) epistle I would suggest some simple rules for official guidance which will insure success and popularity in the administration of every office in which they are adopted:

Don't regard the position of postmaster a sinecure and act accordingly.

Don't flatter yourself that you hold an official life lease, and can do as you please.

Don't strive to convince yourself that insolence and indifference add to the dignity of your station.

Don't foster the idea that your sins of omission and commission will not come home to roost.

Don't encourage the belief that you are a powerful landlord and all the people in your delivery tenants-at-will.

Don't cherish the thought that a post office and a bear garden should be conducted on the same principle.

Don't solace yourself with the notion that the office makes the man; that is a fallacy.

Don't patronize any of these heterodox opinions. Don't.

But on the contrary, take the opposite side, and be strong in your efforts to demonstrate practically, in words and works of truth and soberness, the advantage resulting therefrom, and when the question is propounded to your friends and neighbors, "Is it well with the postmaster and his clerks?" the response will come back without a dissenting voice, "Well, it is." But I will close, and bid

Farewell! a word that must be, and hath been—
A sound which makes us linger; yet, farewell!

MONS. TONSON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

POST OFFICE AWAY UP IN VERMONT,
June, 1869.

Editor of U. S. Mail—I wish to suggest a word to postmasters who take and read the MAIL, in relation to their duty in lopping off some of the irregularities of those who do not take or read it—such practices, for instance, as mailing dry goods, etc., at transient rates. I know a postmaster who says he makes a practice of writing courteous letters to postmasters who are said to practice mailing such articles as stated at transient rates, asking a citation to the law allowing it; apparently seeking for information in relation to duty, etc. Some of them gave courteous answers, implying that he was misinformed, others kept *mum*, but the stamps were more plenty on the next package received. One reply cited laws and regulations, chapter and verse, and was rather severe upon those "thick-headed" postmasters who mailed such articles at transient rates, and closed his dissertation by recommending that the inquirer "take the UNITED STATES MAIL, a paper published in New York, at one dollar a year." The same inquirer (who takes the MAIL) found himself reported for imperfectly defacing stamps, and thereupon commenced to report each delinquent who sent letters to his office with stamps attempted to be canceled and left good for use a second time, and says he has within a year or over reported over fifty such cases, some of them several times. The result was, the stamps afterward got pretty well blacked. Now, I think we who do take the MAIL can do something by way of reforming those careless, lazy and "thick-headed" clerks who do not, as well as those postmasters who care so little about how the business of their office is managed as to let it "run itself," by giving them a chance to read through the *other* "mail," occasionally, a document marked "Official Biz." You may be sure it "works like a charm," and the writer, like the tippling constable, when asked by the owner of a horse that would not drink, what to do to make him drink, said, in reply, elect him constable and he will drink. I have been there and know that it makes them come down with the (postage) "stamps" in the one case and with the defacing stamp in the other.

Let us roll the ball.

A POSTMASTER.

P—— H——, CAL., May 24, 1869.

Editor U. S. Mail—I have read several articles in the MAIL in reference to the payment of postage on newspapers, but none have suggested a feasible plan for doing it.

Now, I have a plan which, in my opinion, I think is good, and would save all officials, as well as private individuals, a great deal of trouble. My plan is this: That all papers should be prepaid by stamps, in the office of publication. When a publisher receives a list of subscribers, and makes up the package of papers, let him put the stamps on to prepay for one quarter, six months, or for the term of subscription, just as he pleases; and when the papers arrive at their destination the postmaster will see (when he opens the package) for how long a time the postage is ~~paid~~; and no one has to keep any account.

J. S. M., P. M.

POST OFFICE, W——, IND., *June*, 1869.

Editor U. S. Mail—Inasmuch as you wish postmasters all over this broad land of ours to give vent to their thoughts through the columns of the MAIL in relation to matters pertaining to the postal arrangements of our Government, I will say a few words in regard to the appointing postmasters to fill the various offices throughout the United States; and my plan is this: let the Postmaster General, through the proper Department of his office, advertise for proposals to fill the offices throughout certain districts. The lowest responsible bidder to receive the appointment, on giving the proper bond, etc. This would be similar to the way that the contracts for conveying the mails are now let. Say not less than four years being a term of office. This mode of selecting postmasters would be far superior to the present one, as it would save much ill-feeling between rival candidates, and much corruption in procuring appointments by M. C's, and it would further relieve our Senators and members of Congress from many annoyances that they are now subject to, and leaving them to do their more legitimate duties of lawmaking; and would, no doubt, be a great saving to the revenue of the Post-Office Department.

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. S., P. M.

"Let Out."

Postmaster Smith, since the Department has ordered a letter-delivery by carriers in San Francisco, is, like President Grant, "not lonesome." He has about two hundred applicants for about six places. Among others, a strong-minded lady, who is anxious that woman's sphere of usefulness should be widened, called on him, and solicited that two or three young ladies, healthy, hearty and good-looking, be appointed carriers—or carrieresses. The Postmaster listened to the lady politely and attentively, and when, after a long time, it came to his turn to speak, he submitted various reasons why the places would not be desirable for females. All his objections were pooh-poohed or talked down by the lady. Finally he drew the last arrow in his quiver.

"Madame," said he, still very politely, "there is another objection, which I have not urged, but which I think will be fatal to the appointment you desire. It would be a violation of law"——

"Nonsense; there is no law to prevent ladies acting as carriers."

"Listen," continued the Postmaster. "The order which directs the appointment of these carriers, specifies also how they shall be dressed."

A perceptible start on the part of the lady.

"Now, if your female friends were appointed to carry letters, they would have to wear a uniform. Pantaloons of a particular color, coat cut in a peculiar manner, and a hat by which their business would be still further indicated. If"——

"Hold!" said the lady, raising her delicately-gloved hand to stop further speech on the part of Mr. Smith. "That lets me out."

The phrase was not very delicate nor feminine, but it was very expressive.

The season for watering places and summer resorts having commenced, postmasters at such places are called upon for extra vigilance and care in delivering and despatching mail matter.

Not the Way to Do It.

There was received, during the past month, at the publication office of the MAIL, a copy of the paper for May, wrapped in a piece of post-office wrapping paper, which had been twice used for wrapping letters. It was addressed to the "Publisher U. S. MAIL," but bore no postmark or any other evidence of the place or office whence it was sent. On opening the wrapper there was found written on the margin of the paper, "H. B. T——, left town." What town it was left for us to find out. When it is understood that our books are indexed by the name of the post-office, and not by that of the subscriber, it will readily be perceived how difficult it may be to find to what office H. B. T——'s paper is sent, and how difficult to discontinue sending it. Aside from the trouble thus occasioned to us, this way of "notifying publishers" is not the way to do it. And although the wrong way of doing a thing may practically result in success, yet success is only attained after a needless expenditure of labor, care, time and any elements that enter into a successful result, whereas the right way leads to success through an expenditure of the least of the elements named. For the benefit of postmasters and publishers—the credit of the former, the time of the latter—we will show

The Way to Do It—

for the Laws and Regulations provide a way, simple and satisfactory.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General will furnish on application, blank "Notices to Publishers" (ask for form No. 29). Procure a supply of these blanks; also, if you are entitled to them, procure from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General a supply of the green envelopes indorsed "Notice to Publisher;" then "when any newspaper or magazine regularly sent through the mails has been refused by a subscriber thereto, or not called for by him for one month," take one of the blanks above named, fill it up with the name of your office, and State, the name of the subscriber, and the reason the paper or magazine is not delivered (blank space will be found for all these items), inclose the blank thus filled up in one of the green envelopes, address it to the postmaster at the publisher's place of business, indorse on it the name of the paper or magazine, then send it off with your other mail matter, no postage is needed if you frank it with your *written* frank. Do it in that way, and you will do it right and effectually. Do it as it was done in the case herein stated and you will do it wrong and ineffectually. Again, there is no authority to return free of postage a paper or magazine refused or not called for, and a postmaster who takes that method of notifying publishers violates his official oath. Such papers should be retained till the end of the quarter and then sold, and the proceeds credited to the Department, unless the publisher, on being notified, should request their return, and provide for the postage for such return.

Sundry Post-Office Matters.

We begin our usual article with a compliance with the request to "call the attention of postmasters to the importance of postmarking all letters plainly, so that it may be known beyond a doubt when and where they were mailed." But this is by no means the first time we have called attention to this subject. Circular post-marking stamps are now furnished to ALL offices, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General. Every postmaster should see that his office is provided, and should be careful that all letters, and especially registered package envelopes are clearly and distinctly postmarked. ……To a question about retaining, in accordance with the order of the party addressed, request letters, beyond the time stated in the request, we would say that such retention would be improper. The request constitutes a claim by the writer of the letter, which commences at the expiration of the time named, and which a postmaster is not at liberty to disregard……A communication on the matter of cancelling stamps with blue ink, claims our attention. It is accompanied by one of the new stamps, which has been cancelled with ink so nearly of its own color, that except by close examination and comparison, one would hardly think that the stamp had been cancelled at all. The regulation, Section 176, Reg. 1866, requires "cancelling to be effected by the use of black printing ink," a requirement which should be observed. If postmasters cannot procure such ink in their own towns, they can purchase a first-rate quality of some of the parties who advertise in the MAIL……And now we take up a letter, wherein the writer says he has some uncorking to do, and does *uncork* to complain of those postmasters who neglect to forward receipts for registered matter in transit. Sec. 2, Regn. Reg., 1868. His virtuous indignation is justifiable; a postmaster who neglects those rules, made for the safe transmission of letters, and thus places them in jeopardy, after a fee has been paid to add to their security, becomes morally an accessory to any loss that may occur through his negligence, and no doubt legally, if not officially, responsible for it………Where did a certain postmaster, in remitting for the MAIL, find authority to inclose his money in one of the green envelopes intended to cover notices to publishers? We make a point, and a strong one, on the proper use of the envelopes furnished by the Department. Their use as designed would simplify and reduce postal labor, especially among route agents and at the larger offices, while their indiscriminate use complicates and increases that labor, even beyond what it otherwise would be……And now a letter of inquiry, whether "a postmaster is bound to answer a communication from another postmaster, signed only P. M.?" Although we generally confine our advice to matters of postal laws and regulations, we answer, yes, if on official business. But no one is obliged to answer an insulting letter. By the way, our correspondent's letter is a little deficient in suavity, and his request for an answer reads more like a command; possibly in his correspondence with his brother postmaster there was a like deficiency, for which a like allowance was not made, as we make, and hence the "insulting letter."

Letter Addresses.

Address written on the envelope of a newspaper mailed at Philadelphia on the 19th April, 1869. In order to understand the allusion in the third line of the fourth verse, the reader must bear in mind that all the words in this imprint, which are in small capitals, were written in red ink.

Oh, Postman! quickly bear this sheet
To WILLIAM HENRY FRY,
Who dwells in that far-famed retreat,
Which, placed midst mountains high,
In old VIRGINIA's broad domain,
Is known as COYNER'S SPRINGS,
To whose sweet vale a joyous train
Of guests each summer brings.

Will you this package please to drop
At Bonsack's Post with haste?
And when en route, pray do not stop,
Nor e'en a moment waste.

BONSACK'S POST OFFICE you will find
In COUNTY ROANOKE,
And if you there drop this (please mind),
Fry's thanks you will evoke.

If all these words do bother you
To make out his address,
Read only those of crimson hue,
And then you'll have success.

Uncle Samuel—
To your charge this letter I'll trust,
To forward to Providence (so get up and dust).
On one corner you'll find your miserable stamp,
Got up since the inauguration of Gen. Grant.
If it sticks till it reaches its destination
'Twill be a "big thing" for the administration.

At Pittsfield, Mass., there lives a man,
His name is William Mink;
He is a typographic artist.
At the "Eagle" *Printing Rink*.
He served his country faithfully;
And didn't jump *nary* bounty.
Propel this letter on to him,
Way up in Berkshire County.

Mr. (I do not no the name),
Sash & Blind, Mineola,
Near Mineola Station,
Leave in the Hotel L. I.
this Letter.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of June, 1869, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Colle'd.
New York	308	1,578,425	763,166	368,307	4,046,112
Philadelphia	164	857,402	355,985	272,013	992,913
Chicago	86	750,644	84,444	150,504	598,262
St. Louis	49	435,448	49,654	120,141	268,330
Boston	69	388,291	109,117	77,545	495,949
Cincinnati	43	303,872	34,574	49,641	180,011
Baltimore	55	227,961	27,898	58,444	157,769
Brooklyn	39	173,193	24,948	53,393	75,870
Cleveland	23	160,873	11,470	63,021	112,461
Buffalo	27	160,150	17,112	66,535	98,918
Detroit	20	146,496	13,984	56,594	86,120
Louisville	21	145,317	13,037	34,624	84,994
Rochester	18	129,914	7,010	43,305	52,816
Washington, D. C.	30	117,485	13,157	36,965	86,260
Milwaukee	19	116,679	10,445	32,360	75,584
Albany	21	114,248	8,898	23,835	58,297
Pittsburg	18	111,316	12,098	36,869	194,618
Syracuse	13	106,910	9,766	34,662	77,754
Newark	21	88,938	9,981	32,860	60,919
Troy	11	73,356	5,445	16,770	47,812
Williamsburgh	12	71,315	4,724	17,486	26,215
Utica	12	71,203	6,502	26,918	58,959
Memphis	12	67,029	4,063	17,897	57,302
Toledo	9	57,906	3,755	36,670	68,864
Providence	11	51,111	10,732	16,709	22,545
Nashville	7	50,446	3,115	14,891	23,799
Jersey City	5	44,487	3,586	7,266	14,634
Wilmington	5	42,196	2,553	13,943	19,893
Hartford	7	40,604	2,345	12,573	26,294
Allegheny	7	38,388	4,448	25,076	15,900
Portland	8	36,509	2,331	18,615	64,123
Charlestown	8	35,499	2,266	10,069	19,446
New Haven	8	34,864	4,414	14,700	27,193
Worcester	8	34,448	3,422	10,896	18,425
Lowell	6	33,470	1,619	12,734	22,468
Manchester	5	23,138	1,529	17,670	15,073
Reading	6	30,286	2,092	12,328	16,155
Erie	6	29,884	2,370	23,960	13,185
Cambridge	4	29,657	1,808	20,099	10,558
Lynn	5	29,361	1,409	11,658	24,729
Lawrence	6	28,545	2,045	10,869	29,225
Lancaster	4	24,677	1,381	8,376	5,763
Cambridgeport	3	23,423	1,417	7,878	8,411
Harrisburg	4	23,262	1,158	8,828	7,175
Salem	5	20,583	1,413	9,140	16,504
New Bedford	8	20,238	772	6,078	18,440
Trenton	3	19,961	1,230	6,720	11,454

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge*.

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free*.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1869.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **106**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1869.

SIR—In accordance with information just received from the General Post Office of the North German Union, ordinary letters may now be sent from the United States to the States of the Church via the North German Union mails, either unpaid or prepaid, to place of destination, at the option of the senders; the rates of postage chargeable thereon remaining the same as those now collected in this country. The rates of postage chargeable upon printed matter and samples of merchandise for said States have, however, been reduced to the following amounts, viz:

Upon newspapers via closed mail through England, 7 cents per each four ounces or fraction of four ounces; and 8 cents by the direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg; *prepayment compulsory.*

Upon book packets and samples of merchandise by closed mail through England, 11 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and 0 cents in the direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg; *prepayment compulsory.*

You will, therefore, please insert the above rates in the next issue of the UNITED STATES MAIL in lieu of those now published therein, as being the amounts of postage chargeable upon printed matter and samples from the United States to the Papal States via North Germany; and, at the same time, change the conditions of prepayment on letters for said States via North Germany from *compulsory* to *optional.*

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, ESQ.,
Editor "U. S. Mail."

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1869.

SIR—I have to inform you that, according to information just received from the General Post Office of the North German Union, the rates of postage hereafter chargeable in the United States upon the correspondence forwarded to Port Said, in Egypt, via the North German Union, will be the same, in all respects, as the rates now chargeable upon the correspondence for Alexandria, Egypt, by the same route.

I have therefore to request that you will please cause the necessary correction to be made in the next issue of the UNITED STATES MAIL.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, ESQ.,
Editor "U. S. Mail."

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, July 3, 1869.

Notice to Postmasters.

The attention of the Department has been called to the circumstance that the "Return Registered Letter Bills" *for registered letters addressed to foreign countries* are frequently forwarded by the postmasters at the mailing offices in the United States to the postmasters of the *foreign offices* to which such letters are addressed, under cover bearing their frank and endorsement of "official business." This practice is irregular and in violation of the regulations of the Post Office Department, the proper course in such cases being to forward the "Return Bills" on which such registered letters are entered to the United States Distributing Post Office to which the registered package containing the same is addressed. The general regulations prescribed by this Department for the receipt and dispatch of domestic registered letters is alike applicable to the receipt and dispatch of registered letters for foreign countries, with the single exception that no "return receipt" is required to be forwarded with the same.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

Readjustment of Postmasters' Salaries.

The First Assistant Postmaster General has issued the following circular to postmasters on this subject:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1869.

SIR—To enable the Postmaster General to review and readjust your salary from and after the first day of July, 1870, upon a proper basis, as required by the act approved July 1, 1864, you are hereby required to keep an account of the total amount of stamps canceled at your office during the six months preceding and ending December 31, 1869; also, the amount collected on unpaid letters—on newspapers and other printed matter—and for box-rents during the same period.

On the first of January, 1870, or as soon thereafter as practicable, you will make out and forward to this office a sworn statement of the amounts arising from each of the above sources. In all cases where this return is not made within a reasonable time after the aforesaid first of January, the salaries will be readjusted upon the best data that can be obtained from the records of the Department, and fixed for two years from first day of July, 1870.

I am, respectfully, etc.,
GEORGE EARLE,
First Asst. P. M. General.

Accompanying this circular, and referred to by it, is a blank form for making a condensed report, to be compiled from the accounts kept in the office.

Reorganization of the Special Agent Service.

Postmaster-General Creswell, since a short time after his accession to office, has had under consideration a plan for the reorganization of the Special Agency Service of the Department, which has now been perfected and went into operation on the 1st inst.

The plan embraces the division of the Special Agents into three classes, viz.: "Assistant Superintendents of Railway Mail Service," "Post Office Inspectors," and "Special Agents on Mail Depredations."

The first-named are charged with the supervision of the railway mail service, giving attention to all its details, seeing that the utmost celerity, certainty and security are attained in the carriage of the mails; promptitude and fidelity in those engaged in or connected with that duty—including local agents, route agents, railway post-office clerks, mail messengers and contractors; and to take cognizance of and report all violations of law by private expresses or other persons in sending or carrying mail matter unlawfully.

"Post Office Inspectors" are specially charged with the duty of inspecting the internal arrangement of post offices, to observe and report upon all irregularities of postmasters in that respect; to instruct them, when necessary, in the details of their duties; to give special attention to securing, on the part of postmasters, a strict adherence to the laws and regulations concerning the registration of letters, the collection and return of revenues from box-rents and newspaper and other postage; to inspect and verify the accounts of postmasters at Money Order offices; to see that postmasters take proper precautions against robberies of their offices by burglars, etc.; to aid, when required, the Assistant Superintendents of Railway Mail Service and the Special Agents on Mail Depredations in the performance of their duties.

To both of the above classes of Special Agents are assigned other duties, which it is not necessary to refer to here.

"Special Agents on Mail Depredations" are, as their title denotes, charged with the special duty of detecting, and securing the punishment of, violators of the criminal statutes referring to offences against the Post Office.

A general "Superintendent of Railway Mail Service" (George B. Armstrong, Esq.) has also been appointed, resident at Washington.

For the purpose of securing efficiency and system in the operations of the above officers, the following plan has been adopted:

The Union is divided into six divisions, which are sub-divided into Districts.

To each of *five* of these divisions is assigned one Special Agent, with the designation of "*Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.*"

These six divisions are as follows:

I. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

II. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

III. Virginia (excluding the Eastern Shore), North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

IV. Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan (excluding the upper peninsula), Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

V. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan.

VI. Embraces all that territory west of the 95th meridian and Louisiana.

The Districts of these six divisions are as follows.

FIRST DIVISION—1st District.—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. 2d Dist.—Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

SECOND DIVISION—1st District.—New York. 2d. Dist.—Pennsylvania. 3d. Dist.—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

THIRD DIVISION—1st District.—Virginia (excluding the Eastern Shore), and North Carolina. 2d Dist.—South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. 3d Dist.—Alabama and Mississippi.

FOURTH DIVISION—1st District.—Ohio and West Virginia. 2d Dist.—Indiana and Michigan, (excluding the upper peninsula). 3d Dist.—Kentucky and Tennessee.

FIFTH DIVISION—1st District.—Illinois and Iowa. 2d Dist.—Minnesota, Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. 3d Dist.—Missouri and Arkansas.

SIXTH DIVISION—1st District.—Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota. 2d Dist.—Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. 3d Dist.—Utah, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. 4th Dist.—California and Nevada. 5th Dist.—Oregon and Washington. 8th Dist.—Louisiana and Texas.

To each of the Districts in the first five Divisions is assigned one Special Agent, with the designation of "*Post-Office Inspector.*"

And to each of the Districts in the Sixth Division is assigned one Special Agent, without any designation other than that in the original text of his letter of appointment.

The Postmaster General has issued full and explicit instructions to each of the classes of Special Agents, from which we need only quote here the following:

The Postmaster General considers Special Agents of the Department as his representatives under these instructions, and as such all postmasters, contractors, and others in the service, are subordinate to them.

"Newspapers within the County."

As there appears to be considerable misapprehension and doubt on the subject of the Laws and Regulations respecting the delivery of newspapers within the county where printed and published, we publish, for the information of our subscribers, and all concerned, the latest statute on this subject, together with the instructions based thereon, issued by the Postmaster General. Section 3 of the Act of Congress of July 27, 1868, provides:

That Section 35 of the Act of March 3, 1863 [see Sec. 251 P. O. Laws, edition of 1866], shall be so construed as to permit weekly newspapers, properly folded and addressed, when sent to regular subscribers in the county where printed and published, to be delivered free of postage, when deposited at the office nearest to the office of publication; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to require carriers to distribute said papers, unless postage is paid upon them at the rate of five cents per quarter, and such postage must be prepaid for a term of not less than one quarter or more than one year, either at the office of mailing or of delivery, at the option of the subscriber.

The instructions based upon the above section are as follows:

"This section is applicable only to *weekly* newspapers, issued from a known office of publication, when deposited in the post office nearest the office at which they are published. They must be properly folded and addressed, and the person to whom they are sent must be a regular subscriber thereto.

"If such papers are delivered by letter carriers they are chargeable with postage at the rate of five cents per quarter, payable quarterly or yearly, in advance; but if delivered by the post office no charge will be made."

The language of the law and regulation above quoted is clear and explicit; and there is no necessity for further misunderstanding concerning them, either by postmasters *or publishers*—the latter of whom seem to have been in rather a foggy state of mind respecting the matter.

☞ We are sure that there is not one of our readers who will not note with regret that the newly-assumed responsibilities of our esteemed correspondent, Mons. TONSON, are likely to prevent the appearance, for the present at least, of the very entertaining and instructive epistles from "between Boston and Buffalo," which have for so long enlivened the columns of THE MAIL. We are sensible that a strict adherence to the proprieties would call upon us to congratulate him upon the somewhat tardy realization of the dream of his youth consequent upon his unexpected and providential meeting with his long-lost Jane Mary; but, nevertheless, we cannot help, at the risk even of offending our respected friend, expressing our fears that it is just a little "late in the day" for him to realize, in wedded life, that unalloyed bliss which we doubt not would have been his had not that careless post-office clerk of years gone by, missent the letter to J. M., whose non-receipt so long parted two loving hearts. While hoping for the best, we will only say that the experiment he is trying has not *always* been successful; and if clouds should gather upon his matrimonial horizon, and break into storms (as such clouds sometimes do), we trust that he will seek relief by resuming his wanderings for his own benefit and his lively and facile pen for that of THE MAIL and its readers.

☞ MR. BRADY, the well-known photographic artist, has published a large-sized picture representing, in a group, Postmaster General Creswell, his Assistants, and the Heads of Bureaux of the Department. The portraits are excellent, and the picture will form an appropriate ornament for post offices. It is furnished at a moderate price, as will appear by Mr. Brady's advertisement in another column.

"SHAKE THEM OUT."—Several cases have lately been brought to our notice of the reported non-receipt of Registered Package Envelopes at their destination, which were afterward found in the pouches in which they were placed, but from which the receiving postmasters had failed to take them. All of the nervous anxiety, speculation and suspicion which resulted in the meantime, would have been saved if a few more vigorous shakes, and a careful inspection of the pouches had been made when they were originally received.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Route Agents.—J. J., C——, O.—A route agent on a steamboat should be ready to deliver and receive mails at the shore end of the gang plank of the boat. He is not obliged to go further than this, and during the time he is away from the mail room in the boat, the room should be secure against any one entering it.

Making up Mails.—S. S. O., P——, N. Y.—All letters, except registered, for your own State, should be mailed direct. Sec. 93, Reg. 1866.

Post-Office Hours.—W. W. M., P——, C——, U.—The time required to keep a post office open is the usual business hours of the place, and when a mail arrives out of those hours, a postmaster is not obliged to open his office to deliver the mail matter, but there are very many instances when courtesy and a due regard for the convenience of the public, call upon him to do so. Sec. 27, Reg. 1866.... Z. J B., M—— G——, N. Y.—Our preceding answer is also an answer here. The usual business hours of a place differ, according to locality, so that no hours can be named applicable to all offices.

Time of Closing the Mail.—McD. M. R., S——, Va.—At all except distributing offices, the mails are to close not more than half an hour before the time fixed for their departure, unless the departure is between nine o'clock P. M. and five o'clock A. M. Sec. 76, Reg. 1866. A postmaster is not required to receive a letter for a certain mail after that mail is closed, but the parties interested may hand such letter to a route agent to be forwarded. Secs. 99 and 470, Reg. 1866.

Red Envelopes.—J. B. P., P——, Iowa.—Apply to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for the red envelopes.

Local Newspapers.—C. W. C., I——, N. Y.—Weekly newspapers properly folded and addressed may be delivered free from the post office nearest the office of publication. Sec. 3, Act of July 27, 1868. An answer to your question on franking may be found in any MAIL for the last three or four months.

Forwarding Request Letters.—H. S., A——, O.—A request letter returned to the writer may be forwarded free on his request.

Newsdealers.—W. L. S——, Cal.—Newsdealers have the privilege, the same as publishers, of sending papers, etc., to regular subscribers without prepayment of postage. Sec. 225, Reg. 1866.

Removing a Post Office.—S. McC., T——, Pa.—A post office may be moved from one location to another in a village, but must not be moved from the usual post road, nor must any material change be made in the site, without the consent of the Department. Sec. 33, Reg. 1866.

Envelopes.—C. S., U——, N. Y.—Envelopes for the general business of an office are furnished by the Department only to offices of the first and second classes, but envelopes for special business, such as registration, are furnished to all offices. Application should be made to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Making up Foreign Letters.—T. E. M., W——, N. Y.—Letters for foreign countries should be sent to the first distributing office on the route, the same as domestic letters for other states and territories. Sec. 95, Reg. 1866.

Exchange Newspapers to Canada.—R. T. F., H——, Mont.—Editors in the United States may exchange, free of expense, with editors in Canada. Sec. 261, Reg. 1866.

County Papers.—R. M., W—— G——, N. Y.—The weekly paper which a *bona fide* subscriber is entitled to receive free must be printed and published in the county in which he resides, but he may receive it through a post office without the country, provided it is the usual office at which he receives his mail matter. Sec. 228, Reg. 1866. .... E. B., ——, ——.—One copy each of any number of different weekly county papers may be delivered free under Sec. 228. The privilege does not apply to daily papers.

Registration.—G. W. J., O——, Pa.—Registration to France is through that section of the treaty with England, which provides that letters may be registered through England to any country to which England registers, on the payment of the combined fees. These fees are not entered in our foreign postage table, because they are complicated and would be very little used, as to almost all important places except France the United States has a direct registration fee. .... A. W. S., S—— L—— C——, Utah.—The system of registration is based on a chain of continuous receipts, and if a through bag that has to go three hundred miles is always in charge of a route agent, so that he could give a receipt for registered matter, and retain such matter under his control until he could pass it over to another route agent or a postmaster and take a receipt for it, it would be proper to put it in the through pouch, otherwise not. 2. Request letters should be forwarded at the desire of the party addressed. The time of request does not begin to run till the arrival of the letter at the office of delivery, which is the office to which the party addressed requests all his letters to be sent. .... D. A. W., W——, N. Y.—Letters to the Commissioners of Patents may be sent free of postage, but if registered a registration fee must be charged.... H. C. M., M——, Mich.—The preceding answer applies to letters to the United States Treasurer. .... F. J., M——, Cal.—It has been decided that a registry fee is chargeable on all letters to the heads of Departments, except on letters from postmasters to the Post-Office Department. Under this decision, letters from postmasters to the Postmaster-General or to the Auditor, may be registered free of charge.... C. B. W., B——, Vt.—The registered-package envelopes, referred to in section twelve, are those that have arrived at an office with registered letters in them.... J. D——, B——, O.—We did not intend to convey the idea that no account whatever of registered letters is to be kept. We were writing of the accounts and papers that constitute the Quarterly Returns, and meant to be understood that no money account of registered letters to accompany the Quarterly Return is now to be kept. An account—it would be better to call it record, for it is no longer an account—is to be kept in accordance with Sections 10 and 12 of Registration Regulations of 1868. You will see this stated further down in the same column. Our answers are replies to specific questions, but at the same time we strive to make them of general application. Usually we are successful; but occasionally we find we might better have used some other word or phrase, or qualified our language in some way. Such was the case in the "answer" in question.

Postage.—M. B., S—— B——, N. H.—A package of silk is chargeable with letter postage.... D. G. A., W——, W. Va.—Clerks at distributing offices are not authorized to open packages in transit to ascertain if sufficient postage is paid. On a package, sent at "paper" rates, that is chargeable at letter rates, the unpaid postage should be collected at the office of delivery. Sec. 158, Reg. 1866.... C. K. W., F——, Md.—There is no postage now chargeable on newspapers received from Great Britain.... F. W. W., N—— O——, La.—Circulars to foreign countries, except to Great Britain, are chargeable with postage at "book-packet" rates.... M. H. P., G——, Va.—A circular in a single copy of a regular newspaper subjects only that copy to postage at letter rates. Sec. 42, Reg. 1866.... H. B. A., C——, Mich.—Newspaper manuscript is chargeable with letter postage.... R. J. F., T——, Conn.—A full quarter's postage must be collected on a regular newspaper though it is sent only two months, or else transient rates must be paid at the mailing office.... A. B. C., P——, Ill.—A letter not prepaid one rate must be sent to the Dead Letter Office as unmailable. Sec. 360, Reg. 1866.... A "pair of breeches" is chargeable with postage at letter rates, and if not paid at the mailing office, the amount due should be collected before delivery. The postmaster who can find "breeches" mentioned among mailable matter of the second or third classes, or in Sections 250 and 256, Laws of 1866, must have a very different copy from what we possess.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of June, 1869.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
South Haven	New Haven	Conn.
North Bristol	Trumbull	Ohio.
Porter	Midland	Mich.
Ollford	Tuscola	"
Cracow	Huron	"
Mayberry	Carroll	Md.
Big Tree	Greene	Pa.
Holbrook	"	"
Bristoria	"	"
Cake	Schuylkill	"
Weishample	"	"
Clarkestown	Lycoming	"
Morrell	Huntingdon	"
Hummel's Wharf	Snyder	"
Morris Corners	Crawford	"
Ontario	Wayne	N. Y.
Moultonville	Carroll	N. H.
Douglas	Rockingham	N. C.
Peastorville	Fairfield	S. C.
Powelton	Escambia	Fla.
Sonora	Chickasaw	Miss.
Bluff Creek	Jackson	"
Confederate X Roads	Muskingum	Ohio.
Croswell	Jefferson	"
Union Centre	Cumberland	Ill.
Diona	"	"
Black's Gap	Franklin	Pa.
Southampton Mills	Somerset	"
East Meredith	Delaware	N. Y.
Chittenango Station	Madison	"
North Hamlin	Monroe	"
Gouldsville	Washington	Vt.
Montgomery Springs	Montgomery	Va.
Vicar	Russell	"
Lurville	Rockingham	"
Elk City	Barbour	W. Va.
Berry Hill	Rockingham	N. C.
Cedar Grove	Orange	"
State Road	Surry	"
White Hall	Bladen	"
Piedmont Springs	Burke	"
Port Royal Ferry	Beaufort	S. C.
Bradford Springs	Sumter	"
Enterprise Landing	Charleston	"
Fish Dam	Union	"
White Plains	Chesterfield	"
Merritt's Bridge	Lexington	"
Carolina	Marion	"
Denson's Mills	Twiggs	Ga.
Crumley's	Henry	"
Calvary	Decatur	"
Hughsburgh	Habersham	"
Blackshear	Pierce	"
Spruce Pine	Franklin	Ala.
Usona	Calhoun	"
Palo	Marion	"
North River	Tuscaloosa	"
Grove Cottage	Perry	"
Ada	Choctaw	Miss.
Orenbury C. H.	Hood	Texas.
Eagle Springs	Coryell	"
Thompsonville	Gonzales	"
Elm Hill	Montgomery	Ky.
Clipper Mills	Gallia	Ohio.
Forest Dale	Lawrence	"
Hyndsdale	Morgan	Ind.
Sunny Side	Marion	"
Birmingham	Miami	"
Switz City	Greene	"
Mendville	Barry	Mich.
Spencer Creek	Antrim	"
Creswell	"	"
Avoca	Pottawattomie	Iowa.
Rockton	Vernon	Wis.
Midway	Boone	Mo.
Dayton City	De Kalb	"
Tindell	Grundy	"
Pickerel	Green	"
Holt's Summit	Callaway	"
Chance	Montgomery	Ill.
Catfish	Edgar	"
Rest	Iowa	Iowa.
Emerald	Anderson	Kas.
Mulberry Grove	Crawford	"
Fayetteville	Clay	"
Whiting	Jackson	"
Gilmore	Sarpy	Neb.
Radon	Gage	"
Hollister	Monterey	Cal.
Nottingham	Alameda	"
Black Bear	Klamath	"
Petersburgh	"	"
Yocumville	"	"
Arroyo Grande	San Luis Obispo	"
Piedmont	Carter	Wyoming Ter.
Fort Reynolds	Pueblo	Col. Ter.
Juniata	"	"
Bassett's Mill	El Paso	"
Silver Star	Madison	Monta. Ter.
Salmon City	Lemhi	Idaho Ter.
Leesburgh	"	"
Phœnix	Yavapai	Arizona Ter.
Eden	Laurens	S. C.
Smith	Dade	Ga.
Reposo	Haralson	"
Dray Springs	Montgomery	Ala.
Brickville	Lawrence	"
Buckhorn	Adams	Wis.
Westside	Crawford	Iowa.
Excello	Macon	Mo.
Cribbs	Westmoreland	Pa.
Calvins Corners	Crawford	"
Valley	Clarion	"
Hearne	Robertson	Texas.
Anderson	Franklin	Tenn.
West Liberty	Howard	Ind.
Sullivan Centre	Livingston	Ill.
Grove City	Jefferson	Kas.
Cherry Hill	Platte	Neb.
Fair Cap	Sierra	Cal.
Candle Mills	Anson	N. C.
Line Creek	Bullock	Ala.
Mills Corners	Jay	Ind.
Sylvania	Dade	Mo.
Winona	Henry	Iowa.
Walnut Creek	Fremont	"
Coralville	Johnson	"
Long Prairie	Todd	Minn.
Iderbride	Wythe	Va.
Excelsior	Northumberland	Pa.
North Amity	Aroostook	Me.
Diamond Hill	Anson	N. C.
Holland's Store	Anderson	S. C.
Blue Lick	Franklin	Ala.
New Somerset	Jefferson	Ohio.
Essex	Clinton	Mich.
South Camden	Hillsdale	"
Plum Creek	Jefferson	Kas.
Applewood	Caroline	Va.
Beulahville	King Wm.	"
Pennsville	Salem	N. J.
Booneville	Yadkin	N. C.
Pee Dee	Marion	S. C.
Colfax (C. H)	Grant	La.
Saline City	Saline	Mo.
Oakville	Jefferson	Ark.
Weare	Oceana	Mich.
New Scandinavia	Republic	Kas.
Columbus	Cherokee	"

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
South Riley	Clinton	Mich.
Olive	"	"
Leo	Stanley	N. C.
Mt. Croghan	Chesterfield	S. C.
Cusseta	Chambers	Ala.
Mt. Polk	Calhoun	"
Kelley's Creek	New Hanover	N. C.
Octavia	Early	Ga.
Mt. Sterling	Choctaw	Ala.
Ensley	Newaygo	Mich.
North Newport	Penobscot	Me.
Boxborough	Middlesex	Mass.
Olonville	Fairfield	Conn.
Green River	Henderson	N. C.
Woodland	Northampton	"
Wheelersville	"	"
Colliers	Edgefield	S. C.
Shelton	Fairfield	"
Stony Point	Anderson	"
Esta Boga	Talladega	Ala.
Thacker's Creek	Blount	"
Cove Creek	Baine	"
Plantersville	Grimes	Texas.
Charleston	Hopkins	"
Fort Clark	Kinney	"
Chilhowie	Johnson	Mo.
Islesboro	Waldo	Me.
Moore's Creek	New Hanover	N. C.
Spring Hill	Navarro	Texas.
Cherokee	San Saba	"
Nueces	Nueces	"
Glencoe	St. Louis	Mo.
Wilmington	Union	Ark.
Carson	Huerfano	Col. Ter.
Daysville	Loudon	Va.
Jennings' Ordinary	Nottoway	"
Elk Creek	Texas	Mo.
Ellisville	Columbia	Fla.
Salem	Newton	Texas.
Conway	Livingston	Mich.
Earlesville	Spartanburg	S. C.
Rock Spring	Walker	Ga.
Grant Isle	Aroostook	Me.
Florence Station	Rutherford	Tenn.
Roslin	Marquette	Wis.
Adamsville	Sumter	Fla.
Ichatucknee	Columbia	"
White Plains	Calhoun	Ala.
Prairieville	Kaufman	Texas.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Cape Elizabeth Depot	Cumberland	Me.	Portland.
Blackwell	Caswell	N. C.	Reidsville.
Cross Rock	Madison	"	Asheville.
Silisville	Bladen	"	Cypress Grove.
Milton	Autauga	Ala.	Kingston.
Nanafalia	Marengo	"	Lindon.
Allemands	St. Charles	La.	Boutte.
Gregory Landing	Clarke	Mo.	Alexandria.
Vernon Springs	Howard	Iowa	Cresco.
Harrisville	Montgomery	N. C.	Troy, C. H.
Mayport Mills	Duval	Fla.	Jacksonville.
Mosely Hall	Madison	"	Madison.
Olustee	Baker	"	Lake City
Waukenah	Jefferson	"	Bailey's Mills.
Jasper	Hamilton	"	Live Oak.
Hart's X Roads	Nassau	"	Fernandina.
Callahan	"	"	"

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Bronson	Levy	"	Cedar Keys.
Wacahootie	Marion	"	Ocala.
Beahadan	Wakrilla	"	Shell Point.
Palmyra	Sumter	"	Sumterville.
West Houlton	Aroostook	Me.	
Charenton	St. Marys	La.	Franklin.
Lone Tree	Collin	Texas	McKinney.
Rayland	Harris	"	Houston.
Wild Cat	Whitley	Ky.	Whitley, C. H.
Cumberland	Wayne	"	Jamestown.
Miami City	Montgomery	Ohio	Dayton.
Powers Corners	Trumbull	"	Mecca.
Casterville	Stoddard	Mo.	Bloomfield.
Bristol	Webster	"	Marshfield.
Locust Grove	Williamson	Ill.	Gallatia.
Liberty	Blue Earth	Minn.	Vernon.
Eureka	Cross	Ark.	Wittsburgh.
Clear Lake	Montcalm	Mich.	Wood's Corners.
Snow Prairie	Branch	"	Bronson's Prairie.
East Maukin	Wayne	"	Perrinsville.
Lime Creek	Cerro Gordo	Iowa	Mason City.
Elkton	Douglas	Oregon	Kelloggs.
Bites Cove	Mariposa	Cal.	Mariposa.
Bear River	Box Elder	Utah Ter.	Corinne.
Hardyville	Mohave	Arizona	Mohave City.
Callville	Pah Ute	"	St. Thomas.
Gilmer	Carter	Wyoming	Wasatch.
Cove Landing	Stafford	Va.	Fredericksburgh.
Whitney's Crossing	Allegany	N. Y.	Swain.
Bethany	Warren	Ill.	Monmouth.
Big Barn	Union	"	Jonesboro.
Kings Valley	Benton	Oregon	Corvallis.
Fair Dale	Arkansas	Ark.	Auburn.
Mt. Salem	Putnam	W. Va.	Hurricane Bridge.
Apopka	Orange	Fla.	Mellonville.
Dayton	Brewer	Iowa	Waverly.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to*
Turkey Hill	Lancaster	Pa.	Creswell.
State Line	Fulton	Ky.	Jordan Station.
Oakford	Lenawee	Mich.	Weston.
Tuscola Centre	Tuscola	"	Caro.
Rivoli	Mercer	Ill.	New Windsor.
Tesoro	White Pine	Nevada	Treasure City.
Shell Creek	Platte	Neb.	Schuyler (Colfax Co.)
Buckhart	Christian	Ill.	Grove City.
Tallent City	Pulaski	Mo.	Humboldt.
Dunbar	Grand Traverse	Mich.	Williamsburgh.
Ely	Marion	Iowa	Marysville.
Allen	Randolph	Mo.	Moberly.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of July, 1869.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
Bremen	U. S.	1	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	1	Havana and Nassau.
Hamburg	U. S.	2	German States via Ham.
Bremen	U. S.	3	German States via Brem.
Inman	U. S.	3	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	6	Europe via Pl'mth & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	7	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	8	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	6	Havana and West Indies.
Hamburg	U. S.	9	German States via Ham.
French	France	10	French Mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	10	Europe via Liverpool.
Mexican	U. S.	8	Havana, Sisal & Vera Cruz
Aspinwall	U. S.	10	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg	U. S.	13	Europe via Pl'mth & Ham.
Inman	U. S.	13	Halifax and Bermuda.
P't An Prin	U. S.	13	Hayti.
Cunard	U. S.	14	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	15	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	15	Havana and Nassau.
Inman	U. S.	17	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	17	German States via Brem.
Hamburg	U. S.	20	Europe via Pl'mth & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	21	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	South Pacific & Cent. Am.
Havana	U. S.	22	Havana.
Bremen	U. S.	22	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	St. Tms., Brazil & Arg. Rep.
Hamburg	U. S.	23	German States via Ham.
Inman	U. S.	24	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	24	French Mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	27	Halifax, Bermuda, etc.
Hamburg	U. S.	27	Europe via Pl'mth & Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	28	Europe via Liverpool.
Mexican	U. S.	28	Havana, Sisal & V. Cruz.
Bremen	U. S.	29	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	29	Havana and West Indies.
Bremen	U. S.	31	German States via Brem.
Inman	U. S.	31	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	31	South Pac., C. Am., etc.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and except also the Papal States and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany. The registration fee on letters to the Papal States via North German Union is *twelve cents per half ounce*—to Egypt, *twenty cents each.* Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG.—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

6. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 16 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Cocbe,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as an official privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........ 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.......... 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 16 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.......... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz...... 6 "
" over 6 oz. and not over 12 oz..... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.......... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 6 oz..... 2 "
" over 6 oz. and not over 12 oz.... 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; [illegible] twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, no[illegible] number, to one address, 2 ct[illegible]d not over six, 4 cts.; over six [illegible] over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 6 cts.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be banded to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 7:30, 6:30 A.M.; 1, 5 and 11 P.M. [Way] 1 and 5 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 6:30, 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 6 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6.45 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail..........5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]..........5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail...... 5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South.......... 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]..........5:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month..........10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail..........5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold.......... 5:00 A. M.
Keyport.......... 2:00 P. M.
Long Island.......... 5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:30 P. M.
" via South Side R.R. 7 A.M.; 2:30 P.M.
Canada..........5 A. M.; 2, 4:30, 9 P.M.
On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco.

OUTWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave New York.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due Yokohama.	Due Hong Kong.	Due Shanghae.
G. Repub	1868. Dec. 9	1868. Dec. 31	1869. Jan. 4	1869. Jan. 30	1869. Feb. 7	1869. Feb. 8
Japan	1869. Jan. 8	1869. Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Mar. 2	Mar. 10	Mar. 11
China	Feb. 9	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	Mar. 31	April 8	April 9
G. Repub	Mar. 9	Mar. 31	April 3	April 26	May 8	May 6
Japan	April 11	May 3	May 4	May 27	June 8	June 8
China	May 11	June 2	June 4	June 27	July 8	July 8
G. Repub	June 11	July 2	July 3	July 26	Aug. 4	Aug. 4

HOMEWARD.

China Steamer.	Leave Shanghae.	Leave Hong Kong.	Leave Yokohama.	Due San Francisco.	Leave San Francisco.	Due New York.
China	1869. Jan. 21	1869. Jan. 19	1869. Jan. 31	1869. Feb. 24	1869. Feb. 27	1869. Mar. 21
G. Repub	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Mar. 3	Mar. 27	Mar. 30	April 21
Japan	Mar. 20	Mar. 19	April 1	April 25	April 30	May 21
China	April 19	April 19	April 29	May 30	May 25	June 11
G. Repub	May 9	May 19	May 29	June 19	June 22	July 11
Japan	June 19	June 19	June 29	July 20	July 22	Aug. 11
China	July 19	July 19	July 29	Aug. 19	Aug. 21	Sept. 11
G. Repub	Aug. 19	Aug. 19	Aug. 29	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Oct. 12

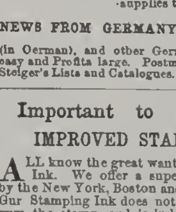
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Postmaster-General and Assistants, BY BRADY.

This Photograph, taken on the 1st of June, contains the following nine Portraits:
J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General.
George Earle, First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Giles A. Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
W. H. H. Terrell, Third Assistant Postmaster-General
Geo. B. Armstrong, Supt. Railway Postal Service.
C. P. Macdonald, Supt. Money Order System.
Jos. H. Blackfan, Supt. Foreign Mails.

And can be sent by mail, size 22x26 inches. Price $3 per copy, to accompany order.

M. B. BRADY,
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.



Postmasters who wish to abridge their labor in keeping account of STAMPS CANCELED, should send a stamp for a Circular, or $1.50 for one of Shreve's Indicators.

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IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

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FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
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AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES,

in solid gold and coin silver cases only. Can be sent with safety by post, with privilege of examination.

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The National Post Office Account Book,

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,

Newspaper and Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 111 and 113 William street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of all classes; has been officially recommended; and is [illegible] extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1,	containing 64 pages	price	$3 00
No. 2,	" 108 "	"	5 00
No. 3,	" 204 "	"	6 00
No. 4,	" 276 "	"	8 50
No. 5,	" 376 "	"	12 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JULY, 1869.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	18
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Auvergne—see France.						
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	22	....	....	....	....
do England and France	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h 8
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*30	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Cöln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a22	34	b 6	14	14	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*30	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	13	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*30	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	23	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*13	7	11	11	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
do French mail	21	43	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	23	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*12l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*						
Not over 1 oz. ..... 2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. ..... 4 "						
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. ..... 6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 6 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Greytown	....	34	6	10	....	6
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	18	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	16
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	18
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 6
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	8	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	18	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	0	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Liberia, via England	....	23	4	12	12	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	6	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
[illegible]ons—see France.						
[illegible]deira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	b6.	12	12	....
Mahe, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	12	18
do do do via Messina	a22	34	8	14	14	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manillia, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	13	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	[illegible]
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*16l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	16	18	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 16c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 21c.)	....	*23	9	13	16	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	6
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	6
do (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	13	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	9	16	13	h 20
do via England	....	42	b8	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*16l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	8	9	9	h12i
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	7	11	11	h12i
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*16	7	11	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	62	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sloope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	....
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
St. Johns—see New Brunswick.						
St. Petersburg—see Russia.						
St. Thomas, via Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*16	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 19c.)	....	*21	9	16	13	h 6
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	16	7	19	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*16l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Vera Cruz—see Mexico.						
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 15c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	6
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	8	9	9	h 6
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	8l	6l	8l	6
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under 4c

Weighing					
Weighing over	1 oz.	and not over	2 oz.,		5c.
"	2 oz.	"	3 oz.,		7c.
"	3 oz.	"	4 oz.,		9c.
"	4 oz.	"	5 oz.,		11c.
"	5 oz.	"	6 oz.,		13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

F.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—12 cents *per 15 grammes (half ounce.)*

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. [illegible] WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IX., NO. 11. NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1869. WHOLE NO. 107.

New Money-Order Post Offices.

We publish below a list of post offices which have been designated by the Postmaster General as additional Money-Order Offices from the 12th of July ult.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Demopolis	Marengo	Ala
Greensborough	Hale	"
Marion	Perry	"
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	"
Clarksville	Johnson	Ark
Hamburgh	Ashley	"
Searcy	White	"
Antioch	Contra Costa	Cal
Mendocino	Mendocino	"
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	"
Thomaston	Litchfield	Conn
Winsted	"	"
Lewes	Sussex	Del
Fernandina	Nassau	Fla
Pensacola	Escambia	"
Brunswick	Glynn	Ga
Cerro Gordo	Piatt	Ill
Clinton	De Witt	"
Davis	Stephenson	"
Delavan	Tazewell	"
Dement Station	Ogle	"
Harvard	McHenry	"
Lemont	Cook	"
Lena	Stephenson	"
Lostant	La Salle	"
Marseilles	"	"
Minonk	Woodford	"
Palestine	Crawford	"
Pecatonica	Winnebago	"
Princeville	Peoria	"
Richmond	McHenry	"
Roscoe	Winnebago	"
Washington	Tazewell	"
Wheaton	Du Page	"
Orleans	Orange	Ind
Osgood	Ripley	"
Pendleton	Madison	"
Pierceton	Kosciusko	"
Plainfield	Hendricks	"
Winamac	Pulaski	"
Adel	Dallas	Iowa
Algona	Kossuth	"
Belle Plaine	Benton	"
Brooklyn	Poweshiek	"
Centerville	Appanoose	"
Clermont	Fayette	"
Farmington	Van Buren	"
Fontanelle	Adair	"
Guttenberg	Clayton	"
Hampton	Franklin	"
Monticello	Jones	"
Quincy	Adams	"
Burlingame	Osage	Kan
Chetopah	Labette	"
Cottonwood Falls	Chase	"
Council Grove	Morris	"
Erie	Neosho	"
Hiawatha	Brown	"
Holton	Jackson	"
Neosho Falls	Woodson	"
Osage Mission	Neosho	"
Oskaloosa	Jefferson	"
Seneca	Nemaha	"
Wamego	Pottawatomie	"
White Cloud	Doniphan	"
Cynthiana	Harrison	Ky
Elizabethtown	Hardin	"
Greenup	Greenup	"
Houma	Terre Bonne	La
Auburn	Androscoggin	Me
Bridgeton	Cumberland	"
Saco	York	"
Springvale	"	"
Williamsport	Washington	Md
Canton	Norfolk	Mass
Concord	Middlesex	"
Franklin	Norfolk	"
North Bridgewater	Plymouth	"
Woburn	Middlesex	"
Buchanan	Berrien	Mich
Cassopolis	Cass	"
Hart	Oceana	"
Jonesville	Hillsdale	"
Lyons	Ionia	"
Marine City	St. Clair	"
Mason	Ingham	"
Northport	Leelenaw	"
Olivet	Eaton	"
Ovid	Clinton	"
Quincy	Branch	"
Rockford	Kent	"
Saginaw	Saginaw	"
Tawas City	Iosco	"
Three Oaks	Berrien	"
Caro	Tuscola	"
Rushford	Fillmore	Minn
Spring Valley	"	"
Waseca	Waseca	"
Winnebago City	Faribault	"
Aberdeen	Monroe	Miss
Brookhaven	Lawrence	"
Corinth	Tishemingo	"
Hazle Hurst	Copiah	"
Albany	Gentry	Mo
Bethany	Harrison	"
Cameron	Clinton	"
Carrollton	Carroll	"
Carthage	Jasper	"
Edina	Knox	"
Fayette	Howard	"
Fredericktown	Madison	"
Glasgow	Howard	"
Granby	Newton	"
Huntsville	Randolph	"
Kirksville	Adair	"
Lancaster	Schuyler	"
Liberty	Clay	"
Neosho	Newton	"
Nevada	Vernon	"
Oregon	Holt	"
Osceola	Saint Clair	"
Savannah	Andrews	"
Stockton	Cedar	"
Syracuse	Morgan	"
Utica	Livingston	"
Fremont	Dodge	Neb
Lincoln	Lancaster	"
Pawnee City	Pawnee	"
Tekamah	Burt	"
Meriden	Sullivan	N. H
New London	Merrimack	"
Bloomfield	Essex	N. J
Frenchtown	Hunterdon	"
Long Branch	Monmouth	"
Moorestown	Burlington	"
Mount Holly	"	"
Phillipsburgh	Warren	"
Somerville	Somerset	"
Tom's River	Ocean	"
Vernon	Sussex	"
Alfred Centre	Allegany	N. Y
Bergen	Genesee	"
Carmel	Putnam	"
Clifton Springs	Ontario	"
Cohoes	Albany	"
Hempstead	Queens	"
Kinderhook	Columbia	"
Matteawan	Dutchess	"
Mayville	Chautauqua	"
Newark	Wayne	"
Port Jefferson	Suffolk	"
Tully	Onondaga	"
Turin	Lewis	"
West Macedon	Wayne	"
Concord	Cabarrus	N. C
Hillsborough	Orange	"
Kenansville	Duplin	"
Louisburgh	Franklin	"
Trinity College	Randolph	"
Warrenton	Warren	"
Washington	Beaufort	"
Weldon	Halifax	"
Bellevue	Huron	Ohio
Columbus Grove	Putnam	"
Delta	Fulton	"
East Liverpool	Columbiana	"
Felicity	Clermont	"
Harrison	Hamilton	"
Hayesville	Ashland	"
Hubbard	Trumbull	"
Larue	Marion	"
Milford	Clermont	"
Minerva	Stark	"
Morrow	Warren	"
Nat'l Military Asylum	Montgomery	"
New Plymouth	Vinton	"
Paulding	Paulding	"
Savannah	Ashland	"
Astoria	Clatsop	Oregon
Jonestown	Lebanon	Penn
Marietta	Lancaster	"
Media	Delaware	"
Milford	Pike	"
Pleasantville	Venango	"
Plymouth	Luzerne	"
Renovo	Clinton	"
Saint Clair	Schuylkill	"
Shamburg	Venango	"
Tamaqua	Schuylkill	"
Waynesburgh	Greene	"
Camden	Kershaw	S. C
Greenville C. H.	Greenville	"
Morristown	Grainger	Tenn
Brownsville	Cameron	Texas
Indianola	Calhoun	"
Jefferson	Marion	"
San Antonio	Bexar	"
Chelsea	Orange	Vt
Chester	Windsor	"
Johnson	Lamoille	"
White River Junction	Windsor	"
Big Lick	Roanoke	Va
Leesburgh	Loudoun	"
Marion	Smyth	"
Scottsville	Albemarle	"
Boscobel	Grant	Wis
Broadhead	Green	"
Burlington	Racine	"
Cambria	Columbia	"
Clinton	Rock	"
Hillsborough	Vernon	"
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	"
Neillsville	Clark	"
New Lisbon	Juneau	"
Palmyra	Jefferson	"
Peshtigo	Oconto	"
Reedsburgh	Sauk	"
Stoughton	Dane	"
Sun Prairie	"	"

COMMUNICATIONS.

P. O. INNUBIBUS, July, 1869.

ED. U. S MAIL:

So! and what are we Postmasters to think? ay, do? It is with the most unbounded satisfaction with "the world and the rest of mankind" that I always take up my U. S. MAIL on the evening of its arrival, and, arranging my office chair, the light, my table and my legs in their comfortably, if not naturally, relative positions, proceed to an instructive and amusing perusal. My plan is to open the paper to the second page, read first the "official" letters, if any, proceed then then to the editorials, then to sundry Post-office matters, I then turn back to the first page, and running my eyes over it, read the headings to the various articles as a sort of appetizer for the feast before me, and commence it by an eager perusal of Mons. Tonson, follow this with the other articles on the same page, and then turn to the "Answers," winding up with a hunt among the "Miscellaneous" for new information and the advertisements. But a thunderbolt among a picnic party could not have made a greater scattering of its members than did your editorial announcing Mons. Tonson's withdrawal from the MAIL make with my systematic course of reading on that evening. I do not swear, but that time I did say "Thunder," and in my eagerness to turn to Monsieur's closing letter I tore my paper clear across, and sadly marred it for its place on my neatly and smoothly-kept file. No novel-reading miss of eighteen ever devoured the last new novel with the eagerness which I read that letter, and as I finished I exclaimed aloud:

"That good old soul,
We ne'er shall see him more."

"See who, sir?" said my first assistant, who was seated at the other side of the table, engaged in some private correspondence of his own. "Anybody dead?"

"'Dead!' Yes, no; Mons. Tonson has met with his early love, between whom and himself some careless post-office clerk, years ago, was the innocent but no less guilty means of causing a separation, met her under very afflicting circumstances, married her under these circumstances, and carried her to his home, and, expecting to be involved in a long lawsuit on her account, concludes he will not have time to write any more for the MAIL."

"That is bad," replied my assistant, as he continued to write; but there was a peculiar smile upon his features. I wondered if he did not surmise whether the letter he was writing might not be the means, through some such clerk, of long years of separation and sorrow to himself. Not to disturb him in his pleasant employment I read the letter a second time, and when I came to the part speaking of the death of one and the marriage to another, I again exclaimed:

"The king is dead; long live the king!"

"Any of the crowned heads of Europe dead?" said my assistant, without stopping his pen.

"Nonsense," I replied, "I do not wish to interrupt you in your letter; are you not aware that a man under sudden surprise is like a boiler under a sudden increase of steam, bound to blow off or burst? I feel that I must 'blow off;' but you are in no danger if you keep quiet, though I could not say as much," I added in a low voice, "for the criminal who caused the railroad accident that has deprived us of our old friend Tonson."

"What! you don't say that Tonson's been killed in a railroad accident? Where, how, was it instantaneous?" and he laid down his pen and looked me in the face.

"Mr. Jones, I requested you not to let me interrupt you in your letter. You know, sir, I am generally a calm, quiet, dispassionate man, but such men do sometimes become excited, sometimes even angry; now I am not angry, but I do confess to excitement, and I claim the privilege of working or talking it off without interruption," and I resumed my reading.

"Who will take his place?" I said, after a few minutes.

"Whose place, sir, Has the cashier of the bank fully determined to resign?"

Now here was a state of things most uncomfortable. A few minutes previously I had taken my seat to enjoy myself over my favorite paper. Instead of the quiet pleasure I anticipated, I was becoming every moment more excited. What was I to do? I could not blame Mr. Jones, for he was a most attentive assistant, and ever ready to second me in my efforts to keep my office up to a high standard, and so had acquired the habit of prompt attention to me whenever I spoke; besides I did not know but that he was really amusing himself at my expense.

I rose up, seized my hat, and then stood still fully five minutes; at the end of that time, I replaced my hat on the table, myself in my chair, my legs near my hat, and my eyes on Tonson's letter, determined to read it through calmly and unexcitedly. I did very well until I approached the marriage, when my excitement commenced, and when I reached the recital of that, to him no doubt, happy event, but as unhappy to the readers of the MAIL, I exclaimed!

"'And the funeral baked meats
Served for the wedding dinner.'

"At his time of life what did the old f—; no, well, I am glad that at last the kind old gentleman is happy in the love of his long lost one, and some amends can be made on this side of the grave for the carelessness and wickedness of that post-office clerk."

This kindly thought had a more soothing effect on me than all my efforts at self-control. I resumed my perusal of the letter, and was very much pleased with the sound wisdom and advice with which it ended. "He is like the fireworks," I said to myself, "with which we ended the celebration of 'the Fourth,' the most brilliant piece at the last, and that ending in increased brilliancy." Sound wisdom, which, if every postmaster would but heed, would make postal duties, like things of beauty, joys forever; but alas, on how much rocky ground, or how much sandy soil, will these words of wisdom fall; but, nevertheless, there is some good ground they will reach, where they will bear good fruit. Many a postmaster and many a postal clerk will read and profit by these few, clear, ringing sentences.

We shall miss Monsieur Tonson, and shall hope that a few months, at most, will find him again in his old place, although the occasion should be, that the suddenly widowed quickly re-husbanded Jane Mary should prove to be a reservoir of clouds, rather than a source of sunshine, and that, as you suggest sometimes occurs, those clouds should break into storms, and drive our friend to travel and the pen for relief.

NICOTINUS.

P. S.—If you have a spare July number please send it to me to replace mine, that I tore so badly.

AWAY UP IN VERMONT.

Editor U. S. Mail—Uncork, is your request; so I venture to take issue with A. A. S. in the July number of the MAIL, in relation to the appointment of Postmasters. I am of the opinion we should find the inefficiency of the service greatly increased by his method. I have witnessed with pleasure the apparent disposition of the Department, and which, I think, is increasing year by year, so far as my knowledge extends, to let the office of postmaster be as nearly elective as the good of the service will allow; and with proper discrimination on the part of those who control the appointments at the smaller offices, I am inclined to believe the present system is about as good as any that could be devised; far better than a strictly elective one (by the voters).

A. A. S, your system won't work. You would find too "self-running" offices where there is one at present.

If the Department will only inflexibly adhere to its rules (one of which is to give post-offices to none as a sinecure), and in all cases require the appointee to give his personal attention to the business of his office, and send out a "Post-Office Inspector" to weed-out the inefficient ones, make all subscribe for the MAIL, and stir them up generally, I think we will find more of the present incumbents doing their work *well* for the pay.

A POSTMASTER.

W. P., MISS., July 16, 1869.

Editor U. S. Mail—I have been in the habit of glancing over the columns of your valuable paper, although not a subscriber, and have seen quite an amount of useful information to all connected with the Post-Office Department. I have often looked for an article which, I think, has never presented itself in your journal, and which, to my mind, is important to every distributing office. How many of such have clerks employed who understand their business; who know, practically, the country for which they distribute? There is not, in my opinion, one distributing post office in the country which can boast of having "Dis." clerks who thoroughly understand their business as they ought. It is supposed, as a matter of course, that the Department intends to have the mails forwarded with accuracy and dispatch, which is now rapidly being done by the introduction of the Railway Postal Cars. A wiser or better measure could not have been adopted, besides the extreme economy of the institution compared to the distributing post offices and their numerous retinue of "Dis." clerks. It is a pleasure, no doubt, to every person connected with the Post-Office Department, to receive their individual letters as soon as possible; it should also be their study to forward to others their mail as promptly as they would wish their own.

An inquiry was made to the Department, a short time since, why mail between two cities (I will omit the names, but both boast of a population of thousands) should occupy ten days in transit, when by proceeding by the proper route it would only occupy forty-eight hours. This shows a lack of knowledge on the part of the clerks engaged in the distribution. But there are none that are perfect; and the larger the office the more mistakes are made—which shows the importance of having clerks practically acquainted with the distribution. I think it would be a matter of but little trouble to procure such clerks, and their services, especially in large offices, would repay the outlay. Mail matter for Kentucky, is, I think, with but few exceptions, sent to Louisville Distributing Post Office for distribution; and yet only one-third of the State belongs there. The proper distribution is as follows: Louisville Distributing Post Office, Louisville and Nashville Postal Car; "Dis." and Way—Cairo, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Evansville, Ind., and Memphis and Louisville Railroad. You can readily perceive that somebody's mail takes more or less time in reaching its destination, and many are the complaints in consequence; for some get mail in five or six days that ought to arrive in three.

Is there no remedy for all this? I am done; and if you deem this worthy to grace your columns you will have my thanks and those of others. If not, the basket is within reach, and always ready for one more, I remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

NEVER FAIL, Route Agent.

C. C. H., VA., July 29, 1869.

Editor U. S. MAIL—I notice in several of the late numbers of your valuable paper that the subject of the prepayment of the postage on papers and publications mailed to regular subscribers is being agitated. As I am one of the "*green ones*," perhaps it might be considered out of place for me to presume upon your space in a passing comment on this subject. I have had but little experience, it is true, in the duties of a village postmaster, but I can surely say that the plan in operation now for the collection of postage on papers and periodicals is a source of great vexation and annoyance. The keeping of the numerous little accounts, and the trouble and annoyance attending the collection of such small bills could be avoided if subscribers were required to pay their postage when they subscribe for their papers or other periodicals. The publishers, of course, would be put to a little more trouble, but not much more. They could pay the postage to the mailing office and charge the same to their subscribers. It does seem to me that it is right and proper that such an arrangement should be made; and I sincerely believe that it would not only be a great saving of time and annoyance to postmasters, but would materially increase the revenues of the Department, for it often occurs that a postmaster with a vast accumulation of business will fail to get the postage on all of the papers coming to his office.

Earnestly hoping that this question may be continually agitated until a remedy is reached, I remain,

A ONE ARMED P. M.

The Dead-Letter Office—Its Curiosities.

Perhaps no division of any department under the Federal Government is engaged in more important and responsible duties bearing directly upon the interests of the public at large than the Dead-Letter branch of the General Post-Office Department. Here are collected all manner of letters, coming from the wealthy and refined aristocrat and the humblest and obscure citizen. The office is under the immediate supervision of Charles Lyman, Esq., coming under the jurisdiction of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Gen. William H. H. Terrill. There are employed in opening and recording letters received ninety clerks, male and female. The large amount of matter received daily in this division is immense. It is sent to the upper story, upon which floor the Dead-Letter Office is situated, by means of a dumb waiter. There are opened daily 10,000 letters, each clerk engaged on this particular business being required to open from 1,000 to 1,200 letters. All letters containing valuables are recorded, and the writers informed that they are held subject to their disposal. To give an estimate of the amount of matter that accumulates monthly in this branch of the Post-Office Department, we extract some items of interest in the last annual report of Mr. Lyman. Whole numbers of letters received, 333,365; whole number of letters and circulars destroyed, 157,836; total delivered to owners, 156,051; total money letters received, in value, $7,333 31 The prominent cause of the non-delivery of letters is the unmailable character of many of them. The largest receipts were during the war, when thousands of letters failed to reach the soldiers to whom they were addressed. Many foreign letters are not delivered on account of insufficient addresses. The geographical extent of the United States and Territories being as yet unsettled, and the constant arrival of emigrants in search of new homes in remote regions, and the continual changing of places of abode in a thinly settled country operate to increase the difficulty in the delivery of foreign letters, many bearing only the name, and addressed "United States." Many are addressed without any destination being attached, others are not stamped, and a great many are stamped with United States internal revenue stamps. From a pile of letters are selected the following addresses, some of which betray ignorance, but the majority gross carelessness: "Mister Makarti, Kare off Mister Muldoon, foruist the Protestant Church, New York" "James Prince, Esq., California." "Harry C. Everzer, treasurer of the Excelsior base ball club, Illinois." "M Guillaume Favie, Rue de Fremont, Ville de Casiliano, Des Etats Unis, Nord Amerique." "For Bill Clements, at the Cross roads, Burbun Kounti, Kintuky." "Heinrich Von Schappen, sitimil urkpensil." "Secretary of the Insurance Company, Philadelphia." "Mikul Kelly, hods man, Sinsiati." "Rev. Edward Cartwright, England." "Mr. Edgar Smith" (no city or State given). "To the member of Congress from Ohio." Many others might be given, but the above are fair specimens. In a small room adjoining the main office is contained a large collection of valuables of all kinds, which have been accumulating for some time. During the war a large number of soldiers' photographs were received through the mails, all of which have been preserved in portfolio form. Among the large number on hand, nearly every day some are recognized and returned to those having claims upon them. Among the list of other valuables is a package of cocoons and raw silk, which was mailed from San Francisco to Paris and sent to the Dead-Letter Office on account of non-payment of postage, the person to whom the package was addressed refusing to pay the same. A great variety of other articles are also to be seen, consisting of ambrotypes, pictures, teas, coffee, soap, apparel of all kinds, dolls, jewelry, and in fact almost everything for which the mails are considered a safe means of transmission. Every year or two a sale of miscellaneous articles of value, for which no owner can be found, is advertised in the public prints, and the announcements invariably attract large throngs of purchasers, some of whom hope to make good bargains, while others desire only to secure curiosities. The prices received are generally fair, and in some instances the bidding is brisk on certain articles which are valuable as curiosities or relics. Many of the articles, especially of clothing, stationery, perfumery, jewelry, etc., are really valuable and useful.—*Washington Chronicle.*

"Now, 'gals,'" said Mrs. Partington the other day to her nieces, "you must get husbands as soon as possible, or they'll be murdered."

"Why so, Aunt?"

"Why, I see by the papers that we've got almost fifteen thousand post offices; and nearly all of 'em dispatches a mail every day. The Lord have mercy on us poor widows," and the old lady stepped to the looking-glass to adjust her new cap.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of June, 1869, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	308	1,545,557	713,471	344,967	3,646,101
Philadelphia	184	835,246	357,938	283,467	1,153,625
Chicago	86	751,451	84,340	149,850	635,409
St. Louis	49	436,167	42,849	100,720	303,673
Boston	70	398,607	106,710	73,871	493,736
Cincinnati	43	330,807	38,908	46,462	196,383
Baltimore	55	221,435	26,703	52,457	153,780
Brooklyn	39	174,965	23,093	50,834	77,903
Buffalo	28	164,173	16,461	55,477	104,720
Cleveland	23	162,990	12,176	64,154	118,312
Detroit	20	149,978	14,569	54,044	90,333
Louisville	21	138,463	12,023	33,264	85,240
Rochester	18	134,283	6,254	47,522	58,679
Milwaukee	19	126,225	8,616	31,516	83,647
Albany	21	119,668	14,433	23,085	68,550
Washington, D. C.	30	116,457	12,161	33,896	74,973
Syracuse	13	109,045	10,079	33,065	76,697
Pittsburg	19	105,945	12,330	37,146	96,052
Newark	21	86,389	13,995	33,783	59,869
Troy	12	77,841	8,691	17,076	46,842
Williamsburgh	12	73,135	4,954	16,274	27,458
Utica	12	71,158	5,401	27,028	69,861
Memphis	12	56,495	4,337	18,538	53,995
Toledo	9	55,774	2,715	35,626	67,863
Providence	11	50,527	7,267	14,569	72,414
Nashville	7	48,733	4,116	15,048	22,981
Wilmington	8	44,477	3,908	29,181	39,492
Hartford	8	43,333	4,170	12,850	30,396
Jersey City	5	41,471	1,767	7,320	14,507
New Haven	8	40,277	3,811	14,579	27,496
Alleghany	7	38,594	3,483	22,784	14,287
Portland	8	35,859	3,114	18,673	63,817
Worcester	6	35,285	2,885	10,244	19,068
Charlestown	5	35,110	1,761	9,544	16,959
Lowell	6	34,220	2,747	12,123	22,900
Cambridge	4	31,703	2,914	16,878	10,411
Reading	8	30,739	2,033	12,501	16,233
Lawrence	8	29,333	1,371	9,030	28,389
Erie	8	29,143	2,580	23,695	19,937
Lancaster	5	24,250	1,497	8,243	8,319
Cambridgeport	3	23,690	543	8,851	8,197
Harrisburg	4	22,017	911	6,887	7,169
Trenton	4	21,460	1,658	7,177	12,011
Salem	5	20,931	1,166	8,372	14,934
New Bedford	5	20,328	611	5,609	16,375

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

Letter Addresses.

Midst sage brush in NEVADA STATE,
Where silver miners congregate,
Dwells one HAN LONO, a "healthy pill,"
Who toils at the MANHATTAN MILL
For "Kale," to raise his beer and hash,
And round in AUSTIN have a dash,
Where he will find this brief epistle,
And have a chance to "wet his whistle,"
Unless the "cuss," for want of bail,
Is in the LANDAA COUNTY jail.

ADDRESS:

If not res cvinten das
return
naszora, organ conta to pin
vil
oltan po st
o fes
Mir pin Kmitchel.

INTERPRETATION:

If not received in ten days return to Pineville.
Missouri, Oregon County,
Alton Post Office,
Mr. Pink Mitchell.

To Miss S—— S——, the railroad will convey
This letter to Pendleton safely I pray;
To the Anderson District where plenty is found,
In South Carolina where poor folks abound,
To the lady whose heart is as pure as the rills
That gush from the sides of her own sunny hills.
May health and prosperity bless her forever,
While rowing her boat o'er life's boisterous river.

Mr Robert
New York City Phillps
South West corner of
28 street in 10th Ave
next door to a coal yard
either 205 or 305.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1869.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address, This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **107**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1869.

SIR—I have to inform you that a redaction of *one cent* per single rate has been effected in the postage chargeable on the *prepaid* letters from the United States for Norway, *via* the North German Union.

You will, therefore, please make the necessary correction in the next issue of the "Mail."

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, ESQ.,
Editor "U. S. Mail."

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS, ETC., FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE STATES OF THE CHURCH, *via* NORTH GERMANY.

We are requested to state that an *extra national registry fee* will no longer be charged on the registered letters from the United States for the States of the Church, *via* North Germany; the international register fee between the United States and the North German Union, of 8 cents per letter, paying the cost of registration in full to destination. Also, that registration to said States, *via* the German mails, heretofore confined to letters, has been extended to include book-packets and samples of merchandise; the fee of 8 cents for registration between the United States and North Germany, *also* paying the cost of same in full to place of destination.

The letters registered for the States of the Church for transmission in the German mails should be placed under cross-bands, the flaps of the letters being securely closed with at least two seals of wax, by means of a regular seal. But in regard to the preparation of the registered book-packets and samples of merchandise, these precautions are not necessary to be taken.

Registration to Foreign Countries.

In our Table of Postages to Foreign Countries will be found the registration fee chargeable on letters to the greater portion of the places therein named. By article 9 of Postal Convention between the United States and Great Britain it is provided that "the United States Post Office may deliver to the British Post Office registered letters, etc., addressed to those countries or colonies to which registered letters can be sent from the United Kingdom." We give below a list of those countries and colonies to which registered matter can be so sent, which (on account of the peculiar rates of progression in the postage, etc., on registered letters) cannot be conveniently noted in the Table. The route in all cases named here is "*via England*:"

FRANCE, ALGERIA, CORSICA, BOURBON, NICE AND SAVOY.—*Postage on Registered Letters*: 8 cents per quarter ounce, and 10 cents per half ounce additional. *Registration Fee*: 8 cents per quarter ounce, and 8 cents additional on *each letter*, irrespective of weight.

ALEXANDRETTA, TANGIERS AND TUNIS.—*Postage on Registered Letters*: 12 cents per quarter ounce, and 10 cents per half ounce additional. *Registration Fee*: 12 cents per quarter ounce, and 8 cents additional on *each letter*, irrespective of weight.

Concerning Gumbridge and Others.

Many postmasters have brought to our attention and to that of the Department, circulars which have been delivered through their offices, signed by "Gumbridge & Co.," "Noyes & Co.," "Dailey & Co.," and others, of New York and elsewhere, offering to dispose of large quantities of fac-similes and imitations of United States currency at certain rates named in the circulars.

We take this occasion to say that the above-named "firms" are *not*—as their circulars are intended to persuade their readers—dealers in counterfeit notes at all. They are simply swindlers, whose only object is to extract *good* money from those who are both dishonest and foolish enough to endeavor to procure counterfeit money with which to cheat their neighbors. "Gumbridge & Co." (whose real name has lately been discovered to be *Tambridge*, and whose letters are consequently sent to the Dead-Letter Office by the postmaster at New York as fast as they arrive) fulfilled his promises by sending the small photographic copies of Treasury notes which are in common use as detectors of counterfeits. "Noyes and Co." do the same; while "Dailey & Co." (who promise to send fifty-cent currency printed from a stolen genuine plate) send a (sample) *good* note for twenty-five cents, in hopes of obtaining $20, with an order for $100 of the same kind as the sample; but the receipt of the $20 ends the transaction, so far as they are concerned.

Of course, any rascal who sends money to these swindlers deserves to lose it; and postmasters need not allow their minds to be disturbed about the matter. It may be prudent, however, in case any person who has received one of the circulars desires shortly afterward to register a letter or send a money-order to any of the firms named above, for the postmaster to take precautions as to the security of his hen-house while the sender remains in the vicinity.

ACCIDENT TO POSTMASTER-GENERAL CRESWELL.—We regret to hear that the Postmaster-General met with a serious accident on the 25th ult. By the fall of a chair on which he was seated, his left arm was badly fractured. He has since been confined to his house at Elkton, Md., where the accident occurred, but is recovering from its effects as rapidly as could be expected.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Mails are now being regularly received in New York bearing the San Francisco postmark dated seven days previously. Notwithstanding the advice given them to the contrary by their friend, Mr. Wendell Phillips—"the [nitrate-of] silver-tongued"—the red-skins have made, as yet, no serious attempt to destroy the track in revenge for their "wrongs."

☞ The bill introduced some time since in the British Parliament, placing the telegraph in the hands of the Post-Office Department, has been passed, and is now a law. Its provisions are in the main similar to those of the plan under which it was proposed, during last winter, to give our own Department a similar control of the telegraph. The practical working of the new system will be observed with interest, and we shall endeavor to procure for publication an outline of the detailed regulations under which it is to be put in operation.

Sundry Post-Office Matters.

First among our letters for our usual article, is one from the land of Egypt, not the ancient and Biblical land of Pharaoh and the Israelites and the drowning of the natives in the Red Sea, but a part of the United States, away, where twenty years ago or more, was the Great West. Wherefore the place is called Egypt is not for us to say, but from a remark of our correspondent, we infer that its inhabitants live in no more light or honesty than some of their more Easterly neighbors. He complains that some of his neighbors never let slip a chance to use a stamp a second time if they could manage it; that he receives letters through the mail not postmarked and with stamps uncanceled; others insufficiently prepaid; others with the stamps cancelled with the postmarking stamp in violation of section 178, regulations 1866; and ends with the statement, that, by a mail just received, seven letters had the stamps uncanceled and twenty-three were insufficiently prepaid. This is a pretty good catalogue of bad doings; no doubt a postal missionary would find a fine field for labor in that Egypt. Our correspondent seems to be ahead of the times in his neighborhood, and without vanity we attribute this to his being a subscriber to the U. S. MAIL. But in one thing he errs, and that is, in rating insufficiently prepaid letters passing through his office. A letter rated before it reaches the office of delivery should be accompanied with a post-bill, as, where it is not so accompanied, the postmaster would be at a loss to know if the letter were billed or not. The regulations, sections 150 and 151, direct the postmaster at the office of delivery to *charge* and collect deficient postage; the matter of postage seems to lie between the mailing and the delivery offices, and not in transit, except in cases of letters sent to a distributing office for distribution.....From a friend, whom the Pacific railroad has brought within a few days of us, comes an inquiry why the Department will not give the county in which he lives a money-order office. He states his county does as much business as others near by that have one or more such offices, but that in his case several applications have failed. We wish we could, but we cannot, tell why; and to learn why does not come within the line of our knowledge or inquiries.....Some two or three letters on removals from office, and the qualifications and mode of selection of postmasters come next. The first is entirely outside our purposes, and though, on the second and third, we may have a personal opinion, the MAIL is not the proper organ for its expression....The new postage stamp comes in for a "shot" from the land of clocks and native nutmegs, particularly the color of the three-cent stamps. In questions of art, especially of high art, the æsthetic principle has no special standard; but, to somewhat change a homely proverb, "What is one man's beauty is another man's deformity."....A communication from a "naturally lazy" (we use his own words) postmaster next claims our attention, wherein he complains of a slovenly practice that has grown up within a few years, of not wrapping letters, and in many cases of sending loose several for one office. Wrapping letters is required by the regulations (sec. 88), except at post offices supplied wholly or in part by railway post offices; and if the requirement is not wholly complied with, postmasters should at least tie up in packages letters for the same office; for whether a postmaster or route agent is lazy or not, oftentimes the saving of time would be a matter of importance to those interested directly in the letters....Another asks to know how in common sense a postmaster can return a letter indorsed, "To be returned in ten days, if not called for, to *me*." The writer of that letter is evidently one of those few who are ahead of the age. Postal science, even with its immense advance, has not advanced so far as to enable us to decide the question, and the only way we see is to send such a letter to the Dead-Letter Office. There may be cases where a letter so indorsed, if returned, could be properly delivered; as, so the story runs, when a young man inquired at a post office, "Is there a letter for me from my mother?" and the learned postmaster finding one addressed "To my son," concluded it was for him, delivered it, and proved to be correct in his judgment; but we cannot advise such a course....We cannot say that we fully agree with our correspondent who writes to us, "Whoever attempts to do without the MAIL, with the present potal laws, is a fool for the want of sense;" but we go so far as to say, we do not see how any wise postmaster can do without it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Old Quarterly Accounts, etc.—M. W., K——, Conn.—1. Old quarterly accounts should be retained two years, and then may be sold and the proceeds credited to the Department. 2. Write to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General respecting the twenty-four cent stamps for which you have no use.

Account of Mails Sent.—C. H. T., S—— C——, Kan.—The account of mails sent was discontinued last October, but letter bills, with proper charges entered thereon, should still accompany unpaid letters for delivery.

Paying Over Postage Collected for More than a Quarter.—R. G. R., S—— M——, Ill.—By Section 311, Reg. 1866, postage collected from regular subscribers, for more than one quarter, should be accounted for quarterly; consequently a postmaster should pay over to his successor all such postages as he does not account for to the Department. If his accounts are properly kept they would show the different amounts, if they are not properly kept no general rule will apply.

Post-Office Blanks.—E. B. S., G—— R——, Pa.—The account of mails sent has been discontinued, and also as a part of the quarterly returns, the money accounts of registered letters received and sent. Sec. 16, Regn. Reg. 68. But we must not be understood to mean that no account whatever of registered letters is to be kept. Section 6 of Regn., Reg. of 1868, expressly mentions the two accounts among those necessary, and sections 10 and 12 direct how the blanks are to be filled up.

Papers Stamped "Prepaid Quarterly."—J. K., A——, N. Y.—As a general rule a postmaster at the mailing office receiving quarterly postage in advance should notify the postmaster at the delivery office, but in some of the large offices, where very great numbers of papers are mailed, it would be impossible to do this except by the employment of a number of clerks. An exception is therefore made in respect to such offices, the postmasters of which are allowed to stamp such papers with a special stamp, "prepaid quarterly."

Distributing Club Newspapers.—J. A. B., O——, Kan.—Where a list of the subscribers is furnished, and the postage paid on the whole package for one quarter in advance, a postmaster is obliged to deliver, from the list, papers coming through the mail in clubs. Sec. 211, Reg. 1866.

Letters Bearing a Card of the Writer.—H. S., L——, Ill.—An undelivered letter bearing simply the card of the writer, with no request to return, should be returned to him thirty days after its arrival at the mailing office. Sec. 1, Act of July 27, 1868.

Express Carrying Letters to a Post Office.—W. L. H., C——, N. Y.—Express companies are prohibited from carrying letters over a mail route unless they are in stamped envelopes. See Chap. ix., Laws of 1866.

Sample Copies of Newspapers, etc.—H. M. McF., McF——, Ill.—Where sample copies of a paper are sent in the package of papers to regular subscribers the postmaster at the mailing office should be notified. Newspapers bearing a request to be returned cannot be so returned unless the postage for such return is prepaid.

Postmasters Opening Papers not Addressed to Themselves.—E. G. C., M——, Ky.—It is illegal for a postmaster to remove the wrapper from a paper for the purpose of reading it or allowing another to read it. The only cases where he is authorized to remove wrappers is to examine if the packages contain anything subjecting it to letter postage and papers coming to a club, under section 211, Reg. 1866.

Mutilated Currency.—F. C. H., P——, Fla.—The Treasurer of the United States will furnish you with printed instructions and a scale to guide you in taking mutilated currency.

Affidavits to Quarterly Returns.—A. B. S., F——, Conn.—A postmaster may make oath before any one entitled to administer oaths.

Distributing Weekly Papers.—J. W. H., S——, N. Y.—Section 3 of Act of July 27, 1868, applies only to weekly papers.

Increase of Mail Service.—D. F., V——, La.—Application for an increase of mail service should be made to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Distributing Sunday-School Papers.—M. McL., C——, Minn.—Postmasters are not required under section 211, reg. 1866, to deliver to different persons the copies contained in packages of Sunday-school papers on which the postage is rated under section 202, at one cent for four ounces. Such packages must be sent "*to one address.*"

Unmailable Letters.—L. S., R—— T——, Texas.—It does not matter who pays the postage on a letter, so that it is paid. A drop-letter held for postage should be delivered to the addressee, on his payment of the postage.

Drop-Letters, etc.—S. P. J., O——, Mo.—1. A drop-letter, bearing a revenue stamp, is unmailable and should be sent to the Dead-Letter Office, if payment of proper postage is not made before the letter is mailed. 2. The circular or handbill of a traveling physician is not a true supplement, and the inclosure of such in a regular paper subjects the whole paper to letter postage. Sec. 226, reg. 1866.

Post-Office Blanks.—D. C. H., D——, Wis.—1. Respecting post-office blanks, see above and the MAIL for June and July. 2. Regular papers cannot be forwarded free. 3. Sections 7 and 12 of registration regulations will inform you what registration blanks and other matter are to be sent to the Department. 4. Unpaid foreign letters, if entitled to be sent, should be merely post-marked and sent to the proper distributing office. No charges should be marked on them, and no bills are required to accompany them.

Registration.—W. P. H., M—— D——, Pa.—One receipt for registered packages in transit will do for as many packages as can be entered on it......B. C. F., B——, Ga.—No registration fee is required on remittance of money-order funds from one postmaster to another......W. F. S., H——, Pa.—Domestic mail matter to be registered must have the postage paid at letter rates......G. A. D., E——, N. Y.—Section 12 of Registration Regulations, reads: "The *number*, name of person addressed, and post-mark (with date) on *each letter*, are then to be entered," etc. Is there any possible chance of confounding this with the registered package envelope? You and all other postmasters should thoroughly understand the distinction and difference between a registered package envelope and a registered letter. We recommend a complete study of the regulations, particularly sections 10, 11 and 12.

Postage.—A. F. P., H——, Mass.—Publishers have no right to send newspapers unpaid to others than subscribers. It is an offence punishable by a fine of fifty dollars. (Sec. 251, laws 1866.) Report such cases to the postmasters at the mailing offices......I. N. P., S—— P——, Ill.—Stencil plates are chargeable with letter postage. If the parties to whom they are addressed refuse to pay the postage on delivery, they should be sent to the Dead-Letter Office. But if, as is probable, you could find the maker's name on the plates, by reporting the case to the proper Special Agent, no doubt the practice of mailing such matter at transient rates could be stopped.......Z. J., D——, Ark.—Postage should be charged on a magazine by its weight at the office where the postage is paid, and not according to a printed statement of the weight on the magazine itself. In other words, the postmaster, and not the publisher, is the judge of the weight.......S. P. S., A——, Minn.—There is nothing in the laws prohibiting the sending of cloth and small garments through the mail, but they do not come under the head or designation of mailable matter; hence the postage should be charged at letter rates, according to section 245, laws 1866.......W A., N——, Pa.—Section 218, laws of 1866, was a part of the postal law of 1861, and was repealed by the later law of 1863, section 34 of which, being 250 of the laws of 1866, fixes the rate of postage on transient matter, except circulars and books, at two cents for four ounces. A postmaster may put up boxes at his own expense, but the rents thereof must be accounted for to the Department. He will, however, receive the amount back in the form of salary. See Chap. xiii., Reg. 1866.......J. B. F., P——, N. Y.—The postage on blank insurance receipts, or renewals filled in with manuscript or handwriting, should be charged at letter rates.......I. L., A——, Wis.—1. Postage on clothing must be charged at letter rates (sec. 245, laws 1866), and if by some mistake not prepaid at the mailing office, should be collected on delivery. 2. Packages of papers to clubs, distributed according to section 211, Reg. 1866, should have the postage paid in advance on each paper, for at least a quarter.......R. K. S., Mt. C——, Ill.—1. Legal notices on slips of paper are chargeable with postage even if deposited for local delivery. 2. Sunday-school papers, issued once a week, are chargeable with the regular quarterly postage of five cents.......C. A. F., S——, N. Y.—1. The right of publishers to exchange their publications is not limited by the value of the different publications, or by any private agreement between publishers as to the terms of the exchange; it is sufficient that the publications are *bona fide*, and do not exceed the prescribed limit of weight. Sec. 258, laws 1866. 2. Exchanges cannot be forwarded free of postage, nor should they be delivered free to other than the publisher to whom they are addressed, or, of course, his agent or clerk.

A new self-canceling postage stamp has recently been invented. The paper on which the stamp-head is printed is first wet in a cheap chemical solution. The stamp is then gummed and perforated as formerly. When purchased, the stamp is moistened as usual and attached to the letter. But when the post-office clerk takes up the letter to sort it from others for different States, on his right hand thumb is a small cot on which is a sponge with a feeder, which is soaked in another chemical solution, kept secret for Government reasons. As the clerk takes hold of the letter to throw it aside, his thumb comes in contact with the stamp; an instantaneous combination takes place, and a defacement comes out much superior to the present ink. This cancellation can only affect the stamp which is prepared; for if the thumb-sponge wet the envelope, it dries off without any mark. By a similar process revenue stamps are prepared. The stamp presents the same appearance as the present one, having been only soaked in the prepared water previous to printing; then, when dry, a coating of gum is applied over a stencil plate leaving the words "paid," canceled," "U. S.," or any of their equivalents. When the stamp is run through the perforator, it also passes through two buffers, where a powdered preparation is rolled in. When wanted for use, by wetting the stamp, as formerly, the saliva acts as an agent, combines the two chemical preparations, and immediately a black bar or the words "paid," "U. S.," come out, permanently canceling the stamp and doing away with the tedious and annoying practice now enforced of putting one's initials on the stamp.

We find the above in the New York *Tribune*, but cannot ascertain from any other source whether the system of cancellation "by rule of thumb" has been practically tested by the Post-Office Department. The plan announced for the cancellation of revenue stamps does not seem to have for its object the protection of the Government from fraud, but only the convenience of those who use the stamps. The absence of date or initials renders their repeated use a very easy matter.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of July, 1869.

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Poplar Hill	Anson	N. C
Jouse Ridge	Burke	"
Lake Creswell	Panola	Miss
White Hall	Davis	Texas
Sharon Grove	Todd	Ky
Buckinn	Madison	Ill
Jootta	Hancock	"
Sanburn	Johnson	"
Dickeyville	Aroostook	Mo
Upper Madawaska	"	"
Dumas Ferry	Anson	N. C
Plainsberg	Merced	Cal
Compton	Los Angeles	"
Butte Valley	Huerfano	Col. Ter
Twin Bridges	Madison	Monta. Ter
Lincoln University	Chester	Pa
Stoneville	Rockingham	N. C
Greenland	Barnwell	S. C
Millgrove	Cobb	Ga
Webster Place	Elbert	"
Rocky Head	Dale	Ala
Mill Ford	Cherokee	"
Bear Creek	Hinds	Miss
Clarkeville	Wilkinson	"
Bedford	Bedford	Tenn
Schellville Dubois	Dubois	Ind
Rudd's Mills	Monroe	Wis
Wittman	Talbot	Md
Dolingville	Jefferson	Pa
Dunsfort	Washington	"
Eustis	Franklin	Me
West Deer Isle	Hancock	"
Westmore	Orleans	Vt
Chippenhook Springs	Rutland	"
Hingham Centre	Plymouth	Mass
North Tisbury	Dukes	"
East Watertown	Jefferson	N. Y
Orange Lake	Orange	"
New Bridge	Bergen	N. J
Topsail Sound	New Hanover	N. C
Long Pine	Anson	"
Rocky Ford	Scriven	Ga
Shiloh	Montgomery	Tenn
Saint Bethlehem	"	"
Tennessee River Station	Stewart	"
Big Creek	Cocke	"
Bellwood	Wilson	"
Arnold's Store	Bedford	"
Braden Station	Fayette	"
Robertson's	Anderson	"
Fairview	"	"
Jones' Station	Haywood	"
Witts' Foundry	Jefferson	"
Brown's X Roads	Clinton	Ky
Cave Spring Station	Logan	"
Grant	Boone	"
Mt. Zion	Grant	"
Moore's Station	Todd	"
Hyattsville	Garrard	"
Newfoundland	Elliott	"
Sorghotown	Daviess	"
West Bend	Powell	"
Alma	Ross	Ohio
Pee Pee	Pike	"
Neil's Creek	Jefferson	Ind
Lottaville	Daviess	"
Lo Roy	Lake	"
Busaco	Miami	"
Mt. Summit	Henry	"
Stranglin's Station	"	"
Sitka	Martin	"
Hasting's Landing	Calhoun	Ill
Cedarville	Dade	Mo
Golden City	Barton	"
Lyon	Laclede	"
Waldron	Platte	"
Swan Creek	Saginaw	Mich
Knapp's Creek	Crawford	Wis
White Bear Centre	Pope	Minn
Ellsworth	Johnson	Ark
Harelettville	Woodson	Kas
Helling	Douglas	"
Hebron	Jefferson	Neb
Wahoo	Saunders	"
Burr Oak	Otoe	"
Lookout	Laramie	Wyoming Ter
Bridger Station	Carter	" "
Rosseau	Morgan	Ohio
Garfield	Mahoning	"
Massac Creek	Massac	Ill
Prairie Hall	Macon	"
Hayesville	Keokuk	Iowa
Washburn	Franklin	"
Julietta	Marion	Ind
Aleman	Socorro	New Mex. Ter
Mt. Joy	Union	S. C
Privateer	Sumter	"
Oak Ridge	Jefferson	Ala
Gilmer's	Lowndes	"
Prosperity	Franklin	Ill
Bonnington	Edwards	"
Nekoma	Henry	"
Sannemin	Livingston	"
Eden	Iroquois	"
Calvary	Cook	"
Liter	Morgan	"
Mayfield	Grand Traverse	Mich
Rush Lake	Palo Alto	Iowa
East Hampstead	Rockingham	N. H
Sykes' Mills	Elmore	Ala
Booneville	Lincoln	Tenn
Ray	Bedford	"
Mt. Carmell	Wilson	"
Ro-Ellen	Dyer	"
Clover Hill	Blount	"
Falls Mill	Sullivan	N. Y
Laurel Creek	Lincoln	W. Va
Spurlockville	"	"
Vannattorville	"	"
Hunteville	Jackson	"
New Smyrna	Orange	Fla
Gold Mine	Marion	Ala
Prides Point	Bolivar	Miss
Commerce	Tunica	"
Powell Grove	Bowie	Texas
Wild Cat Bluff	Anderson	"
Barren Springs	Fentress	Tenn
Snow Creek	Smith	"
Springville	Henry	"
Allen	Miami	Ind
Texas City	Saline	Ill
Santiago	Sherburne	Minn
Brushey	Choctaw Nation	Ark
Galley Rock	Pope	"
Lansing	Tioga	Pa
Courter	Miami	Ind
Chipmunk Cooley	Vernon	Wis
Junction House	Lassen	Cal
Cherry Creek	Arapahoe	Col. Ter

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Madawaska	Aroostook	Me
Union	Newton	Miss
Belville	Hamilton	Fla
Jasper	"	"
Foxville	Frederick	Md
East Alton	Belknap	N. H
Union Mills	Tippah	Miss
Blossom Prairie	Lamar	Texas
Star	Warren	Pa
Allen's Station	Steuben	N. Y
Quarryville	Tolland	Conn
Georgetown	Lewis	W. Va
Stanley's Creek	Gaston	N. C
Rocky Point	New Hanover	"
Jacksonboro	Colleton	S. C
Traveller's Rest	Greenville	"
Gibson	Glascock	Ga
Attapulgus	Decatur	"
Cherokee Mills	Cherokee	"
Centre Star	Lauderdale	Ala
Camden	Madison	Miss
Shiloh	Hunt	Texas
Ecleto	Karnes	"
Prices Store	Lamar	"
Powersville	Bracken	Ky
Goshen	Lincoln	Penn
Brick Mill	Blount	"
Cuba Landing	Humphreys	"
Ditney Hill	Dubois	Ind
Slate Cut	Clarke	"
Griswold	Hamilton	Ill
Whitney's Crossing	Allegany	N. Y
Reveille	Nye	Nev
Cumberland	Wayne	Ky
Church Hill	Jefferson	Miss
Roanoke	Martin	N. C
Crooked Fork	Morgan	Tenn
Bingamon	Marion	W. Va
San Marino	Dinwiddie	Va
Cape Elizabeth Depot	Cumberland	Me
Northfield	Washington	"
New Gascony	Jefferson	Ark
South Berne	Albany	N. Y

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Flourtown	Montgomery	Pa.	White Marsh
Russell's	Lauderdale	Miss.	Marion Station
Holly Leaf	Gibson	Tenn	Tresevant
Jarrett's Branch	Sullivan	"	Fall's Branch
Pleasantville	Rockingham	N. C.	Wentworth
Rocky Point	New Hanover	"	Wilmington
Equality	Coosa	Ala.	Rockford, C. H
Moore's Creek	Monroe	Wis.	Mountain
Attalaville	Attala	Miss.	Goodman
Baldwin	Duval	Fla.	Jacksonville
Archer	Alachua	"	Gainesville
Pine Hill	Rock Castle	Ky.	Mt. Vernon
Beck's Station	Hamilton	Ind.	New Britton
Penfield Centre	Monroe	N. Y.	Webster
Mt. Sylvan	Smith	Texas	Tyler
Starr's Mill	"	"	"
Sandy Fork	Gonzales	"	Gonzales
Wheeler's Store	Travis	"	Austin

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Hadensville	Todd	Ky	Allensville
Keener	Breckenridge	"	Bewleyville
Dix River	Mercer	"	Harrodsburgh
Black Water	Morgan	"	West Liberty
Marmion	Hardin	Tenn	Savannah
Walnut Ridge	Laurence	Ohio	Greasy Ridge
Cedar Spring	Harrison	Ind	Crisp's X Roads
La Prairie Centre	Marshall	Ill	Lawn Ridge
Homer	Grant	Wis	Boscobel
Davis' Creek	Washington	Iowa	Washington
Bald Hills	Klamath	Cal	Martin's Ferry
Mercer	Attala	Miss	Newtonville
Islesboro	Waldo	Me	North Islesboro
Coffeeville	Clarke	Ala	Grove Hill
Sherman	Grant	Ky	Crittooden
Slocum's Station	Scioto	Ohio	Portsmouth
Bloom Rose	Brown	"	De La Palma
Carraville	Marion	Ind	Indianapolis
Oreana	Humboldt	Nev	Humboldt City
Lucca	Lander	"	Elko
Pappillion	Sarpy	Neb	Gilmore
Four Corners	Montgomery	Md	Sligo
Georgetown	Lincoln	Me	Phippsburg
Mt. Zircon	Oxford	"	Milton Plantation
East Orland	Hancock	"	Orland
Crystal	Aroostook	"	Patten
Freemont	"	"	Port Fairfield
White Mount'n House	Coos	N. H.	Crawford House
New Haven Mills	Addison	Vt	Bristol
Baptist Valley	Tazewell	Va	Tazewell, C. H
Rockport	Benton	Tenn	Johnsonville
Foxville	Fauquier	Va	Bealeton
Whitehead's Store	Pittsylvania	"	Pittsylvania, C. H
Newport News	Warwick	"	Warwick, C. H
Blue Springs	Smythe	"	Marion
San Patrice	Sabine	La	Mansfield
Millwood	Collin	Texas	Rockwall
Ceylon	Greene	Pa	Carmichels
Rock Creek	Waynea	Ky	Parmleysville
New Middletown	Harrison	Ind	Corydon
Cherokee Bay	Randolph	Ark	Pocahontas
Forest City	Wood	Wis	Port Edwards
Dexterville	"	"	Grand Rapids
Walston	Forsyth	N. C	Salem
Symsonia	Graves	Ky	Florence Station
Young's Mills	Lincoln	"	Stauford
Anoka	Cass	Ind	"
Tinker's Knob	Botetourt	Va	Cloverdale
Kankakee	Starke	Ind	Hanna Station
Zinsburgh	Madison	"	Anderson
Cable City	Deer Lodge	Mon. T.	Deer L'ge City

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to*
Fredonia	Kent	Del	Woodside
Cake	Schuylkill	Pa	Scheneider
Upper Gilmanton	Belknap	N. H.	Belmont
North Blackstone	Worcester	Mass.	East Blackstone
Sandy	Columbiana	Ohio	Homeworth
Smeedville Station	Dickson	Tenn	Dickson
Sanborton Bridge	Belknap	N. H.	Tilton
East Sanbornton	"	"	East Tilton
Duck Creek	Madison	Ind	Elwood
Mah-kah-sah-pah	Lincoln	Minn	Russellville

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of August, 1869.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Hamburg.	U. S....	3	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Cunard...	U. S....	4	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	5	Europe via Brem. & Sth'n
Havana...	U. S....	5	Havana and West Indies.
Inman....	U. S....	7	Europe via Liverpool.
French...	France..	7	French Mail via Brest.
Hamburg.	U. S....	10	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Inman....	U. S....	10	Halifax and Bermuda.
Aspinwall	U. S....	11	S. Pacific & C. America.
Cunard...	U. S....	11	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	12	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	12	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Inman....	U. S....	14	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	14	German States via Brem.
Hamburg.	U. S....	17	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Mexican..	U. S....	17	Havana and Mexico.
Cunard...	U. S....	18	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	19	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana ..	U. S....	19	Havana.
Aspinwall	U. S....	21	S. Pacific & C. America.
Inman ...	U. S....	21	Europe via Liverpool.
French...	France..	21	French Mail via Brest.
Brazilian .	U. S....	23	St. Tms., Brazil&Arg. Rep.
Halifax. .	U. S....	24	Halifax and Bermuda.
Hamburg.	U. S....	24	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Cunard...	U. S....	25	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ..	U. S....	26	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	26	Havana.
Inman....	U. S....	28	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg.	U. S....	31	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. The registration fee on letters to Egypt is *eight cents each.* Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandrette, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 8 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a salcable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana,* the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as an official privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........ 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)			30	"
For Tri-Weekly,	"	"	15	"
For Semi-Weekly,	"	"	10	"
For Weekly,	"	"	5	"

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.............. 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "

Monthly, not over 4 oz.................. 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz..... 9 "

Quarterly, not over 4 oz................ 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz..... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.... 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 8 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 7:30, 8:30 A.M.; 1, 5 and 11 P.M. [Way] 1 and 5 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 8.30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6.45 A. M.; 12:30, 7.30 P. M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail............5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]..........5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail....... 5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South .... 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]...............5:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month.....................10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..8:30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail..................5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A.M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold......................... 5:00 A. M.
Keyport.......................... 2:00 P. M.
Long Island...................... 5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:30 P. M.
" via South Side R.R..7 A.M.; 2:30 P.M.
Canada...................5 A.M.; 2, 4:30, 9 P.M.
On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

IMPORTANT TABLE

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia....	*via* Marseilles..........	13th	57	9th
do.	Southampton..........	7th	61	14th
Brazil	do.	9th	28	4th
Ceylon	Marseilles..........	13th and 27th	24	9th and 23d
do.	Southampton..........	7th and 21st	30	14th and 28th
China	Marseilles..........	13th and 27th	40	9th and 23d
do.	Southampton..........	7th and 21st	47	14th and 28th
Hong Kong.	Marseilles..........	13th and 27th	40	9th and 23d
do.	Southampton..........	7th and 21st	45	14th and 28th
India.......	Marseilles..........	every Friday.	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton..........	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore .	Marseilles..........	13th and 27th	42	9th and 23d
do. ..	Southampton..........	7th and 21st	46	14th and 28th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Postmasters who wish to abridge their labor in keeping account of STAMPS CANCELED, should send a stamp for a Circular, or $1.50 for one of Shreve's Indicators.

Address

HENRY SHREVE, P. M., Alliance, Ohio.

E. STEIGER,

German News Agent and Bookseller,

22 & 24 Frankfort Street, N. Y.,

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NEWS FROM GERMANY & SWITZERLAND

(In German), and other German Periodicals. Sale easy and Profits large. Postmasters should send for Steiger's Lists and Catalogues.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Feb. '69, 6t.] 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"BENEDICTS' TIME"

WATCHES,

691 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Near Fourth Street.

Agents for all American Watches. Send for price list, and compare prices of OUR WATCHES. Also,

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES,

in solid gold and coin silver cases only. Can be sent with safety by post, with privilege of examination.

BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers,
691 Broadway, New York.

☞ Refer, by permission, to the editor UNITED STATES MAIL.

☞ Remit by draft, money order or registered letter.

Postmaster-General and Assistants.

BY BRADY.

This Photograph, taken on the 1st of June, contains the following nine Portraits:
J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General.
George Earle, First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Giles A. Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
W. H. H. Terrell, Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
Geo. B. Armstrong, Supt. Railway Postal Service.
C. F. Macdonald, Supt. Money Order System.
Jos. H. Blackfan, Supt. Foreign Mails.

And can be sent by mail, size 22x26 inches. Price $3 per copy, to accompany order.

M. B. BRADY,
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The National Post Office Account Book.

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,

Newspaper and Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,

Nos. 111 and 113 William street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1,	containing 64	pages	price	$3 00
No. 2,	" 108	"	"	5 00
No. 3,	" 204	"	"	6 00
No. 4,	" 276	"	"	8 50
No. 5,	" 376	"	"	12 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address box 2,171, New York Post Office.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AUGUST, 1869.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	i
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	22	....	....	....	16
do England and France	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	6l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	6l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Am. packet via New-Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	34	....	....	....	16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	i
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	18
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	34	....	....	....	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a22	34	b 6	14	14	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	13	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	13	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c 12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	6
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	6
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	6
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*12l	2	☞	☞	6
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*						
Not over 1 oz. .....2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. .....4 "						
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. .....6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 6
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....

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	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Greytown	....	34	6	10	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	16	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	16
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	30	....	....	....	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	19	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	28	....	....	....	16
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	19	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	b6	12	12	18
Mahe, French mail—see Mauritius	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail—see Spain	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	12	18
do do do via Messina	a22	34	8	14	14	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	6
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail—see Spain	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	12	18
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 8 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	8	10	....	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	19	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Pinjeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	6

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	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	28	....	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	9	13	13	h 20
do via England	....	42	b8	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b8	14	14	18
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*8	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	19	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	8	9	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	16
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	18
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	12	18
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*16	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 19c.)	....	*21	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 0 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	i
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	i
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	6
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under .....4c.
Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz. 5c.
" " 2 oz. " " 3 oz., 7c.
" " 3 oz. " " 4 oz. 8c.
" " 4 oz. " " 5 oz., 11c.
" " 5 oz. " " 6 oz., 13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof and 3c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*) subject to a similar fine when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

Printed at the Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association, No. [illegible] William Street, near Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IX., NO. 12. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1869. WHOLE NO. 108.

Postal Money Orders between the United States and Switzerland.

The Post-Office Departments of the United States and Switzerland have agreed upon a system of Money Orders between the two countries, which goes into effect on the 1st inst.

The exchange of these orders is to be effected through the agency of two post offices, termed "International Exchange Offices." The offices are: New York, on the part of the United States, and Bâle, on the part of Switzerland.

Certain Money-Order Post Offices in this country (a list of which will be found below), designated by the Postmaster General, are authorized to issue Money Orders on the Postmaster at New York, payable to persons in Switzerland, and to pay orders issued by the New York Postmaster for sums remitted by the Post Department of Switzerland, for payment to persons in the United States. Hence, an International Money Order cannot be drawn by a postmaster in either country *directly* upon a postmaster in the other, but must be drawn upon the *International Exchange Office* of the country in which the order is issued. For instance: the Postmaster at Chicago, on receiving payment for an order to be paid to a person in Zurich, Switzerland, draws the order not upon the postmaster at Zurich, but upon the postmaster at the New York "International Exchange Office."

The International Money Orders are payable *in gold* and must not be drawn for a larger sum than fifty dollars in United States currency. The fees for their issue are the same as for that of domestic money orders. The value of every such order is to be computed upon the basis of the premium upon gold on the day of the receipt of the order by the postmaster at New York.

International orders are not actually sent by mail from one country to the other, but lists of such orders are forwarded once a week, or oftener if necessary, by the Exchange Office of each country to the Exchange Office of the other. The receiving Exchange Office immediately issues an order in favor of each beneficiary for an amount equivalent to that named in the certified list, which order is payable by the Money Order Office nearest his place of residence, and is transmitted to the postmaster at such office.

Full detailed instructions and blank forms have been prepared by the Department and issued to the postmasters at the Money Order Offices designated by the Postmaster-General as authorized to receive payments for orders on New York payable, under this system, to persons in Switzerland.

The benefits of the arrangement thus made between the two Republics will ere long, we trust, be extended, until a similar system shall be established between the United States and the principal countries of Europe.

The following is a list of the offices in the United States at which the orders referred to can be procured:

List of Money-Order Offices

Authorized to issue Postal Orders on the Postmaster at New York for payment in Switzerland, and to pay orders issued by him for sums certified by the Post Department of that country for payment in the United States.

Huntsville	Ala
Mobile	"
Montgomery	"
Batesville	Ark
Helena	"
Little Rock	"
Los Angeles	Cal
Marysville	"
Sacramento City	"
San Francisco	"
Stockton	"
Denver	Colorado Ter
Hartford	Conn
New Haven	"
Wilmington	Del
Washington	Dist. of Col
Jacksonville	Fla
Tallahassee	"
Warrington	"
Atlanta	Ga
Augusta	"
Columbus	"
Macon	"
Savannah	"
Boise City	Idaho Ter
Bloomington	Ill
Cairo	"
Chicago	"
Galena	"
Galesburgh	"
Peoria	"
Quincy	"
Springfield	"
Evansville	Ind
Fort Wayne	"
Indianapolis	"
La Fayette	"
La Porte	"
Terre Haute	"
Burlington	Iowa
Davenport	"
Decorah	"
Des Moines	"
Dubuque	"
Ottumwa	"
West Union	"
Lawrence	Kan
Leavenworth City	"
Topeka	"
Lexington	Ky
Louisville	"
Baton Rouge	La
New Orleans	"
Augusta	Me
Bangor	"
Portland	"
Baltimore	Md
Cumberland	"
Boston	Mass
Lowell	"
Springfield	"
Worcester	"
Detroit	Mich
Grand Rapids	"
Kalamazoo	"
Lansing	"
New Ulm	Minn
Saint Paul	"
Stillwater	"
Winona	"
Jackson	Miss
Boonville	Mo
Hannibal	"
Hermann	"
Jefferson City	"
Kansas City	Mo
Saint Joseph	"
Saint Louis	"
Virginia City	Montana T
Omaha City	Neb
Virginia City	Nev
Concord	N. H
Egg Harbor City	N. J
Newark	"
Trenton	"
Albany	N. Y
Buffalo	"
Dunkirk	"
Geneva	"
Monticello	"
New York	"
Olean	"
Oswego	"
Rome	"
Rochester	"
Syracuse	"
Utica	"
Watertown	"
Charlotte	N. C
Goldsborough	"
Greensborough	"
New Berne	"
Raleigh	"
Wilmington	"
Bryan	Ohio
Chillicothe	"
Cincinnati	"
Cleveland	"
Columbus	"
Dayton	"
Sandusky	"
Toledo	"
Zanesville	"
Portland	Oregon
Allentown	Penn
Harrisburgh	"
Lancaster	"
Philadelphia	"
Pittsburgh	"
Reading	"
York	"
Providence	R. I
Charleston	S. C
Columbia	"
Chattanooga	Tenn
Knoxville	"
Memphis	"
Nashville	"
Austin	Texas
Galveston	"
San Antonio	"
Salt Lake City	Utah Ter
Montpelier	Vt
Danville	Va
Lynchburgh	"
Norfolk	"
Richmond	"
Parkersburg	W. Va
Wheeling	"
Fond du Lac	Wis
Janesville	"
La Crosse	"
Madison	"
Milwaukee	"
Mineral Point	"
Monroe	"
Racine	"
Sauk City	"
Watertown	"
Cheyenne City	Wyom. T

The British Post Office.

We are indebted to the courtesy of GEO. CHETWYND, Esq., Receiver and Accountant-General of the British Post Office, for a copy of the "Fifteenth Report of the Postmaster-General," for 1868. The report exhibits a very favorable condition of the postal service in the United Kingdom and a considerable increase in its receipts and operations over those of former years. We give below such extracts as we think will be most interesting to our readers:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Total revenue, 1867	£4,668,214
" expenditure, 1867	3,246,850
Net revenue, 1867	1,421,364
Total revenue, 1868	4,901,310
" expenditure, 1868	3,266,724
Net revenue, 1868	1,634,586

GENERAL PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

Number of letters delivered 1867	774,831,000
Number of newspapers, book packets, etc., delivered 1867	102,273,301
Number of letters delivered 1868	808,118,000
Number of newspapers, book packets, etc., delivered 1868	105,845,000
Money orders issued, 1867	£19,282,109
" " " 1868	19,079,162

RETURNED LETTERS.

Number of returned letters, 1867	3,618,888
Restored to writers	2,943,119
Sent to corrected addresses	138,759
Returned to foreign countries	140,784
Destroyed or on hand	396,226
Number of returned letters, 1868	3,815,309
Restored to writers	3,196,044
Sent to corrected addresses	151,810
Returned to foreign countries	135,629
Destroyed or on hand	331,826

Of these letters, no less than 13,833 were posted without any address at all, and among these were 281 which were found to contain money to the amount of £6,375.

EFFECTIVE AND NON-EFFECTIVE FORCE.

The total number of staff officers, postmasters, clerks, sorters, stampers, messengers, guards and letter-carriers actively employed was, in 1867, 25,902, and in 1868, 26,262. Pensioners in 1867, 1,556; in 1868, 1,756.

HOME SERVICE.

In 1868, letters coming from France by the night mails were for the first time delivered in London at half-past seven in the morning instead of at nine. During the four busiest hours of the day half-hourly collections began to be made from sixty additional receiving-houses and pillar-boxes in the city. Paddington was placed on the same footing as other parts of the metropolis in regard to the frequency of its collections and deliveries. Direct communication was established between some of the district post offices and others, instead of the letters being massed at one central point and thence distributed; thus still further extending the advantages of the district postal system. The letter-boxes at receiving-houses began to be closed at night and on Sundays, with a view to divert letters into the pillar-boxes, from which they can be collected in time for the first delivery in London or for the morning mails into the country.

In 1868, 516 additional receptacles for letters were opened in the United Kingdom—463 in England, 21 in Scotland, and 32 in Ireland—raising the total number in England from 13,592, as it stood at the close of 1867, to 14,055, or one to every 288 inhabited houses; in Scotland, from 1,818 to 1,639, or one to every 250 inhabited houses; in Ireland, from 2,015 to 2,047, or one to every 464 inhabited houses; and in the United Kingdom, from 17,225 to 17,741, or one to every 305 inhabited houses.

In the report for 1867 it was stated that the district system, which had already proved of the greatest advantage in London, was about to be introduced into Manchester. This has now been done, and Manchester is divided into 8 postal districts, with a corresponding number of sorting offices, between which and the head office communication is maintained by mail cart. The collections have at the same time been increased in number from 3 to 5, and the deliveries from 3 to 4, in the outer districts, and from 3 to 5 in the central district.

The business of the Post-Office Savings Banks, and the issue of Government Life Insurances and Annuities through Post Offices are shown by the Report to be steadily on the increase.

An Unfounded Charge.

The Philadelphia *Age* of August 4th contained the following paragraph:

A NEW POSTAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.—Hon. John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General, sent Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, to Paris, at an expense of $10,000, to negotiate a postal treaty. We have a Minister to France, who is paid $17,500 per annum. But expense is nothing when a Radical Senator wishes to take a pleasure trip.

The only truths contained in the above are that Senator Ramsey was authorized by Postmaster-General Creswell to negotiate a postal convention with the French Government, and that we have a Minister to France. The "expense of $10,000" was "evolved from his inner consciousness" by the writer of the paragraph quoted. The Washington *Chronicle* publishes the following correct statement of the case:

The negotiation of postal treaties or conventions with foreign countries is not conducted through the Department of State in the ordinary course of diplomatic correspondence, but by the Postmaster-General, who is authorized by law to conclude the same, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, without ratification by the Senate; and, therefore, our Minister to France has nothing to do with such negotiations.

Our present very imperfect and unsatisfactory postal convention with France will cease to be operative on the first of January, 1870. Negotiations have been in progress for nearly two years, having for their object the conclusion of an improved postal convention to come into operation on that date, establishing reduced rates of postage, with enlarged facilities of international postal communications. These negotiations, which have been conducted principally by direct correspondence between the two Post Office Departments, have not, as yet, resulted in an agreement upon the leading principles and provisions of the proposed new arrangement; and the limited time remaining within which to conclude and put it into operation, induced the Postmaster-General to make another effort to secure the object desired, through the agency of direct personal negotiation at Paris; although the sending of Hon. John A. Kasson to Paris, in the summer of 1867, on a similar mission, at the request of the French Post-Office Department, was wholly unsuccessful.

The simple facts of the case are that Governor Ramsey did not desire this appointment; that he was very reluctant to undertake the management of these difficult negotiations at Paris, and only consented to do so on the urgent solicitation of the Postmaster-General, as his visit to Europe with his family was previously arranged for domestic purposes and entire relaxation from official business. He is to receive no compensation for his services to the Post Office Department, and can accept none, but will be reimbursed the actual necessary expenses incurred by him in prosecuting his negotiations at Paris

Senator Ramsey served for a long time as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and in that capacity acquired a knowledge of postal affairs which peculiarly qualified him for the duty with which he is now intrusted, and in which we hope he will be successful. Mr. Creswell could not have made a better selection.

We take the liberty of advising the editor of the *Age* to acquire some knowledge of the facts before again charging any public officer with wasting the Government money; and we commend to his attention (as a warning against hasty action, based upon imperfect information) the case of the member of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," who, on being informed of the well-known fact in natural history, that when guinea-pigs are suspended by their tails, their eyes will drop out, began energetic preparations for bringing to justice any who might be guilty of thus depriving the innocent animals of their eyesight; but turned his benevolent energies in some other direction when he discovered the *other* well-known fact that guinea-pigs have no tails.

COMMUNICATIONS.

POST OFFICE, W——K, VT., *Aug.*, 1869.

Editor U. S. Mail—Well, it *does* seem, after all, as though I should *have* to believe that Mons. Tonson's letters in the MAIL *have been true;* for, agreeably to his intimation in his last epistle, that no more would appear, the August number comes to hand without one. But his very strange adventures, and the curious, marvelous incidents connected with them—surpassing the imagination of fiction—though he narrated them with such an air of probability as almost to challenge belief, made me so incredulous as to their truth and the sincerity of his threat, coupled with my desire to read more of his charming and instructive letters, that I refused to credit fully the contents of his last letter, until the August number should come, and help remove or confirm my doubts of the truth of his words, and of the catastrophe that brought to him a result so unexpected, so singular, and yet so happy.

But that August number has come; and though, while hastily removing the wrapper, I fully persuaded my eager eyes that they would be greeted with the accustomed heading and signature of Mons. Tonson, no such pleasant feast was spread before them; and I was reluctantly compelled to admit the probability of the truth of his letters—the evidence of his intention to write no more for you.

Now, though fully sympathizing with Nicotinus of Innubibus in the great loss we sustain by the withdrawal of Mons. Tonson from the MAIL, I am not disposed, like him, to inquire, "who shall take his place?" for none can fill it—none can wield so pleasing, facile pen as he. Rather, brother postmasters and assistants, let us insist, or at least, earnestly entreat, that his favored Jane Mary receive not *all* the benefit of his wide and varied experience, all his good advice, all the cheery rays of his sun-shiny soul, but that an *occasional* ray, at least, if not monthly, be vouchsafed to his many admiring, saddened, congratulating friends and readers.

L. A. M., *Assistant.*

P. O., OUT WEST, Aug. 17, 1869.

Editor U. S. Mail—Continual agitation on any question of reform generally results in good. Let the subject of "prepaid postage" on printed mail matter then be kept before the postmasters or the Postmaster-General till the much-needed change is brought about. Thousands of dollars would be saved annually to the Department by requiring prepayment on all papers.

Taking an educational journal is one of the requisites in some localities for obtaining a certificate for school teaching. THE U. S. MAIL should certainly be taken by every postmaster: it should be compulsory. To see the manner in which registered matter is handled, or the delay that is occasioned every day by postmasters persisting in sending all mail matter that goes out of Indiana through the Distributing Post Office at Indianapolis, and that from Ohio through Cleveland or Cincinnati, would certainly make the word *compulsory* seem very moderate, when referring to postmasters seeking information.

One item more, if you please. We have more or less official correspondence every day, which properly should be copied. To *write* duplicates would be additional labor; in fact, we have found it very inconvenient, having tried the experiment. I think it would expedite business and be more business-like to use a letter-press and copy-book. Does the Department furnish any offices with them? It would be an addition to all offices, including third class, to have such furniture.

RADICAL.

K——. August, 1869.

Editor U. S. Mail—Among the many strong arguments in favor of prepayment of the postage on newspapers and magazines at the office of publication, there is one of much weight which, as far as I have discovered, has been overlooked—and that is, the great quantity of specimen numbers sent, despite the law, to different post offices without prepayment; one-fiftieth part of which cannot be sold for the postage thereon, adding to the encumbering the mails with free matter, perplexing and embarrassing postmasters, causing loss of thousands of dollars to the Department.

A law prohibiting the mailing of papers and magazines without prepayment would effectually stop the evil.

Sundry Post-Office Matters.

The first letter we take up is on a subject which affects, to some extent, the salaries of many offices, viz.: "Mailing letters on the cars." In the letter before us inquiry is made "if the Postmaster-General can justly readjust the salary of an office at a place where a large portion of the letters are mailed on the cars." We see no injustice in adjustment under such circumstances. The laws relating to the postal service are made for the public good, and that must continue to be their primary object. In the rapid increase of population, and the facilities for quick and frequent communication, it became almost a necessity that postal facilities should be correspondingly increased, and one of the means thereof was the establishment of the railway postal service, a measure which is productive of great benefit to the public at large, with only the private injury of reducing slightly the emoluments of some offices..... And now a request for "a 'shot' at those postmasters who cancel stamps with blue ink." We have examined several instances of stamps cancelled with such ink, and are justified in saying that we consider the practice very reprehensible; black ink is required by the regulation, and is the best, though we have seen a green ink used, which, by its contrast, made the cancellation very perceptible..... Our next is a letter from California, making inquiry as to the right of a contractor on a daily mail-route to so change his route as to leave a post office he had supplied, forty miles from the nearest office. The law is that a contractor shall not make any change in the contract schedule unless by consent of the Department. But cases, like those in question, usually have certain features incidental to each, hence the proper way is to lay the matter before the Department....Two inquiries respecting ink and pads follow. We have frequently given suggestions on these matters, and refer our correspondent to back numbers of our paper, or to our advertising columns. ....And now an inquiry from a clerk who has not received the payment for his services. Except in cases where an allowance is made by the Department for clerk hire, a post-office clerk must look to his employer for his salary, the same as if he were in other business; and an agreement to divide the emoluments of an office, can be enforced only by the same process as any business agreement, and not by postal law.....And now a letter containing a complaint of the "careless way of doing business in returning copies of newspapers that have been refused, instead of sending the notices required by the laws and regulations." We must ourselves condemn this practice, and can excuse it only in a few cases of the larger offices, which, on account of the mass of business, must necessarily, in some cases, have a "law unto themselves." Take the New York Post Office, for instance, the centre of distribution and of receipt of so vast a number of papers, that a strict adherence to the rules bearing on the notices of prepayment of postage, and of notification of refusal, or non-delivery is impossible, except by a great outlay for clerks and their accommodation, hence authority was obtained to use special stamps. As these bear the name of the office as well as the character of the notices they are intended to convey, they cannot be misunderstood. We would here caution postmasters against making the practice of other postmasters their own—follow the rules and regulations;—at the same time we are very glad to have our attention called to any real or apparent infraction of the Department requirements; in the former case we will denounce unsparingly, in the latter explain satisfactorily..... And now a letter on the supplement question, or "nuisance" as we may appropriately call it, if not, indeed, "swindle," for the calling a "patent" doctor's or a Punch-and-Judy handbill, a supplement to a "news" paper, and inclosing it as such, is simply a swindle, in fact, as well as in law. A *bona fide* supplement should contain such matter of news or information as appertains to the paper to which it is a supplement. A handbill subjects to letter postage the whole paper containing it, to be collected on delivery, if not prepaid.....We agree with our correspondent, who, in remitting for renewal, writes: "I consider the MAIL indispensable to the successful conduct of an office, because our postal laws are so jumbled that a postmaster has no assurance that he has gotten hold of the right one, besides the laws undergo such constant alterations." We would say that a codification of the postal laws, which will relieve them from the "jumble," is in progress, nevertheless the MAIL will be as much needed as a means of receiving new information.

A letter was written from Darien Centre, N. Y., by Alonzo F. Astabrook, dated in 1836, to Joel Amsden, of Chicago, inclosing $12, consisting of a $10 note of the old Bank of Rochester, then as good as gold, and a $2 note on the Bank of Windsor, Vt., equally good, with the request that Mr. Amsden should hand the money to a Mr. E. S. Brooks. The letter was sent to Alderman Mason's hotel, placed in the delivery box, and after remaining some time without being called for, got among Mr. Mason's private papers, and was laid away and forgotten. Recently, upon examining the effects of Mr. Mason, long since deceased, the letter was found, and sent to Mr. Amsden, who immediately went and handed the money to Mr. Brooks, as he was requested three-and-thirty years gone by to do. The bills, so good in their day, were worthless now. Mr. Astabrook, in this letter, congratulates his correspondent on the election of Van Buren to the Presidency. "Little Van" ran his official career, and ten other Presidents were inaugurated before the letter reached its destined recipient.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of July, 1869, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	308	1,504,603	701,313	328,418	3,382,792
Philadelphia	164	831,297	367,435	262,401	1,067,040
Chicago	106	751,119	79,269	164,143	656,972
St. Louis	49	449,063	42,591	80,148	256,897
Boston	70	392,735	109,061	76,431	488,755
Cincinnati	43	337,707	40,197	42,393	185,060
Baltimore	55	224,801	34,800	57,577	161,268
Buffalo	28	172,375	22,364	62,439	107,558
Brooklyn	40	172,305	30,271	53,500	75,519
Cleveland	23	162,062	11,009	73,828	113,492
Detroit	30	152,629	17,155	61,783	91,114
Louisville	21	140,549	14,015	38,025	87,184
Rochester	18	123,060	[illegible]	55,850	60,450
Milwaukee	19	122,306	8,111	34,295	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	30	121,092	16,318	35,121	77,035
Albany	31	119,992	14,706	23,732	69,114
Syracuse	13	111,930	16,676	36,510	77,010
Pittsburg	18	[illegible]	17,062	36,764	101,012
Troy	12	[illegible]	7,496	18,307	49,576
Newark	21	[illegible]	13,229	34,135	58,757
Williamsburgh	12	77,173	5,273	18,090	23,294
Utica	12	71,873	6,671	26,890	59,952
Memphis	12	68,133	4,328	19,907	56,387
Toledo	6	53,696	2,494	39,059	64,389
Providence	11	50,925	8,729	16,134	22,749
Nashville	7	49,384	3,736	15,407	23,874
Wilmington	8	46,174	8,549	14,488	[illegible]
New Haven	8	41,988	7,141	14,414	37,179
Jersey City	3	41,953	1,661	7,953	14,819
Allegheny	7	40,489	3,012	23,676	15,585
Portland	8	37,148	3,307	17,869	60,317
Indianapolis	16	34,963	3,664	[illegible]	28,827
Charlestown	3	34,508	2,256	10,307	15,629
Worcester	8	34,799	2,740	12,163	18,832
Lowell	8	34,638	1,571	12,173	22,431
Reading	8	31,128	3,548	16,809	17,305
Erie	8	31,073	3,450	28,294	12,823
Manchester	8	30,882	1,462	18,069	14,030
Lynn	5	29,877	1,547	11,214	31,895
Cambridge	4	28,390	1,538	14,382	9,609
Lawrence	8	26,829	1,479	10,975	28,719
Lancaster	6	24,453	1,322	8,308	7,761
Cambridgeport	3	24,259	778	7,998	8,310
Trenton	4	22,826	1,566	7,401	11,429
Harrisburg	4	21,702	1,343	8,923	6,341
Salem	5	21,045	3,080	9,625	13,909
New Bedford	3	20,202	1,112	6,638	16,458

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of September, 1869.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Cunard	U. S.	1	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
Bremen	U. S.	2	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	2	Havana and West Indies.
Inman	U. S.	4	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	4	French Mail via Brest.
Mexican	U. S.	6	Havana and Mexico.
Inman	U. S.	7	Halifax and Bermuda.
Hamburg	U. S.	7	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	8	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	9	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	9	Havana, W. I. & Nassau.
Aspinwall	U. S.	11	S. Pacific & C. America.
Inman	U. S.	11	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	11	German States via Brem.
Hamburg	U. S.	14	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	15	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	18	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Bermuda	U. S.	16	Bermuda.
Havana	U. S.	16	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	18	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	18	French Mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	21	Halifax and Bermuda.
Hamburg	U. S.	21	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	S. Pacific & C. America.
Cunard	U. S.	22	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	23	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	23	Havana.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	St. Tms., Brazil & Arg. Rep.
Bremen	U. S.	25	German States via Brem.
Inman	U. S.	25	Europe via Liverpool.
Mexican	U. S.	25	Havana and Mexico.
Hamburg	U. S.	28	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	29	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	30	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	30	Havana and West Indies.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, SEPT., 1869.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **108**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Endorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, THE UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and endorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1869.

SIR—I have to request that you will please publish the inclosed notice, in the next number of the U. S. MAIL, and cause the "Table of Postages to foreign countries" to be amended in accordance therewith.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, ESQ.,
Editor "U. S. Mail."

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH BRITISH HONDURAS.

A Postal Convention, establishing and regulating a reciprocal exchange of correspondence between the United States and the Colony of British Honduras, has just been concluded with Great Britain, and will be carried into operation on the 1st of October, 1869. It provides for a regular exchange of mails between the Office of New Orleans, on the one part, and the Office of Belize, on the other, comprising letters, newspapers, book-packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, originating in the United States and addressed to British Honduras, or originating in British Honduras and addressed to the United States, to be conveyed by means of the direct line of British Mail Packets, now running between New Orleans and Belize.

The rates of postage to be levied and collected *in advance*, in each country, on each article of correspondence, forwarded to the other country, are as follows:

ON LETTERS—12 cents in the United States (or 6 pence in British Honduras) per each single rate of half an ounce or under.

ON NEWSPAPERS—2 cents in the United States (or one penny in British Honduras) on each newspaper, without regard to weight.

ON BOOK-PACKETS, patterns or samples—6 cents in the United States (or 3 pence in British Honduras) for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

The above rates are in full of all charges to destination.

Each country is to retain all the postage it collects, on the correspondence which it sends to the other, thus dispensing with any accounts between the respective Post-Office Departments.

Foreign Postage.

The rates of postage on letters to foreign countries are the same from *any part* of the United States (with one exception in the case of letters to Newfoundland). In those cases where such letters can be sent *unpaid*, and the sender elects not to pay the postage, *no stamps whatever* are required. Some postmasters in the interior seem to be possessed with the idea that a *three cent* stamp is required on such letters for their conveyance to New York. Such is not the case, and the use of such stamp in that way leads to unnecessary labor and annoyance, and should be discontinued.

[Copyright not secured.]

To Whom it may Concern.

We have read, somewhere, of an unlucky individual who, having fallen into the hands of his enemies, and having meekly submitted, for some time, to sundry personal indignities to which they subjected him, at last turned upon his tormenters and exclaimed: "Gentlemen, you have called me a thief, a coward, and a liar; have spat in my face; have questioned the legitimacy of my birth and the fidelity of my wife; and have even gone so far as to kick me. I have borne all this patiently. But, gentlemen, I warn you to proceed no farther with your insults. Beware! or you will *arouse the sleeping lion!*" There are circumstances which enable us to sympathize (editorially) to some extent with the feelings of that long-suffering man.

We have been in the occasional receipt, for some time past, of copies of certain local papers, devoted mainly to the publication of elaborate puffs of "our indefatigable Postmaster, Mr. Fussyfunk," and his "praiseworthy efforts to accommodate the public," and incidentally to the diffusion of local postal information. We take great delight in these little papers. They are generally neat specimens of typography, and contain much information useful to the public in regard to the hours of opening and closing the local mails and post offices, the rates of domestic postage, etc. The eulogies of Mr. F. are generally correct—grammatically—and we do not doubt that he endeavors to deserve them. They must be interesting reading to him, it to no one else—though they *will* sometimes vaguely recall to one's mind those complimentary allusions to the "gentlemanly clerk," the "obliging and attentive host" and the "polite and accomplished bartender" in which newspaper correspondents of the "dead-head" variety are wont to indulge. But all that is harmless, if not beneficial—at any rate it does not concern us, and we by no means wish to be understood as finding fault with it. In fact, these little sheets contain so much that meets with our approval, that it pains us greatly to be obliged to find any fault at all in them. But the fact is that they have (most of them) a blemish to which we must, albeit reluctantly, allude—a weakness, which may be an "amiable" one, but still a weakness. And it is this: they *will* fill their editorial and other columns (not devoted to love-stories, Buchu advertisements and Josh Billings's witticisms) with articles "lifted" bodily from "THE UNITED STATES MAIL," and boldly—not to say brazenly—published as original. To the re-publication of our modest opinions we are far from objecting. That the conductors of the papers referred to should approve our sentiments is at once creditable to them and flattering to us. We make them our acknowledgments. But may we be permitted to suggest that they should also make *their* acknowledgments? If their object is to diffuse among their patrons correct information and judicious opinions on postal subjects, perhaps they cannot do better than to draw their supplies from THE MAIL. Their well-founded diffidence and hesitation about assuming to be, themselves, of any account or authority in regard to such matters, are much to be commended, and we hereby do commend them. But they do not carry their modesty quite far enough. As for instance: the editor of one of these local lights—printed, we believe, in Cincinnati—(at least his conduct savors strongly of "going the entire"—animal which the mention of that city suggests)—thinking it advisable to publish, in his August number, a column of "Postal Service Items," and being conscious of a total lack of ideas of his own, worth mentioning or publishing, in regard to said service, very properly resorted to the July number of THE MAIL for the material necessary to the accomplishment of his purpose. But he did it in a rather objectionable way. He culled from our "*Answers to Correspondents*" all those which related to the subject he had in hand, cut off their headings, and published them as his own. He also reprinted several of our editorial articles in the same number, without acknowledgment. And we must say that we consider "such conduct as those" very shabby indeed.

It was the above rather aggravated case of what our lamented editorial predecessor used to call "robbing THE MAIL," which impelled us just now to notice this matter; but we have received equally unfair treatment from other quarters, which we have borne in silence. And we do not even now feel disposed to write unkindly of our erring half-brethren of the "local" postal press. We fully appreciate the "extenuating circumstances" of the case. They can't help it, perhaps. They must get their ideas and information from *some* source, and they turn naturally to THE MAIL to "get the best." We did intend to appeal to them, in the name of common honesty, editorial courtesy, and their own self-respect, to give us credit for such of our editorial and other matter as they may in future see fit to transfer to their columns; but we have reflected (as no doubt they have also) that their readers might perhaps find it rather monotonous to see "*U. S. Mail*" appended to more than a dozen articles in one of their issues; and that for other reasons such an appeal would probably be useless. So go on, gentlemen—help yourselves to anything in THE MAIL that may suit you, and give credit or not, as you please. And don't be afraid that we shall retaliate in kind.

After all, the story with which we began don't seem to be very *apropos*. The "sleeping lion" (if we have such an animal about our premises) isn't aroused in the least. In fact, so far as we are concerned, nothing is, or is likely to be aroused in this matter except perhaps, a little pity and some contempt.

Special Agents of the Department.

We publish for the information of our readers the following list of the Special Agents of the Post-Office Department, classified according to the recent modification by the Postmaster-General of that branch of the service:

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

GEORGE B. ARMSTRONG, Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, *Washington, D. C.*

CHARLES COCHRAN, Jr., Superintendent of Mail Depredations, *Washington, D. C.*

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Boston, Mass.

THOMAS P. CHENEY, for 1st Division, comprising Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

ROSWELL HART, *New York*, for New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Eastern Shore of Virginia.

C. JAY FRENCH, *Atlanta, Ga.*, for Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

A. H. MARKLAND, *Louisville, Ky.*, for Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Michigan (excluding the upper peninsula), Kentucky and Tennessee.

GEORGE S. BANGS, *Chicago, Ills.*, for Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory.

POST-OFFICE INSPECTORS.

WILLIAM C. HAMMAT, *Portland, Me.*, for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

B. H. CAMP, *Boston, Mass.*, for Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

ISRAEL MCDONALD, *Horseheads, N. Y.*, for New York.

H. CLAY HOPKINS, *Lancaster, Pa.*, for Pennsylvania.

JAMES F. WAGNER, *Baltimore, Md.*, for New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Eastern Shore of Virginia.

JOHN FREY, *Fayetteville, N. C.*, for Virginia and North Carolina.

P. H. WOODWARD, *Atlanta, Ga.*, for South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

H. RAY MYERS, *Mobile, Ala.*, for Alabama and Mississippi.

C. F. BALDWIN, *Cincinnati, O.*, for Ohio and West Virginia.

CHARLES REDFIELD, *Adrian, Mich.*, for Indiana and Michigan (excluding the Upper Peninsula).

W. O. GOODLOE, *Lexington, Ky.*, for Kentucky and Tennessee.

EDWARD C. DAVID, *Dubuque, Iowa*, for Illinois and Iowa.

E. H. KENNEDY, *Owatonna, Minn.*, for Minnesota, Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

F. W. SCHAURTE, *Van Buren, Ark.*, for Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory.

GEO. H. HOYT, *Topeka, Kansas*, for Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota.

MILTON B. DUFFIELD, *Tucson, Arizona*, for Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

JOHN H. WICKIZER, *Salt Lake City, Utah*, for Utah, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

ALFRED BARSTOW, *San Francisco, Cal.*, for California and Nevada.

JAMES B. UNDERWOOD, *Eugene City, Oregon*, for Oregon and Washington.

ANGIER M. HOBBS, *New Orleans, La.*, for Louisiana and Texas.

SPECIAL AGENTS AT LARGE ON MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

RUFUS R. WADE, *Boston, Mass.*, for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

JAMES GAYLER, *New York, N. Y.*, for New York.

E. R. PETHERBRIDGE, *Baltimore, Md.*, for New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Eastern Shore of Virginia.

P. CLAYTON PENDLETON, *Berkeley Springs, W. Va.* for Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Michigan (excluding the Upper Peninsula), Kentucky and Tennessee.

GEO. A. Q. MILLER, *Chicago, Ill.*, for Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory.

OTHER SPECIAL AGENTS AT LARGE.

JOSEPH S. BEARD, *Chicago, Ill.*—Money Order Service.

JOSEPH W. BRIGGS, *Cleveland, O.*—Free Delivery System.

JAMES L. MCPHAIL, *Washington, D. C.*—Mail Depredations.

Letters to "Blank Agents."

A large number of letters are daily received at the New York Post Office, from postmasters throughout the country, addressed to "*Post Office Blank Agent, New York.*"

There is NO Post Office Blank Agent at New York, and there has been none since August 1, 1868. Postmasters should address *all* requisitions for blanks, wrapping paper and twine to the "*P. O. Blank Agency, Washington, D. C.*"

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Unpaid Letters.—E. E. T., M——, Mass.—Unpaid domestic letters, or those not paid one full rate, are designated as "held for postage," and should be sent to the Dead-Letter Office; also unpaid foreign letters for countries, the payment of postage to which is compulsory; but where the payment is optional, the letters should be postmarked, but not rated, and sent to the proper distributing office. Sec. 366, Reg. 1866.

Forwarding Letters.—T. P. J., F——, Va.—1. No charge is now made for forwarding letters, if they have not been out of the custody of the forwarding office. An act to this effect was approved June 12, 1866. 2. The charge of 6 cents on unpaid letters is not required. If they are not prepaid one full rate, they should be sent to the Dead-Letter Office. Sec. 360, Reg. 1866. If they are so paid they should be forwarded, and charged with the balance, to be collected on delivery. Sec. 158, Reg. 1866. But if such letters are sent to a distributing office they should not be billed.

Statement of Request Letters.—M. C. W., W——, Tenn.—Section 399, Regulations of 1866, is still in force.

Obscene Remarks on Letters.—J. K. W., M——, Wis.—All known cases of depositing obscene matter in the mails, whether in letters or on letters, should be reported to the United States District Attorney, or the obscene matter must be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster General in a sealed package, marked SPECIAL, and also a letter informing him that the package has been sent. Sec. 39, Reg. 1866.

Post-Office Supplies.—J. W. McP.—, Ind., and G. B. B., S——, Pa.—Apply to the Appointment Office, Washington, D. C., for marking and rating stamps; to the Third Assistant Postmaster General for stamped or "official" envelopes; and to the Superintendent of the Blank Agency, Washington, D. C., for blanks.

Canceling Stamps on Letters to be Mailed on the Cars.—J. G. McP., B——, Ind.—Only such letters as are too late for the mail should be mailed on the cars, and they should be properly prepaid by stamps, and the stamps should not be canceled. A route agent should refuse to receive a letter with a canceled stamp, although it is alleged to have been done at the office where the letter should be mailed.

Accounts of a Retiring Postmaster.—D. W. T., P——, Md.—The accounts or returns of a retiring postmaster should be made up to the day he gives up charge of the office, just the same as though it were the end of a quarter. Sec. 294, Reg. 1866.

Addressing Wrappers of Letters.—G. W. C., R——, Nev.—The wrappers of letters should bear the addresses of the places to which the letters are addressed, except when sent to a distributing office, when they are to be addressed to that office, with the addition of the alphabetical letters D. P. O.; if sent to a Railway Postal Car, they may be addressed to that car.

Forwarding Letters on which Postage is due.—F. A. M., S——, Ill.—The amount of the postage due on an unpaid letter held for delivery, would at the end of the quarter be entered in item 12 of the account current. This would be balanced by a similar entry in item 1 of the account current for the next quarter. On forwarding such a letter the amount should be entered in the column of overcharges, without reference to the entries in the account current.

Account of Newspaper Postage by a Retiring Postmaster.—B. R., R——, Ill.—A retiring postmaster should give to his successor an account of newspaper postage collected, but notwithstanding the regulations of the Department, the provision of a suitable blank, and above all a stringent affidavit, many postmasters are criminally careless about collecting newspaper postage, and keeping an account thereof. We cannot counsel in cases where a subscriber says he has paid postage, and a retiring postmaster can show no account of having received it. Strictly speaking, the subscriber should take a receipt, and then the postmaster who received the money would be liable for it, and unless he accounted for it would subject himself to a severe penalty, while the postmaster would be justified in detaining newspapers for the postage on which the subscriber could not produce a receipt; but there are many cases where a postmaster must know that the subscriber would not say he had paid postage if he has not, and it would be unjust to make him pay a second time, and thus suffer for the carelessness of another. The case must depend upon the good sense and judgment of the parties concerned.

Delivery of Letters.—G. W. A., L——, O.—A letter should only be delivered to the party addressed or some one acting on his or her direct or implied order. Where minor children are supported by their parents, the parents should control the correspondence of such children. The matter of the delivery of letters to others than the parties addressed, and of withdrawing letters after they are posted, is a very delicate one, and requires some judgment. See Chapter VII., Reg. 1866, on the Delivery and Return of Letters, also the MAIL for July, 1867.

Withdrawing a Letter after Posting.—O. H. W., C—— C——, Ind.—A letter may be withdrawn from the mail after it is postmarked, and the stamp on a withdrawn letter need not be canceled. Sec. 64, Reg., and MAIL for August, 1866.

Boxes, etc.—W. M. W., P——, Mass.—The use of a box should be restricted to one family or firm or company. (This provision is not found in the Laws and Regulations of 1866 usually furnished to postmasters, but may be found in Section 12 of Regulations of 1869, relating to Free Delivery, etc.)....J. K., A——, N. Y.—1. There is no exception to the law requiring the payment of box-rent, it must be paid for at least one quarter in advance. (Sec. 240, Laws of 1866.) The fact that several parties joined together one, two, or more years ago, to put up a set of boxes, the use of which should be free, does not give them a life-right to such free use, in contravention of laws subsequently passed; but as postmasters are not required to provide boxes, those who are dissatisfied with paying rent on boxes they claim to own, can remove them. Chap. XLII., Reg. 1866. 2. The carrier should deliver the mail pouch as near the door of the post office as he can, but he is not obliged to leave his horses. Sec. 80, Reg. 1866. 3. The schedule time on a stage mail-route should be by local or town time. Such is a general reply to your question, but such cases must be governed by the locality where they arise, and cannot be answered satisfactorily by a general reply.

Weekly Papers.—A. S. R., T——, Ill.—Weekly papers properly folded and addressed should be delivered free when deposited for delivery in the post office nearest the office of publication. Sec. 1, Act of July 27, 1868. Two cents is the proper postage for a "drop" newspaper......D. W. F., C——, O.—Newsdealers are required to pay the regular quarterly postage, but it may be paid on the packages as they are received. Sec. 202, Reg. 1866.....H. E. F., W—— W——, Wy. Ty.—Postage must be charged and collected on papers brought by express, and then deposited in a post office for delivery. Sec. 50, Reg. 1866.....T. L., S——, Va.—If a paper comes unpaid regularly to the same person, it is to be presumed that it is sent either by a publisher or newsdealer, for otherwise it would not be mailed by the mailing office; but if there is doubt you should write to the postmaster at the mailing office and make an inquiry. If prepayment is quarterly at the mailing office, you should receive a receipt, but it is impossible in large offices like New York, to send receipts for all papers, prepaid quarterly, hence a special marking stamp is used. See answers to correspondents in last MAIL.

Franking—Several Inquirers.—In our "Miscellaneous Information" on the third page, will be found full and accurate information on franking.

Registration.—G. W. B., P——, Arizona.—The return registered, letter *receipt* should be delivered to the person who mailed the letter. Sec. 13, Reg'n Reg. 1868.

Postage.—D. C. C., L—— R——, N. Y.—Dry goods, no matter how put up, unless *bona fide* samples, should be charged at letter rates.....H. A. F., J——, Mo.—Honey-bees can hardly be called mailable matter, and hence should be charged at letter rates, but they should be excluded from the mails as matter endangering their safety. Secs. 37 and 38, Reg. 1866.....T. P. J., F——, Va.—Two cents per four ounces is the proper postage on a transient package of two or more newspapers of different kinds. Publishers cannot be compelled to designate on the wrappers the name of the paper.....M. R., E——, O.—Postage should be charged on packages left by mail-carriers at a post-office for delivery.....M. H. P., G——, Va.—Postage on a package of papers delivered to one address, may be charged at transient rates, or if regular papers, at quarterly rates on each paper; in the former case, however, postage should be collected at the mailing office.....J. W. B., L——, Ind.—The payment of back postage for a newspaper cannot be enforced by detaining papers that have been received in a succeeding quarter. The postage should have been collected before or on the delivery of the first paper.....A. C., S—— S——, Pa.—Papers should not be forwarded unless the postage is prepaid. Newspapers containing letters or any kind of writing should be charged at letter rates, and if not paid at the mailing office, the postage should be collected on delivery. Sec. 150, Reg. 1866, and Sec. 316, Laws 1866.

Curious Letter Address.

This for Della B—— is meant,
To J——, Ohio, must be sent.
Hearing she had gone away,
Forward it without delay.
If the Post should want a penny
I would smile to see him get any.

The following was inscribed on a letter passing through the St. Louis Post Office, and is rather an odd direction. The writer is evidently not very complimentary to the "new stamp:"

"TO THE NEW STAMP."

"You blasted, bawling, steaming critter,
Why take your place upon this letter?
Is it by high or low pressure you run,
That you take the place of Washington?
Was not his work well done enough
That you're employed to blow and puff?
Or is your credit so much better
That you propose to take this letter?

"Now, by my soul, I'll try your pluck,
And see, if by chance or by good luck,
You'll carry this safe, without delay,
To the town of Haddonfield, N. J.,
And when you have safely laid it down,
Just ask the P. M. of said town
If he will not, on his word of truth,
Deliver the same to M. T. Ruth?"

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of August, 1869.

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	County.	State.
Clarenceville	Queens	N. Y
Maple Hill	Lycoming	Pa
Millville Depot	Pike	"
Lone Tree	Green	"
Tatesville	Bedford	"
Forest House	Potter	"
Hunter's Mills	Fairfax	Va
Mill's Ridge	Floyd	"
Acquia Creek	Stafford	"
Elk Hill Mills	Goochland	"
Highland Station	Galveston	Texas
Stony Bluff	Jefferson	Tenn
Milledgeville	McNairy	"
Colfax	Fairfield	Ohio
Wrightsville		Wis
Calvary	Fon du Lac	"
Athol	Jackson	"
North Branch	"	"
Pigeon Creek Centre	Jackson	"
Johannesburg	Washington	Ill
Jarvis Point	Webster	Mo
Ionia	Cape Girardeau	"
Osage	Carroll	Ark
Union City	Perry	"
Quarry	Marshall	Iowa
Woodbury	Washington	Minn
Toana	Elko	Nev
Clifton	Colfax	New Mex. Ter
Oakdale Station	Allegheny	Pa
Turkey Creek	Dooly	Ga
Barrittsville	Dawson	"
Liberty Ridge	Grant	Wis
Sumter	McLeod	Minn
Hartley	York	Pa
Lone Pine	Bedford	Va
Battle Creek Mines	Marion	Tenn
Glenville	Cuyahoga	Ohio
Toronto	Miller	Mo
Clearfield	Poweshiek	Iowa
Rosebud	Pope	Ill
St. Cloud	Fon du Lac	Wis
Ceresco	Saunders	Neb
Highland	Richardson	"
Ellsworth	Butler	"
Ross	Miami	Kan
Montgomery	Montgomery	"
Oakville	Hickman	Ky
Burent's Store	Hawkins	Tenn
East Boylstone	Oswego	N. Y
North Lincklaen	Chenango	"
Shepherd's Store	Anne Arundel	Md
Cedar Creek Landing	Perry	Tenn
Burr Oak	Harrison	Mo
Spring Hollow	Laclede	"
Lucus	Richland	Wis
Lehigh Tannery	Carbon	Pa
Mockison	Lawrence	Tenn
Yosemite	Mariposa	Cal
Salem	Snyder	Pa
Monie	Somerset	Md
Adkin's Mills	Wayne	W. Va
Pryor's Creek	Choctaw Nation	Ark
Sasabi Flat	Pima	Arizona Te
McDowell	Yavapai	"
Florence	Pima	"
Grant	"	"
Platte View	Washington	Neb
Wheatland	El Paso	Colorado
Lyons	Burt	Neb
Vergennes	Jackson	Ill
Newburgh	Macon	Mo
Mount Pleasant	Perry	Ind
Havana	Steele	"
Lockville	Chatham	N. C
Swank	Allen	Ind
Pleasant Hill	Preston	W. Va
Slate Hill	York	Pa
Six Roads	Bedford	"
Lincoln Falls	Sullivan	"
Wales	Worth	Iowa
Sheridan	Nemaha	Neb
Green Hill	Wicomico	Md
Harveyville	Wabaunsee	Kan
Rochester	Neosho	"
Cartersburgh	Pittsylvania	Va
Hinkleville	Ballard	Ky
Fort George	Duval	Fla
Loyal	Clarke	Wis
McBride	Webster	Ky
Melatire	Wilkins	Ga
Lumberman	Clarke	Wis
Ostrander	Delaware	Ohio
Troy	Walworth	Wis
Harrell	Decatur	Ga
Hampton	Rockingham	N. H
Barton	Barton	Mo
Farmer's Valley	Hamilton	Neb
Angar	Douglas	"
South Shelburne	Franklin	Mass
Reed Island	Wythe	Va
Guest's Station	"	"
Schuyler	Cass	Mo
Grand Cane	Liberty	Texas
Little River	Cherokee	Ala
West Brooklyn	Poweshiek	Iowa
Galesburg	Jasper	Mo
Harmony Centre	Susquehanna	Pa
High Bluff	Dale	Ala
Smith's Mills	Passaic	N. J
Locust Level	Stanly	N. C
Little Warrior	Blount	Ala
Redland	Montgomery	Md

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Aman's Store	Onslow	N. C
White Mountain House	Coos	N. H
Junction	Hanover	Va
Golden Springs	Anderson	S. C
Haynesville	Houston	Ga
Moss Hill	Liberty	Texas
Copper Creek	Rock Island	Ill
Oil Diggins	Trumbull	Ohio

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office.	County.	State
Belfast Mills	Russell	Va
White Plains	Brunswick	"
Rock Castle	Patrick	"
Centre Cross	Essex	"
Shawsville	Montgomery	"
Sandy Hook	Rappahannock	"
Laurel Fork	Carroll	"
Morven	Amelia	"
New Upton	Gloucester	"
Osborn's	Scott	"
Mount Athos	Campbell	"
Bell's Valley	Rockbridge	"
Cobb's Creek	Matthews	"
Archer	Alachua	Fla
High Falls	Dale	Ala
Brookville	Blount	"
Ofahoma	Leake	Miss
Pea Ridge	Montgomery	Tenn
Stantonville	McNairy	"
Dividing Ridge	Pendleton	Ky
Kankakee	Stark	Ind
Lime Creek	Cerro Gordo	Iowa
Rockbridge	Ozark	Mo
Paxton's Store	Pike	"
Muncie	Vernon	Wis
North Wharton	Potter	Pa
Brandy Camp	Elk	"
Buddville	Centre	"
Kemper City	Victoria	Texas
Beersheba Springs	Grundy	Tenn
Brodie's Landing	Decatur	"
Peeled Oak	Bath	Ky
Bluffton	Yell	Ark
Rover	"	"
Sanel	Mendocino	Cala
Lisbon	Bedford	Va
Fairview	Walker	Ala
Willow Spring	Russell	Va
Adam's Station	Robertson	Tenn
Sangdon	Peoria	Ill
Whitehead	Pittsylvania	Va
Mount Gilead	Mason	Ky
Towash	Hill	Texas
Graham's Forge	Wythe	Va
Elk Creek	Grayson	"
Orlean	Fauquier	"
Haystack	Surrey	N. C
Grove Cottage	Perry	Ala
Powelton	Brunswick	Va
White's Mills	Logan	W. Va
Oakley	New Hanover	N. C
Milner	Randolph	Ala
Nailor	Lowndes	Ga
Selkirk	Marion	S. C

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Forked River	Ocean	N. J.	Cedar Creek
Union Village	Northumberl'd	Va	Heathsville
Wolf Track	Halifax	"	Halifax, C. H
Haystack	Surry	N. C.	Mount Airy
Denson's Mills	Twigg's	Ga	Macon
Adamsville	Sumter	Fla	Sumterville
Knoxsville	Franklin	Miss	Meadville
O'Neill's	Amite	"	Liberty
Boyd's Landing	Hardin	Tenn	Hamburgh
Tate's Station	Montgomery	"	Clarksville
Adam's Station	Robertson	"	Springfield
Sinking Spring	Sevier	"	Thorn Grove
River Hill	White	"	Sparta
Limestone Cove	Carter	"	Elizabethton
Alum Spring	Hawkin's	"	Rogersville
Sweet Gum Plains	Overton	"	Jamestown
Prestonville	Carroll	Ky	Carrollton
Texas	Washington	"	Springfield
Beaver Lick	Boone	"	Walton
West Boston	Harrison	Ind	Laconia
Knob Creek	"	"	Corydon
Alton	Scott	"	Austin
Aquone	Macon	N. C.	Franklin
Cedar Point	Mobile	Ala	Mobile
Two Lick Run	Braxton	W. Va	Braxton
Armstrong Academy	Choctaw Nat.	Ark	Boggy Depot
Cassville	Newton	Mo	Jasper
Curtis	Cherokee	Ark	Fort Gibson
Cabin Creek	"	"	Mayesville
Bloomington	Benton	"	Bentonsville
Elk River	Howard	Kan	Eureka
Purrissimo	San Mateo	Cal	Half Moon Bay
Palmyra	Simpson	Ky	Franklin
New Glasgow	Amherst	Va	Amherst C. H
Stout's Mills	Gilmer	W. Va	Glennville
Lake Mary	Wright	Minn	Monticello
Turkey Creek	Madison	Mo	Fredericktown
Horine Station	Jefferson	"	Hillsborough
Coe's Grove	Montgomery	Iowa	Frankfort
Layton	Perry	Mo	Perryville
Windsor	Fayette	Iowa	West Union
Mosfield	Manitowoc	Wis	Manitowoc
East Maysville	Aroostook	Me	Presque Isle
Lavinia	Carroll	Tenn	Milan Depot
Hunter's	Chehalis	Wash Ter	Cedarville
North Coldbrook	Litchfield	Conn	Coldbrook
North Grantham	Sullivan	N. H	Grantham
St. Mary's	Hancock	Ill	Plymouth
Covell	McLean	"	Bloomington
Goose Island	Alexander	"	Santa Fe
Harris' Grove	Jefferson	"	Mt. Vernon
St. Theodore	Madison	"	Edwardsville
Shirley	McLean	"	Bloomington
Palermo	Edgar	"	Homer
Benjaminville	McLean	"	Bloomington
Meadville	Franklin	Miss	Little Spring
Pigeon Roost	Choctaw	"	Double Springs
Bankston	"	"	Huntsville
Centre	Taylor	"	Kosciusko
Midway	Gadsden	Fla	Quincy
Cerro Gordo	Holmes	"	Ponce de Leon
Toomsuba	Lauderdale	Miss	Meridian
Robinson's Landing	Coahoma	"	Friar's Point
Taylorsville	Smith	"	Rolin
Unionville	Massac	Ill	New Liberty
Lockhart	Lauderdale	Miss	Meridian
Harrisville	Simpson	"	Westville
Book	Pope	Ill	Orrville
Oak Vale	Lawrence	Miss	Monticello
Forest Depot	Bedford	Va	Liberty
Gilmore's Mills	Rockbridge	"	Lexington
Oil Hill	Schuyler	Ill	Rushville
Cold Spring	Phelps	Mo	Rolla
Mottese	St. Louis	"	St. Louis
Clao	Christian	"	Ozark
Belfast	Marshall	Tenn	Lewisburg
Macoupin Station	Macoupin	Ill	Carlinville
St. George	Kankakee	"	Manteno
Grundy	Buchanan	Va	Tazewell C. H
Crotcher's Ferry	Dorchester	Md	Harrison
Walloola	Trigg	Ky	Cadiz
Chesterfield	Fulton	Ohio	Lyons
Monistiquo	Schoolcraft	Mich	Escanawba
Monond	Richardson	Neb	Humboldt
Mimber Lake	Nicollet	Minn	St. Peter
Sebastopol	Trinity	Texas	Huntsville
Fort Jefferson	Ballard	Ky	Blandville
Up de Graff's	Jefferson	Ohio	Smithfield
Good Hope	Leake	Miss	Carthage
Dixon	Neshoba	"	High Hill
Olonce	Bolivar	"	Bolivar
Mashulaville	Noxubee	"	Macon
Sulphur Springs	Madison	"	Canton
Durham	Bradford	Fla	Trail Ridge
Yatesville	Morgan	Ill	Frontiss
Cedar Creek	Johnson	"	Vienna
Caledonia	Lowndes	Miss	Columbus
Bloomville	Kankakee	Ill	Manteno
Bond's Point	Christian	"	Taylorsville
Summer Centre	Kankakee	"	Manteno
Taylor's Depot	La Fayette	Miss	Springdale
Cedar Bluff	Oktibbeha	"	West Point
Rosserville	Sumter	Ala	De Sotoville
Pikeville	Marion	"	Beaverton
Oakville	Lawrence	"	Moulton
Moore's Bridge	Tuscaloosa	"	New Lexington
Mill Grove	Henry	"	Abbeville
Cowle's Station	Macon	"	Shorter's Depot
Fort Mitchell	Russell	"	Gerard
Buena Vista	Monroe	"	Cokerville
Bell's Landing	"	"	Monroeville
Bullock	Coffee	"	Troy
Leighton	Colvert	"	Tuscumbia
Long Island	Jackson	"	Stevenson
Larkin's Fork	"	"	Larkinsville
Cross Plains	Calhoun	"	Jacksonville
Cowikee	Barbour	"	Eufaula
Wilson's	Anderson	Tenn	Clinton
Nishua	Pottawattamie	Iowa	Avoca
Dover Mills	Goshen	Va	Goshen C. H
Dagger's Springs	Greyson	"	Fincastle
Elk Creek	"	"	Independence
Owasco Valley	Cayuga	N. Y.	Moravia
Burnsville	Dallas	Ala	Selma
Arcola	Ft. Bend	Texas	Sandy Point
Indian Orchard	Wayne	Pa	......
Latonia Springs	Kenton	Ky	Cincinnati, Ohio
Andersonville	Pueblo	Col. Terr	Pueblo
Porter's Cross Roads	Porter	Ind	Valparaiso
Widimaca	Abbeville	S. C	Wilmington
Bethlehem	Sumter	"	Sumter
Mount Tabor	Union	"	Unionville
Cold Spring	Edgefield	"	Hamburg
Ridge	"	"	Leesville
Floydsville	Marion	"	Marion C. H
Naylor	Lowndes	Ga	Valdosta
Pope Hill	Jefferson	"	Louisville
Philomath	Oglethorpe	"	Lexington
Sandy Cross	......	"	......
Richmond Factory	Richmond	"	Augusta
Walton's Ford	Habersham	"	Clarkesville
Young Cane	Union	"	Blairsville
Brickville	Lawrence	Ala	Dayton
Martin's Depot	Laurens	S. C	Kinnard's T'rnout
Madison Cross Roads	Madison	Ala	Huntsville
Fashmataha	Choctaw	"	Butler
Arkadelphia	Walker	"	Jasper
Holly Grove	......	"	......
Manack	Lowndes	"	Hayneville
King's	Barbour	"	Clayton C. H
Hoke's Bluff	Cherokee	"	Centre
King's Hill	"	"	Gadston
Weogufka	Coosa	"	Traveler's Rest
Bradford	"	"	Rockford
Weohadkee	Randolph	"	Wedowee
Round Pond	St. Clair	"	Branchville
Abbeville	Wilcox	Ga	Irwinsville
Leo	White	"	Cleveland
High Tower	Forsyth	"	Dawsonville
Currahee	Habersham	"	Clarkesville
Milford	Baker	"	Newton
Hinesville	Liberty	"	Irwinsville
Moultrie	Colquitt	"	Thomasville
Cottage Mill	Chattahoochee	"	Columbus
Grove Cottage	Perry	Ala	......
Marion	Angelina	Texas	Homer
Harryville	Wood	"	Gilmer
Sabinetown	Sabine	"	Milan
Hearne	Robertson	"	Bryan
Edom	Vanzandt	"	Canton
Carrizo	Zapata	"	Laredo
Rainey's Creek	Coryell	"	Gatesville
Morning Sun	Shelby	Tenn	Sulphur Well
Burleo's Creek	Dixon	"	Cumb'ld Furnace
Elk	Vinton	Ohio	Swan
Bank Island	Spooner	Ind	Rockport
Ellsworth	Stark	Ill	Osceola
Esofea	Vernon	Wis	Viroqua
Webster's Prairie	Sauk	"	Baraboo
French Ranch	Nez Perces	Idaho Ter	Lewiston
Hell Gate	Missoula	Montana "	Missoula
Ocolo	Mora	N. Mex. "	Ft Union
Mount Willing	Edgefield	S. Car.	Edgefield C. H
Love's Level	Union	N. C.	Albemarle
Blount's Creek	Beaufort	"	Washington
Ivy	Madison	"	Marshall
Baker's Cross Roads	Franklin	"	Pacific Depot
Gulf	Chatham	"	Egypt Depot
Carbonton	"	"	Egypt Depot
Caraway	Randolph	"	Asboro
Boylston	Henderson	"	Davidson's River
Fort Montgomery	Cherokee	"	Valleytown
Turkey Cove	McDowell	"	Marion
Dysortville	"	"	"
Catawba Views	Caldwell	"	Lenoir
Dockery's Store	Richmond	"	Rockingham
Clarksville	Davie	"	Mocksville
Catawba Springs	Lincoln	"	Charlotte
McDaniels	Alamance	"	Graham
Hatteras	Hyde	"	Washington
Young's Mills	Guilford	"	Greensboro
White's Grove	Anson	"	Wadesboro
Spruce Pine	Mitchell	"	Cranbury Forge
Owensville	Sampson	"	Clinton
Williamsborough	Granville	"	Oxford
Tulin	Iredell	"	Mount Mourne
Yadkin College	Davidson	"	Lexington
Gum Creek	Dooly	Ga	Vienna
Harmahatchie	Stewart	"	Lumpkin
Laurel Hill	Carroll	"	Carrollton
Griswold	Knox	Ind	Bedford
Bryantsville	Lawrence	"	Bedford
Hazel Point	Mercer	Ills	New Boston
Arrington	Monroe	"	Burksville
Middle Grove	Fulton	"	Farmington
Bird's Eye Ridge	Sullivan	Mo	Sticklerville
North	Madison	Iowa	Winterset
Plymouth	Hennepin	Minn	Leuz
Swan River	Osage	Kan	Arvonia
Gilford Village	Belknap	N. H	Lake Village
Broad Run	Loudon	Va	Leesburg
Orlean	Fauquier	"	Warrenton
King George C. H.	King George	"	Comorn
Durrittsville	Richmond	"	Farnham
Grant	Greyson	"	Independence
Woodlawn	Gaston	N. C	Brevards
Pleasant Ridge	"	"	Dallas
Swamano	Buncombe	"	Ashville
Whittaker's Station	Edgecombe	"	Rocky Mount
Woodleaf	Rowan	"	Salisbury
McNeill's Ferry	Harnett	"	Harnett C. H
Mill Grove	"	"	" "
Winslow	"	"	" "
Alexandria	Mecklenburg	"	Charlotte
Providence	"	"	Monroe
South Fork	Ashe	"	Jefferson
Lenoir Institute	Lenoir	"	Kinston

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Nipmuc	Kent	R. I	Coventry Centre
Lyndin	Clermont	Ohio	Lindale
Bennett's Grove	Anson	N. C.	Morgan
Potosi	Linn	Kan	Pleasanton
Dement Station	Ogle	Ills	Creston
Wallace	Dodge	Neb	North Bend
Calhoun's Ferry	Houston	Texas	Weldon
Mammoth Ledge	Humboldt	Nev	Well't'nEsme.Co
Bladen		N. C.	Abbottsburg
Grand Cane	Liberty	Texas	Ironwood
Greenwood Works	Orange	N.Y.	Or'nw'dIronW'ks

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. The registration fee on letters to Egypt is *eight cents each.* Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieques,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desecado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

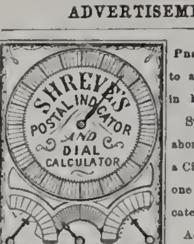
When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Postmasters who wish to abridge their labor in keeping account of STAMPS CANCELED, should send a stamp for a Circular, or $1.50 for one of Shreve's Indicators.

Address

HENRY SHREVE, P M,
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TO POSTMASTERS.
COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

TRYON'S SYSTEM for Newspaper and Box Accounts enables you to do this in accordance with Postal Law and Regulations with ease, certainty and little cost of time and labor.

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"For cheapness, certainty and simplicity I think it unsurpassed by any work which I have seen, and is fully adapted to a ready compliance with the requirements of Postal Law and Regulations."—*P. M., Orono, Me.*

"The longer I use it I am better satisfied with its convenience, correctness and simplicity."—*P. M., Lincoln, Mass.*

"I have been using it and find it indispensable for the purposes designed."—*P. M., Alma, Mich.*

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For fifteen sheets.................... 2.00

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ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

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Important to Postmasters.
IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3, Red, $3; per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

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The National Post Office Account Book.

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,
Newspaper and Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 111 and 113 William street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

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No. 4,	" 276 "	"	8 50
No. 5,	" 376 "	"	12 00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1866.—I have examined "Stone's Post Office Account Book, for the Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages," and believe it well calculated to facilitate the business of Post Offices, and to insure accuracy in keeping the accounts, and that its use by Postmasters will tend to increase the revenues of the Department.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't P. M. General.

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—SEPTEMBER, 1869.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	..	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	i
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	18
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	22	....	....	....	16
do England and France	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*43	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....		2	4	....	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	34	....	....	....	16
Botntschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	i
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or Bruxelles—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	33	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	34	....	....	....	18
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	8	10	....	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or Coln—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a22	34	b 6	14	14	18
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*18	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	18
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*12l	2	*6a	*6a	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—Prepayment compulsory.						
Not over 1 oz. ... 2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz. ... 4 "						
Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz. ... 6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 cents EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....

COUNTRIES.	Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Greytown	....	34	6	10	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	8l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	16	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	18
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	18
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	30	....	....	....	18
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	43	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	43	b 8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	28	....	....	....	18
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	43	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	b6	12	12	18
Mahe, French mail—see Mauritius	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail—see Spain	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	12	18
do do do via Messina	a22	34	8	14	14	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or Manila—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail—see Spain	21	43	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*18	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30.	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	23	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	12	18
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	6
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	23	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	8	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	6

COUNTRIES.	Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	6	8	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	28	....	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h 20
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	9	13	13	h 20
do via England	....	42	b8	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b8	14	14	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	6
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	8	9	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	16	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	16
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	16
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	12	18
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 19c.)	....	*21	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 0 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	i
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tuitcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	i
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*18l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	8	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	18
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or Wien—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	0	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	8l	8l	8l	6
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ... 4c.
Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz. ... 5c.
" " 2 oz. " " 3 oz., ... 7c.
" " 3 oz. " " 4 oz., ... 8c.
" " 4 oz. " " 5 oz., ... 11c.
" " 5 oz. " " 6 oz., ... 13c.
and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 3c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS only can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—Letters, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter insufficiently paid is also forwarded (but not if wholly unpaid), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than letters will be forwarded to Great Britain or Ireland, unless fully prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 106 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. X., NO. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1869. WHOLE NO. 109.

Young America Practising at the Bar.

We reprint the following from "*Ten Years among the Mail-Bags*," published some years since by our predecessor, the late JAMES HOLBROOK, Esq.:

In January of the present year (1855) the postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y., called my attention to the fact that large numbers of letters were arriving at that office to the address of "William H. Jolliet," and that from some information he had received he was led to believe that the correspondence was in some way connected with a systematic scheme of fraud.

Arrangements were accordingly made to watch the person who was in the habit of inquiring for the "Jolliet" letters, and the next time he called, which was in the evening, he was followed as far as the Fulton Ferry, detained just as he was about to enter the ferry-boat, and questioned in reference to the letters.

The person thus interrogated was an exceedingly intelligent boy, about fifteen years of age, plainly but neatly dressed, and of prepossessing manners, particularly for one so young. When asked what he intended to do with the letters he had just taken from the post office, he manifested great self-possession, and apparently anticipating trouble, without allowing an opportunity for a second question, he hurriedly asked:

"Why, what about this business? I have been thinking there might be something wrong about Jolliet's letters. I am a student in a respectable law office in New York, and would not like to be involved in any trouble of this sort. I can tell you, sir, all I know about these letters."

As his explanation will hereafter appear in full, suffice it here to say, that he threw the entire responsibility upon a stranger whom he accidentally met in the Harlem cars. The story was told with much apparent frankness, and a gentleman passing along who knew the led, and confirmed his statement as to his connection with a prominent law office in New York, he was allowed to go at large under a promise that at an appointed hour on the following day he would call on the Brooklyn postmaster, explain the matter more fully, and put him in possession of facts which would enable the officers to arrest Jolliet if that was thought best.

The appointed time arrived, but the young man did not. A rather voluminous package of papers, however, was sent as a substitute. These papers are so well worded, and so formally drawn up, that I will here introduce two of them *verbatim*. The reader will bear in mind that they are the production of a boy only fifteen years of age:

NEW YORK, January 26, 1855, 12 M.

POSTMASTER, BROOKLYN, L. I.:

Dear Sir—Being detained by important court business from attending to my promise given to you yesterday to be at your office, I am obliged to write to you. I inclose a statement of facts which I think sufficient to get a warrant. It is sworn to by me before a Commissioner of Deeds of New York, authorized to take acknowledgments for the State.

I saw Mr. Jolliet yesterday evening. He does not suspect anything. I told him that the mails had not arrived when I was over to Brooklyn, yesterday; and, in course of the conversation, he told me *he would take a sleigh-ride to Snediker's on Saturday*. Therefore, it is important you should *get a warrant, and take him upon that day*. He also told me he would have a white sleigh, a white robe and a cream-colored pair of horses. You can easily know him. I will be over, if no accident intervenes, to-morrow, say about 11 or 12 o'clock. I tracked him to the Manhattan bar-room in Broadway, but could not find out his residence, as he stayed too late. I think he is connected with a gang of rascals who have made this kind of rascality their special business.

I am acquainted with the District Attorney in this city, and have thought of getting him to bring the case before the grand jury, and get a bench warrant out in New York against Jolliet, in case you should think it advisable.

Meanwhile, I will remain still about the matter until I hear from you again.

Yours, very truly.

Annexed is the statement of facts alluded to above:

Statement of Facts. A.

During the month of November or December, 1854, I became acquainted with a man whom I I knew by the name of William H. Jolliet. He seemed to be about twenty-five or thirty years of age, and, by his dialect, of English parentage; he was genteelly dressed, and seemed to be a gentleman by his talk and manners. He came to know me from often seeing me on the cars of the New York and Harlem Railroad, and often talking to me. I am in the habit of doing copying, etc., for pay, and therefore was willing to do anything in that way, under the usual circumstances—that is, for pay.

He asked me one day if I was a man of business. I told him I was. He then asked me if I could make a copy of a note he had in his pocket, and show it to him the next time I should meet him, and not to say anything about it to anybody. I told him I would. He gave it to me, and it was something as follows—that is, substantially:

BROOKLYN, L. I., Jan. 6, 1855.

Sir—I have received a package of papers for you from Liverpool, England, with six shillings charges thereon—on receipt of which amount the parcel will be sent to you by such conveyance as you may direct.

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM H. JOLLIET.

I met him one or two days afterward, and gave him his original, and my copy. He said it was very well done, but looked too much like a law-hand, and asked me if I couldn't write more of a mercantile-looking hand. I told him I supposed I could. He then gave me my copy, and told me to buy some paper, and make as many copies as I could, and direct them one to each of the names he gave me on a list, and mail them. I told him I would. This was on a Saturday evening; and on Sunday afternoon I wrote about a hundred copies of them, and directed them and sent them. I met him on Monday, and he asked me if I had done it. I told him I had; he then asked for the list of names he had given me, and I handed it to him. He asked if I knew the names I had directed the letters to. I told him I did not, although I did well, my suspicions about him having been aroused by his request for secrecy.

On that Sunday on which I wrote the notes, I made up my mind to play traitor to him by sending the notes as directed, and keeping all answers which he could get (he having told me to call for them at the Brooklyn Post Office), and then delivering them, with my evidence, to officer B——, in New York, whom I knew well by reputation as a good officer and an American in fact and principle. This was foiled by my disclosures to the postmaster of Brooklyn, on Thursday.

At the time he asked me to make the copies of the note, he gave me a five-dollar gold piece to defray expenses. I have kept a copy of the list he gave me, and also of another which he gave me, and which I returned in the same way. I have mailed about 200 letters in all. At the time he ordered me to make the copies of the letter and mail them, he requested me to make a letter and direct it to him at Brooklyn, and mail along with the others. I did so, but I asked him what this was for, and he said he wanted to know how long it would take for a letter to go from New York to Brooklyn. But I did not believe him, and this formed part of the cause for my suspicions. I afterward received the letter, I think it was Tuesday, and gave it to him. At the time of my first mailing the letters, I dropped, by carelessness, a list of the names of persons to whom they were directed, along with them. Could this list be got it would tell us a great deal about the transaction, and then we could have a complete list of all the persons addressed It was dropped in one of the three new boxes on the south-west corner of the New York Post Office.

I have seen him since he first spoke to me about this affair, five or six times (once on Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, and twice on Wednesday, I believe). He lives in Harlem, I think. I don't know anything further of interest, and close with the ardent wish that a King's County officer will get the credit of catching one of the greatest scoundrels that ever lived, thereby ridding the community of him. G. H. B.

City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, *ss.*

G. H. B——, of the city of New York, student at law above named, being sworn, doth depose and say that he has read the foregoing statement, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge.

Sworn before me this 26th January, 1855.

B. T. B——,
Comr. of Deeds.

Being satisfied that a young lad of sufficient abilities to compose these documents in such a style, could not have been made the innocent dupe of any one, especially a stranger, I determined to lay the whole matter before his employer, a prominent member of the New York bar. He had heard nothing of it before, and was much pained to hear my narration, for he was warmly attached to the young student, who, up to that time, had enjoyed his entire confidence, and for whose improvement and legal education he had taken unusual pains.

A moment's reference to the Law Register, a work containing the names and residences of all the members of the legal profession in every State in the Union and to be found in almost every law office, showed the source whence he had obtained the list which had been "dropped by carelessness" into the post-office, for pencil marks appeared against the names of most of the *country* lawyers, but including none of these that had ever been correspondents of the firm with which he was connected!

The opinion that there was no accomplice, nor even principal, in the case, beyond the boy himself, was fully coincided in by his employer, and it was at once decided to call the lad up for a private examination.

I thought, as he entered the room, cap in hand, and with an air of perfect *nonchalance*, that I had seldom seen a more expressive and intelligent countenance. His high forehead, adorned with graceful curls of brown hair, his full and laughing eye, and the regular features of his face, seemed made for some better use than to delude unwary victims.

"George," said his employer, "what do these Jolliet letters mean, that you have been sending all over the country?"

Boy.—"I will tell you all I know about it, sir. Some weeks since, as I was coming in town one morning, in the Harlem cars, a man calling himself Jolliet"——

Agent.—"Stop, George, and hear me a moment before you go further. We don't want to hear that story. We know there is no such person as Jolliet, and if you go on with such a statement before Mr. F," (his employer) "your pride will render it harder for you to make the acknowledgments that I know you must come to. You have had no accomplice, and if you will bring me the Law Register, I will show you where you got the names of the lawyers to whom you sent the letters."

Mr. F.—"Now, George, you see that Mr. H. knows all about it, and I hope you will not attempt to deny the truth. I am deeply pained to find that you have been guilty of such misdemeanors; and I trust, for your own sake, that you will make a clean breast of it."

After a pause of a few moments, the young man acknowledged, that, being "hard up," he had resorted to this plan to obtain funds, and that he knew no such person as "William H. Jolliet"

Agent.—"How then could you have sworn to the statement you sent to the Brooklyn postmaster? You must have been aware that in so doing you were committing perjury."

Boy.—"Ah! but I did not swear to it. My name is attached to the affidavit, it is true, but, having prepared it beforehand, I spoke to the Commissioner just as he was leaving the office, and he signed it, but in his hurry he forgot to administer the oath."

Agent.—"But that omission must have been merely accidental. Supposing he had required the usual ceremony, what would you have done?"

Boy.—"I have so often seen him omit it, that I took that risk. If he had insisted, I should have backed out."

Subsequent inquiry satisfied me that the Commissioner in question, having often had occasion to sign affidavits for the young man, in the course of the office business, was not always particular in administering the oath, and that it was no doubt neglected in the present instance.

The punishment inflicted in this case was all that the most indignant victim of the fraud would have demanded; and there is reason to believe that a permanent reformation in the character of the young man has been the result; and that the rare talents which he possesses will yet be found arrayed on the side of honesty and virtue.

Answers to the Jolliet letters continued to arrive from all parts of the country, for some time after the discovery of the fraud, as here related The letters that had accumulated in the Brooklyn Post Office were sent to the Dead Letter Office, opened, and subsequently returned to their respective owners, with their contents, accompanied by a proper explanation.

In nearly every instance the dodge had been successful. The six shillings, or that amount in postage stamps, were duly inclosed; and in some instances a dollar, to make even change, with directions for forwarding the mysterious package.

Such an unexpected notice had no doubt given rise in many cases to sundry visions of heavy fees, which were to flow in upon the fortunate correspondent of Jolliet, for conducting the business of some wealthy capitalist of the Old World, who, attracted by his professional fame, was about to confide to him matters of great weight and importance—perhaps some complicated lawsuit, the successful issue of which would bring him a wealth of reputation and money, compared with which the outlay of six shillings was an item too contemptible to be regarded.

Or some sanguine individual might scent out a legacy in the "package from Liverpool."

People were dying every day in England, whose heirs lived in this country. It was not very unusual for persons to inherit immense fortunes from those whose names they had never heard. It might make the difference of thousands of dollars to a man whether his name was Brown or White, when some possessor of one or the other name came to leave his property behind him. And it would be a pity to lose the chance of securing a handsome property for one's self, or the opportunity of acting as agent for somebody else, though the whole affair might prove but a hoax, and the chance of thus finding a fortune rather less than the prospect of drawing a prize in a "gift lottery."

It was amusing to peruse the letters which the agent received from those who had been swindled, acknowledging the safe return of the letter and the money which they had sent to Jolliet. Most of them were "well satisfied" when they sent the money "that it was all a hoax," but then it was a small sum that he applied for, and they thought they would send it to the fellow for the ingenuity he had displayed in "raising the wind!" All, however, seemed very glad to get their money again, even at the risk of allowing such talent to go unrewarded.

Some wary old heads, too acute to be caught by such chaff, took the precaution to request Jolliet to call on their friends in New York, leave the package, and get the six shillings. Another directed that it should be left at the express office, the expenses paid there, and when the parcel arrived, the entire charges would be promptly met.

Two or three, not content with informing Jolliet that he had not taken them in, indulged in a somewhat sarcastic style of correspondence. The following are two specimens of this kind of reply:

P——, Feb. 2, 1855.

MR. WM. H. JOLLIET:

SIR—I am in receipt of a note from you, informing me that you have in your possession a package for me from Liverpool, Eng., on which there is a charge of 6s. sterling, and which you will send to me on receipt of the above sum.

Sir, I cannot but think it a little strange that my large circle of friends and correspondents in Liverpool (a circle which may be represented thus, 0) should have thought it necessary for parcels which they send me, to pass through your hands, unless you have some connection with the friends aforesaid, unknown to me. Before I send you the *sterling* money, I should like answers of the like quality to some or all of the following interrogatories:

1st. Who are you?
2d. Who knows you?
3d. Who do you know?
4th. Is "Wm. H. Jolliet" the name given you in baptism?
5th. Wouldn't you receive less than six shillings, if you could get it?
6th. Do you think you have taken me in?
7th. After reading the above, please inform me whether you remain *Jolly yet!*

Not your victim,

JNO. S——.

H——, Jan. 28, 1855.

SIR—I know I am ambitious. I have my aspirations. My fame may be extending. Perhaps it is. I thought it was local; confined to this county; certainly to the State. But it seems that I am known abroad, and you wish me to pay the moderate sum of seventy-five cents for verifying the fact. Sir, I am an Anglo-Saxon. I rejoice in it. And I don't doubt that somewhere between Adam's time and mine, some of my progenitors have inhabited England. But I believe they have all died or moved away. So you see it isn't likely that I have any relations in Liverpool, whence came the package you say is in your hands.

In the next place, sir, living as I do in an inland town, I know little of those "who go down to the sea in ships." (David, Psalms, chap. 107.) And all my particular friends are in this country, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. But no others than the individuals I have cited would be likely to send me packages from foreign lands. It therefore follows, sir, that the aforesaid package is not *in rerum natura*. I shall be happy to receive from you any facts which may vitiate this conclusion.

Pending this, I remain yours, etc.,

ED. B——.

Mr. Wm. H. Jolliet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

P. O. INNUBIBUS, Aug. 1869.

ED. U. S. MAIL: My paper for this month was not taken up with quite the satisfaction of former times, nevertheless I felt, after settling myself down by my table, and as I tore off the wrapper and spread the paper before me, that I would find some good things; need I say that I did? for who can take up the MAIL and not? I also found some amusement over my own bantling, and turned thence to read once more the few parting words of our friend Mons. Tonson. And then came my pipe, (for you know I once wrote that I *do* smoke, but never at improper times or places) an hour or so to raising the "clouds that all other clouds dispel" and to reflection, prompted, among others, the thought that it would be the source of much pleasure, and, indeed, of profit, for me to receive a Special Agent's commission and be ordered to take these few Tonsonic rules and visit the various postmasters, to learn how far they are guided by them in their official conduct. I would start with my own office, and think I could check at least two of the rules that up to this time have formed no part of the means to an end. I would then call on a neighboring postmaster, a small tailor, in a small way, in a small village, but whose postmaster's commission swelled him into gigantic proportions and almost insufferable pomposity—to escape which Squire Jones now deposits and receives nearly all his mail matter at my office, although it is over two miles further from his residence My neighbor, to whose self the Department seal has proved so powerful a microscope, visits me occasionally, when he wants advice, and never fails to honor me whenever he comes to our village on business. At these visits I am always at a loss whether he or I holds the commission to "run" my office. I would call on that postmaster who sent the post-bill with a charge of three cents on a returned "request letter," and his brother, who sent a like bill with a letter "forwarded at the request of the person addressed," thereby compelling me to make two entries on my account of overcharges, when, had the letters been sent free, as the law requires, it would not have been necessary to have made any. And I would visit that postmaster who franked a letter to me on his own private business, inquiring if I could tell him where he could purchase a horse, and what they pay for butter in our market, and then him who throws the fifty or sixty letters daily mailed at his office, pell mell, and without wrapper, into the mail pouch, giving the route agent on the cars unnecessary labor, and often more than he can do in the short distance between that and the next office. A call on the official, though his office be but small, who *postmarks* letters by a stroke of the pen, would not be out of place; nor on him who neglects to plainly postmark registered package envelopes; nor his brother, who neglects to keep his record of registered matter in transit, or who sends registered letters direct that should be sent to a distributing office, or sends the letter to the distributing office while he sends the return-bill to the delivery office. He who encloses "money orders" in "publishers' envelopes," or "notices to publishers" in "money order envelopes," and the postmaster who rates unpaid foreign letters, which should be rated only at the exchange office where they are made up, might profitably receive calls. For all these offices, Mr. Editor, a black mark would have to be set opposite one or more of these rules, which have appealed so to my admiration and judgment.

"I will do it among the neighboring postmasters, without a commission," I said to myself as I finished my reflections. So the next morning I hitched up my "cob," a very neat little animal, by the way, which I hope will have the pleasure some day of taking you at a two-forty pace over our fine roads and among our beautiful scenery, should you ever conclude to pay me an unofficial visit; for I trust never to receive one of an official character. It was a delightful morning, and inspired me with such genial feelings that I felt almost ashamed of the fault-finding expedition on which I had set out.

The first office at which I stopped is about six miles from my own, kept in a small, country store, and supplied by a semi-weekly mail from my office. I was acquainted with the place in a business way, and had occasionally met the postmaster, but never had any official knowledge of the "postal department" of the "concern," further than to know that it was not conducted on first-class principles, for I had had considerable trouble with registered matter sent to and from it, and every quarter draft was made on my stock of "blanks" to enable the postmaster to complete his quarterly returns. It so happened that it was mail-day, and hence I found lounging in the store quite a large and a very motley group waiting the arrival of the mail. The postmaster himself was not at home, and store and post office were in charge of his son, a youth about eighteen years of age, and his daughter, a child of perhaps six. I had hardly entered the store before the mail arrived; this was for me a fortunate circumstance, as it enabled me to see without being known. And I saw much; for I saw about a dozen volunteer assistant postmasters engaged in opening a mail that consisted of some eighteen or twenty newspapers, eight or ten letters, a registered package envelope and a registered package of stamps, both for offices beyond. Did you ever see a parcel of vultures over a carcass, a lot of pigs in a vegetable garden? a description of either would require but little change to make it a description of the opening of that mail. After the hub-bub had subsided, and the mail was distributed, and so effectually that there was but little for a delivery clerk to attend to, the crowd dispersed, and I was left with only the clerk and his young sister.

I introduced myself, and stated my business and wishes. The clerk cheerfully accorded me every facility, and promptly replied to my questions. After an examination of the office itself, which was nothing more than three or four well-crammed pigeon-holes in a case containing perhaps a dozen, I asked him to let me see his account of registered matter, for I had noticed that he replaced in the mail bag the registered packages of which I have written, without making any memoranda of their being in transit. It was not much to my surprise that I found he kept no record of registered matter, because, as he said, "there was so little of it that he could remember it all, and so it did not seem worth while to bother with a record." "But is this complying with the regulations?" I asked. "Not exactly, but we never thought the regulations were to be exactly followed in such little offices as this; it does well enough in large offices, where a good deal of business is done, and the clerks can't remember; but it wouldn't pay in the small offices." "My young friend there is nothing discretionary about it; small as well as large offices should strictly follow all the regulations that appertain to them. Now, I noticed that you sent on two registered packages without making a memorandum of either. Suppose these packages should be stolen after they leave this office; the theft will be referred to a special agent; when he comes to investigate the loss, he will find that I have a record of these packages in my office, but there is none in yours. Now, if I have your receipts for these packages, as I [illegible] so, my office will be cleared of suspicion, but you will be suspected; while if, as has happened, I should not receive any receipt from you, suspicion will be cast on my office also. I hold here in my hand the receipt for the packages which you should sign and return to me. I picked it off the floor; whether you would have found it and returned it, or have swept it out with the sweepings to-morrow, is a question. Now, take my advice—comply fully with all the regulations of the Department, more especially with those for the registration of letters, and those prohibiting anybody but sworn clerks having access to mail matter. I have not spoken to you of the great impropriety, the great injustice to the thousands of clerks and others in the postal service of allowing a parcel of outsiders to handle and toss about mail matter, under the plea or delusion of assisting you. A little reflection on your part will convince you that I am right, for though I do not say that I suspect any of the dozen "assistants" you had to-day would steal letters, I have not the same confidence in their carefulness, and it would be a very easy thing for letters to be missed or accidentally pushed away out of sight. Let us see what there is behind this box." I suited the action to the word, moved a box that stood near, and found two letters, one of them postmarked three months previously. Picking them up, "Do you see the proof?" I asked.

The clerk looked somewhat confused, took the letters, and read the addresses. "Why," said he, "I guess one of them's the letter there was so much trouble about with Mrs. Brown. We always told her, and were very sure, it never was sent to her. She declared her son did send it, and that it contained ten dollars; but as he was rather wild, we always doubted it, and I am sure that is the letter."

I have already made this letter too long, so will only add I was much pleased with the promised results of my visit to that office, and encouraged to proceed with my self-imposed task.

NICOTINUS.

Curious Letter Address.

Letter, to eternal depths of woe,
Fate declares thou shalt go;
See the good, the true, no more,
Bite the dust on Jersey shore.

Leave the State of good intent,
Unallowed your wrath to vent;
Kerwhollop, sink among the clams,
And all too poor to give you alms.

Starving lawyers, crying babies,
Swearing preachers, bony ladies;
Chinchers preying—bloody bleeders,
And—Hail Columbia! what mosquitoes!

Oh, who would not your fate deplore,
When you go to Jersey shore?
But go you must, and with a crack,
To J. P. C——, of Hackensack,
A youth who, with mustache invisible,
Is to the ladies extremely kissable.

In addition to its singularity as a "letter address," the above is interesting as being probably one of the best collections of villainous rhymes in the English language.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT · UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, OCT., 1869.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **109**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Endorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, THE UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and endorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Depart- [illegible] of the newly established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

Something about Money Orders.

The magnitude that this branch of our postal service has attained, and its prospective increase, induces us to give it more attention in our columns than hitherto. We have for some time been carefully examining the practical working of the system, and find that nearly all delays and difficulties are the result of carelessness. A large number of the people of our country are practically and directly interested in the successful working of this system, and it behooves every one connected with it to exercise the utmost care that *his* portion is done correctly.

We propose to refer in this article to (so far as our observation extends) the most fruitful cause of delay, viz.: errors in the "letter of advice"—*these consist of discrepancies in the amount or in the name of payee or remitter.* The first is owing entirely and solely to *carelessness.* The clerk who cannot keep his mind a sufficient length of time upon his business to enable him to enter the same amount in the "advice" and the "order" ought to ask the Postmaster to find some position where he cannot do so much harm; or, better still, come to the conclusion that "figures were too much for him," and that a good mechanic would be lost to the world if he continued to *clerk* it any longer.

The error in the name of the remitter or payee arises in almost every instance *from the failure to require the applicant to fill up in his own writing the form* of "application for money order." We find that in the New York office they invariably send to the remitter to have the name corrected when they are informed that an error exists; and we commend this most heartily to the postmasters of money-order offices who fail to adhere to the above-mentioned rule. The filling up of a "second advice" from the "*original*" application is an absurdity if that application has been filled up by the postmaster or his clerk, and contains the very error that is delaying the payment of the order. We asked one postmaster whom we saw filling up an application why he did so. He replied, there is no convenience in the outer room for any one to write. We looked around and perceived the truthfulness of his remark. We trust that the Department will require every postmaster of a money-order office to furnish the necessary conveniences to enable the public to do any writing that may be necessary in the transaction of the postal business. To the same question another postmaster replied: "Oh, I could do it in one-quarter the time that he could." True; but this man was sending money to his wife to enable her to pay her month's rent; your ear failed to catch the name correctly; consequently the order could not be paid on presentation, and the landlord turned the poor woman into the street.

This is no fancy sketch, but an absolute fact. The misery that is sometimes created by such blunders as these is heart-rending, and, if witnessed, would cause every man to redouble his care and watchfulness that *he* should not be the cause. The poorer classes use the system largely, and they are in no condition to wait from one to two weeks for a second advice, or the still greater length of time necessary to procure a duplicate; and we therefore beg to repeat and impress upon the minds of postmasters and their employés that they cannot take too much pains to have the money-order business *correctly* and *promptly* done.

A Century "Plant" Nipped in the Bud.

We have always entertained an opinion rather favorable than otherwise of the merits of THE MAIL. We have striven to make it a useful and entertaining sheet, and it is hardly in the nature of things to be expected that we should "think small beer" of ourselves. We have also had an idea that this good opinion was to some degree at least, shared by our subscribers. Our readers may imagine, then, that our organ of self-esteem was not likely to be much depressed when we received the following very practical and astounding testimonial from an altogether unexpected source:

"206 BROADWAY, Sept. 7, 1869.

"JAMES GAYLER, Esq.:

"*Dear Sir:*—Please place my name on your books as a subscriber to the MAIL, from October last—at which time my former subscription expired—for *one hundred years* thereafter, and find check enclosed in payment of the same.

"I am, with high regard,
"Your obt. servant,
"G. W. HUBBARD, Jr."

We were not simply surprised at the receipt of the above with its enclosure. We were also deeply affected. Under the circumstances, it was touching—very touching. Something dropped, and we are not ashamed to say that we think it was a tear. But we must explain. Mr. H. (the G. stands for Gaius) has been for some years past engaged in various schemes of the "Gift Enterprise" kind, modestly concealing his connection with them by the assumption of divers names and titles, such as "T. & H. Gaughan & Co.," "Wright, Bros. & Co.," "Parkinson & Co.," "The Union Watch Co.," [illegible] Co.," etc., etc. Now, it has been our duty (more or less painful) to print from time to time, in the columns of THE MAIL, remarks on the subject of these and similar enterprises which were neither very complimentary nor calculated to induce our readers to invest in the purchase of tickets for the "Grand Distributions" of watches, pianos, diamonds, "and sich," to be conducted under the auspices of those mythical firms and companies. We have even more than once gone so far as to speak disparagingly of Mr. H. by name in connection with the subject. We flattered ourselves that Hubbard's financial cupboard had been rendered considerably the barer through our humble efforts; and yet, like his venerable namesake, he went to it to get a $100 bone for us! Is it any wonder that we were deeply affected by such conduct on his part?

So much by way of explanation to our readers; and now we must make a confession to Gaius:

Do you know, Gaius, that on receiving your letter and enclosure, our first impulse was to return the letter to you, with the simple remark, "not for Joseph," or words to that effect? Yes, we actually harbored the unworthy suspicion that this hundred year subscription was but a highly original device of yours to procure our acceptance of "hush money," and secure in future our silence on the subject of any other little games in the Gift Enterprise line which you might contemplate putting in operation! But after brief reflection we dismissed the idea as unworthy of us and of you. (We *may* have said "perish the thought!" but won't be positive.) Nevertheless, our soul, like the chronically malcontent Maltese brotherhood, was "not satisfied." We were sure you had *some* motive for your extraordinary conduct, and after long and patient mental search, we think we may say "*Eureka!*" You wished—amiable man—to heap coals of fire upon our head, and you have succeeded in doing it. Well, we can only "suffer and be strong" under the affliction. But the coals were *very* hot—so hot that we were compelled to seek for some means of alleviating our sufferings; and so, with that object, we indorsed your check over to one of the trustees of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Avondale mining calamity, with the request that the money be appropriated to their benefit. And then we felt better.

But you shall have "THE MAIL," too. Oh, yes. And we will continue to print in it, as usual, all sorts of nice things about you and your Enterprises. And if you know of any one in that line who would like to subscribe to THE MAIL for a *thousand* years, send him along, by all means. (Perhaps "Michelin & Co.," who have just started at "206 Broadway," in the very building from which your note is dated—singular coincidence!—would like to invest?) In the mean time we have only to assure you that we cordially reciprocate the "high regard" with which you are our obedient servant.

A Plea for the Milliners.

We are moved to make an earnest appeal in behalf of a suffering class of unprotected females. Lovely woman in distress is surely entitled to the sympathy of every manly bosom, and the aid of every manly arm and pen. In the language of the melodramatic stage, "The man who can look unmoved upon the sufferings of a woman, is unworthy of the name of a British Tar," or of any other respectable name. Such being the case, we must lift up our voice in protest against the heartless and cruel manner in which it would appear that the struggling milliners of our country are treated by certain of their male fellow-citizens who, we are sorry to say, are employed in the postal service. It seems that a singular fatality attends their efforts to pay their debts by remittances through the mails. The innocent ladies complain that whenever one of them (having been called on for a settlement of her account with the wholesale dealer from whom she has purchased the materials used in the manufacture of bonnets and other bewildering things of beauty and joys forever), in her unsophisticated way incloses one or two hundred dollars in small notes and fractional currency in a letter addressed to her creditor, and deposits it in a post office, the creditor receives the letter, but the money has disappeared! And not unfrequently the wretch who has thus robbed her adds to the blackness of his crime by mockingly pinning or gumming a fragment or two of the notes to the letter.

Now, we ask if this is not really too bad? But it is not the worst of it. Too frequently, when complaint of such outrages is made to the proper authorities, the wronged milliners are subjected to a series of harassing and impertinent questions by the appointed investigator, who, taking advantage of their sweet ignorance, generally succeeds in making them contradict themselves in important particulars, and sometimes even inducing them to admit that their stories about having sent the money were only pretty little fables, invented by the fair artificers to induce their creditors to give them "a little more time." And if his diabolical ingenuity is not equal to procuring such a confession point blank, it is ten to one that he insists upon their swearing, on a real Bible, before a live justice of the peace, to the truth of their statements, which, of course, the poor timid things very properly decline to do. We are glad to say, however, that in some instances the gentle victims are found ready for even this emergency—having carefully prepared an affidavit, and all other necessary documents, before hearing of their loss.

Something must be done to stop these nefarious practices. The frequency of these very peculiar "losses" almost suggests the existence of a sort of Ku-Klux-Klan among post-office officials, the members of which are sworn to devote their entire energies to violating the sanctity of the mails by plundering these helpless females—possibly in revenge for what they considered the unreasonable magnitude of the sums required by their wives to pay for imperceptible bonnets. If this be the case, we warn the unholy brotherhood to pause in their mad career before the indignant milliners apply to Congress for relief and an investigating committee.

Sundry Post-Office Matters.

We notice, first, a letter of inquiry respecting forwarding letters free, and, to disabuse the mind of our correspondent of the impression that "there is no law for it," we give the language of the law: "Prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded, at the request of the party addressed, from one post office to another without additional postage charge." Act of June 12, 1866. The request may be personal or through an agent; but the privilege does not extend to letters that have been delivered. Concerning the forwarding of letters without such request, and on the opinion or belief that they would the sooner reach the party addressed, the information should be, as stated in the letter from the Department, "reliable," otherwise much injury might be inflicted, for persons traveling for pleasure, or on business, often designate months beforehand to what place they wish their letters directed, and expect to receive them there. Suppose, for instance, a popular lecturer has ordered letters addressed to him at a certain office, and the postmaster knows that on a certain night he is to be at an adjoining town; if his letters are forwarded to him they may cross him on his way, and his not receiving them at the certain office as he directed, may cause him a great deal of trouble and hard travel, if not to break engagements in which hundreds are interested.... A communication on the matter of returning letters to hotels according to the cards on the envelopes is next on our file. Our correspondent is right in saying that many such letters do not reach the writers. But that is not the fault of the law or of the Department, but of the parties who unwisely use such envelopes, and the remedy is in their hands, either by using plain envelopes or obliterating the cards in question, and indorsing in ink their own names and addresses.... A letter on the mode of inclosing cards, photographs or other small matters, in sealed envelopes, and cutting a notch, or clipping of a corner, so as to give a view of the contents, next claims our attention. The practice is undoubtedly rather a "begging" of the law, for it does not give the required facility for examining the contents without destroying the wrapper. Such matter is clearly chargeable with letter postage, which should be prepaid at the mailing office, but if not, should be collected, or the unpaid part, at the delivery office.... And now a letter on a "crying evil," but more so for the writers of letters than for postmasters. We mean depositing unstamped letters in a letter-receiving box, and at the same time dropping in money to pay the postage. It not infrequently happens that one or more of the bright geniuses who seek to pay postage in this way, forget—mind, we say forget—to drop the money with their letters, and hence the post-office clerk finds more letters than money for postage; and then the question arises to which letters to apply the money. We will not undertake to furnish a rule, but will say that we knew a clerk who in such cases paid first for letters to ladies, if any, and "flipped a copper" to determine how to apply the balance of the money, and next—sent the letters not then provided for to the Dead-Letter Office, marked "Held for Postage."....Our friend from the nutmeg State who sends us a copy of *his* "Rules of the Post Office," will please accept our thanks. They are *the* thing, as our readers may judge from the two samples we give: "When you want a stamp on your letter, tell the postmaster to put it on; if he don't lick it, lick him;" and "In case you put the stamp on yourself, soak it in your mouth long enough to remove the mucilage; it will then stick—till it is dry." That postmaster is evidently a disciple of Artemus Ward, and believes there is force in sarcasm..... Our correspondent from Pennsylvania, who wants "to know how to have the name of his office changed," is referred to the Department and to the member of Congress for his district..... Another Pennsylvania correspondent states that his office is situated between Buffalo and Cleveland D. P. O.s, and wants to know to which he should send letters for California. Not knowing how his office is supplied, we can only reply in the language of the Regulations (sec. 93), they should "be mailed to the distributing office through which they should first pass on the proper route to the place of their destination.".... Our correspondent near Boston, Mass., who says he must resign without he can have the MAIL, is informed that we can appreciate his devotion to his duty, and will endeavor to do our part, and see that the publisher does his.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Delivery of Letters.—B. F. H., A——, Ind.—A letter addressed to "A, care of B," may be delivered to either party, unless A orders otherwise.

Two Parties of the same Name.—E. J. D., M—— C——, Idaho.—Where there are two parties of the same name who have a right to claim letters, a postmaster should satisfy himself, to the best of his ability, to which they should be delivered; and if he cannot by outside evidence, he may deliver to either, but should require the one to whom he delivers them to open and identify them, and, if not for him, to indorse them, "Opened by me through mistake," signing his name, and return them to the postmaster. Sec. 62, Reg. 1866.

Held for Postage Letters.—H. C. N., R——, Mass.—You are right in stamping a letter, not prepaid one rate "Held for Postage;" but if you know the party posting it, and retain the letter for him to have opportunity to prepay the postage, it is not necessary, as it only mars the letter without being of corresponding service. Sec. 371, Reg. 1866.

Letter Balances.—H. A. B., B——, O.—According to the Regulations it is letter balances, and not newspaper balances, that are furnished by the Department. Sec. 16, Reg. 1866.

Delivery by Carrier.—G. B. G., G——, Pa.—There is no way by which a person living out of the letter-carrier limits can have his letters delivered by one of the regular letter-carriers.

Account of Mails sent.—D. M., S——, Miss.—The account of mails sent was discontinued on the 1st of last October. See the order in THE MAIL for September, 1868.

County Papers.—A. S. C., N—— V——, Ind.—County papers must be printed and published in the county to permit them to pass free through the mails under Section 251, laws of 1866. A paper, one-half of which is printed in another county, does not come within the meaning of this Section.

Writing on the Wrapper of a Newspaper.—M. L. B., G—— S——, O.—Writing on the wrapper of a newspaper subjects it to letter postage, to be collected on delivery if not paid at the mailing office (Sec. 150, Reg. 1866). If not accompanied by a post bill the amount collected may be entered on the account of undercharges, or you may affix stamps and collect the price.

Charge for Acknowledgments to Quarterly Returns.—W. H. G., A——, Ill.—A Justice of the Peace has the right to charge for acknowledgments to Quarterly Returns.

Stamp on Postmaster's Bond.—B. T. F., N—— C——, Mass.—Bonds for the due execution of the duties of any office are subject to a stamp duty of one dollar. By this it would seem that postmasters' bonds do not come within the meaning of the official instruments exempt from stamp duty.

Post-Office Laws and Regulations.—C. W. H., ——, Pa.—The laws and regulations will be furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Express Companies.—S. H. C., H——, Montana, and A. J. L., P——, Cal.—Express companies may carry letters if they are inclosed in the Government stamped envelopes, and such letters may be deposited in a post office for delivery or to be forwarded by mail, but in such cases the stamps should not be cancelled by the company, but it should be done by the post office in which the letters are deposited. A different opinion at one time prevailed, but the above is now the settled decision.

Boxes.—S. H., R——, Wis.—Your construction of the regulations is correct. Under the old law of commissions, or the new law of salaries, a complete ownership of box-holders in their boxes would be an anomaly. You will find the subject mentioned in our "Answers" last month.

Franking.—C. W. P., M——, Ark., and others.—All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the Executive Departments of the Government, etc., shall be conveyed by mail free without being franked or indorsed "official business." Sec. 139, Reg. 1866. See this subject on the third page.

Registration.—M. B., E——, N. Y.—Money and other valuables sent by mail are at the risk of the owner, whether registered or not; but in case of registered matter which cannot be traced out of the hands of any party who may have received it, that party, if negligence could be shown, would, no doubt, be liable for that negligence.

Postage.—J. C., P——, O.—The postage on seeds in a sealed package, must be charged at letter rates......J. F. C., D——, O.—Packages of green apples in cans are neither samples nor seeds (unless the seeds of cholera and kindred complaints), and should be charged at letter rates, if mailed, but they should not be allowed in the mails unless so put up as not to injure other mail matter.... C. O. E., C——, N. H.—Plans or drawings done by hand are chargeable at letter rates.... M. L. R., M—— D——, Pa.—A business man who has a post office in his store, whether he is postmaster or not, has no right to distribute free through the post-office boxes bills to his customers.... H. G. P., B—— S——, Mich.—Magazines, such as Harper's, Peterson's, etc., if sent at transient rates should be charged two cents for four ounces.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of September, 1869.

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	County.	State.
Wilborn	Madison	Ill
El Dorado	Baker	Oregon
East Gallatin	Gallatin	Mon. Ter
Pollinger	Madison	"
Washington Gulch	Deer Lodge	"
Horse Plains	Missoula	"
Sandborn	Knox	Ind
Red Bluff	Jefferson	Ark
Dallas Centre	Dallas	Iowa
Mechanics' Valley	Cecil	Md
Rosaryville	Prince George	"
Green Hill	Wicomico	"
Nettle Ridge	Patrick	Va
Cassanova	Fauquier	"
Hobbs' Ferry	Giles	"
Twin Mountain	Coos	N. H
Corrick's Ford	Tucker	W. Va
Mouth of Indian	Monroe	"
Readyville	Roane	"
Willow Tree	Mason	"
Snake Root	McDowell	"
Hall Centre	Wayne	N. Y
Minnequa	Bradford	Pa
Plunkett	Sullivan	"
Oregon Hill	Lycoming	"
Wickles' Store	Macon	N. C
Grantsboro	Craven	"
Berne	Camden	Ga
Faunsdale	Marengo	Ala
Argus	Crenshaw	"
Pride's Station	Franklin	"
Castleberry	Conecuh	"
Chickasabogue	Mobile	"
Packler	Jackson	"
Greenbrier	Limestone	"
Station Creek	Covington	Miss
Hannale	De Soto	"
Socorro	El Paso	Texas
Spring Hill Depot	Henry	Ky
Eighty-eight	Barren	"
Boaz	Graves	"
Underwood	Hopkins	"
Wolf Creek	Scott	Penn
Earlobrien	Obion	"
Rankin Depot	Cocke	"
Carroll	Madison	"
Sumter	Moultrie	Ill
Ora	Jackson	"
Fountaindale	Winnebago	"
Boyne	Charlevoix	Mich
Chalybeate	Johnson	Mo
Grubbtown	Grundy	"
Alice	Cedar	"
Chain of Rocks	Lincoln	"
Seneca	Newton	"
Frankville	Howell	"
Lodi	Newton	"
Crittenden	Daviess	"
Ettieville	Gentry	"
Shoal Creek	Livingston	"
Woodband	Marion	Ind
Stanford	Marshall	Iowa
Storm Lake	Buena Vista	"
Waukee Station	Dallas	"
Litchfield	Meeker	Minn
Castle Garden	Blue Earth	"
Willmarr	Kandiyohi	"
Cornish	Sibley	"
Lonetree Lake	Brown	"
Earle C. H	Butler	Neb
Pebocco	Saunders	"
Pepperville	Butler	"
Bismarck	Wabaunsell	Kas
Carbondale	Osage	"
Clarke	Wilson	"
West Point	Rio Virgin	Utah Ter
McClellan Gulch	Deer Lodge	Mon. Ter
Iron Rod	Madison	"
Georgetown	Lewis and Clarke	"
Marindal	Lincoln	Dak. Ter
Swan Lake	"	"
Rock Butte	Douglas	Col. Ter
Ehrenberg	Yuma	Arizona Ter
Wig Valley	Holt	Mo
Nursery Hill	Dent	Mo
Detour	Chippewa	Mich
Hanley	Ottawa	"
Lower Boise	Ada	Idaho Ter
Canyon	"	"
Sappington	Anne Arundel	Md
Glendale	Cambria	Pa
Springvale	Sampson	N. C
Radical	Madison	Ga
Boston Mills	Linn	Oregon
Spring Hope	Bedford	Pa
St. Bonifacius	Cambria	"
St. Lawrence	"	"
Shookeysville	Frederick	Va
Ettie	Tama	Iowa
Neola	Pottawatamie	"
Creswell	Keokuk	"
Otter Creek	Clay	Kas
Soda Springs	Linn	Oregon
Burch Tree	Shannon	Mo
Mendota	Labette	Kas
Strata	Montgomery	Ala
La Cygne	Linn	Kas
Rye Valley	Baker	Oregon

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Garroboe	Habersham	Ga
Anoka	Cass	Ind
Cool Spring	Jefferson	Pa
East Lincoln	Penobscot	Me
Allen	Allegany	N. Y
Glenn's	Gloucester	Va
Shiloh	King George	"
White Oak Springs	Lee	"
Cany Hollow	"	"
Sandy Level	Pittsylvania	"
Litualton	Lancaster	"
Non Intervention	Lunenburgh	"
Pleasant Oaks	Brunswick	"
Millers Tavern	Essex	"
Grundy	Buchanan	"
Clifty	Fayette	W. Va
Lillington	New Hanover	N. C
Elkville	Wilkes	"
White's Store	Anson	"
Tylersville	Laurens	S. C
Holly Grove	Walker	Ala
Kings	Barbour	"
Wallaceville (G. H.)	Chambers	Texas
Latonia Springs	Kenton	Ky
Texas	Washington	"
Hadensville	Todd	"
Pekin	Putnam	Tenn
Boyd's Landing	Hardin	"
New Middletown	Harrison	Ind
Bryantsville	Lawrence	"
Locust Grove	Williamson	Ill
St. George	Kankakee	"
Shoal Creek	Johnson	Ark
Clear Springs	Clark	"
Hollywood	"	"
Moore's Creek	Monroe	Wis
Hickory Springs	Texas	Mo
Kamas	Summit	Utah Ter
Peoa	"	"
Ridgeway	Henry	Va
Bevin	Merriwether	Ga
Grand Glaze	Jackson	Ark
Cowikee	Barbour	Ala
Spring Grove	Surry	Va
Wolf Trap	Halifax	"
Greenback	Jefferson	Ark
Fontaville	Miami	Kas
Whitesburg	Madison	Ala
Walton's Ford	Habersham	Ga

UNITED STATES MAIL.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office
Black Rock	Erie	N. Y.	Buffalo
Paris	Linn	Kas	Mansfield
Rural Dale	Upshur	W. Va	Peek's Run
Penola	Caroline	Va	Bowling Green
Barboursville	Orange	"	Orange C. H.
Olin	Mitchell	Iowa	Osage
Mountain Fall	Frederick	Va	Winchester
Mossing Creek	Augusta	"	Staunton
Little Sewell Mount'n	Greenbrier	"	Meadow Bluff
South Lincoln	Penobscot	Me	
Charlemont	Bedford	Va	Liberty
Whitehead Store	Pittsylvania	"	Pittsylvania C. H.
Paint Lick	Tazewell	"	Tazewell C. H.
McElrey	Doddridge	W. Va	West Union
Doddridge	"	"	"
Amacetta	Wayne	"	Buffalo Shoals
Silver Street	Newberry	S. C	Newberry
Pine House Depot	Edgefield	"	
Mount Carmel	Abbeville	"	
Wahalak Station	Kemper	Miss	
West Fork	Calcasien	La	Lake Charles
Vine Grove	Washington	Texas	Brenham
Turner's Point	Kaufman	"	Kaufman
Kemp	"	"	"
Fairview	Wilson	"	Laverine
Locke Hill	Bexar	"	San Antonio
Rock Dam	Falls	"	Marlin
Flag Pond	Bosque	"	Meridian
Summerville	Greene	Ky	Allendale
Boone	Boone	"	Grent
Cumberland	Wayne	"	Monticello
Brush Creek	Polk	Tenn	Benton
Gravel Hill	McNairy	"	Ramer
Gray's Tan Yard	Monroe	Ind	Heltonville
Burke Centre	Dane	Wis	Madison
Dorrance	Star	Ills	Modena
Belleview	Cher'kee N'n	Ark	Fort Gibson
Big Pond	Marion	"	Yellville
McLean	Shawnee N'n	"	Baxter Springs
Boudinot	Cherokee	"	Fort Gibson
Owensville	Saline	"	Benton
Lagle	Bradley	"	Warren
Shakespear	Green	"	Gainesville
Morristown	Pope	"	Dardanell
Jeffrey	Reynolds	Mo	Centreville
Leni	Worth	Iowa	Osceola
Forest Home	Van Buren	Mich	Lake Mill
Wacoota	Goodhue	Minn	Shakopee
Meadow Lake	Nevada	Cal	Cisco
Hickman	Fremont	Col	Cauyon City
Tabequache	Huerfano	"	St. Mary's
Turkey Creek	Yavapai	Arizona	Prescott
Delmar	Sussex	Del	Laurel
Wolftown	Madison	Va	Madison C. H.
Kirkpatrick's Mills	Hawkins	Tenn	Rogersville
Peeled Chestnut	White	"	Smithville
Flynnville	Pendleton	Ky	Falmouth
Petra	Bracken	"	Powersville
Teegardin	Pickaway	Ohio	Circleville
Pinery	Juneau	Wis	New Lisbon
Spring Hollow	Laclede	Mo	Lyon
Clarksville	Merrick	Neb	Lone Tree
Ellisville	Louisa	Va	Louisa C. H.
Rural Hill	Cancouh	Ala	
Monticello	Pike	"	
Bay Minette	Baldwin	"	
Speedwell	Wythe	Va	Wytheville
Rose Dale	Rock Island	Ills	Rock Island
Oswogo	Warren	Iowa	Indianola
Elon	Allamakee	"	
St. Patrick	Clarke	Mo	
Rowe's Pump	Orangeburgh	S. C	Grangeburgh
Belle Creek	Washington	Neb	Belle Creek
Hutchinson	Jefferson	Col. Ter	Denve

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Chandlerville	Chester	Pa	Landenburg
Coxtown	Berks	"	Fleetwood
South Shelbourne	Franklin	Mass.	Bardwell's Ferry
Amicus	McDonough	Ill	Scioto
Kentyre	Winnebago	"	Argyle
King's Mills	Kano	"	Gray Willow
Oakland	Clarke	Iowa	Murrey
Walnut Lake	Faribault	Minn	Well
Chanee	Montgomery	Ill	Witt
Platteview	Washington	Neb	Belle Creek

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Mooth of Ocotber, 1869.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific & C. Americs.
Inman	U. S.	2	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	2	French Mail via Brest.
Hamburg	U. S.	5	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Inman	U. S.	5	Halifax and Bermuda.
Cunard	U. S.	6	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	7	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	7	Havana and Nassau
Bermuda	U. S.	7	Bermuda.
Bremen	U. S.	9	German States via Brem.
Inman	U. S.	9	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	12	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	13	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	14	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	14	Havana.
Mexican	U. S.	16	Havana and Mexico.
French	France	16	French Mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	16	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	16	S. Pacific & C. America.
Inman	U. S.	19	Halifax and Bermuda.
Hamburg	U. S.	19	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	20	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	21	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	21	Havana.
Brazilian	U. S.	21	St. Tms., Brazil & Arg. Rep.
Bremen	U. S.	23	German States via Brem.
Inman	U. S.	23	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg	U. S.	26	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	27	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	28	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	28	Havana and West Indies.
Burmuda	U. S.	28	Bermuda
French	France	30	French Mail, via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	30	Europe via Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. The registration fee on letters to Egypt is *eight cents each.* Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

FRANCE, ALGERIA, CORSICA, BOURBON, NICE AND SAVOY.—*Postage on Registered Letters:* 8 cents per quarter ounce, and 10 cents per half ounce additional. *Registration Fee:* 8 cents per quarter ounce, and 8 cents additional on *each letter*, irrespective of weight.

ALEXANDRETTA, TANGIERS AND TUNIS.—*Postage on Registered Letters:* 12 cents per quarter ounce, and 10 cents per half ounce additional. *Registration Fee:* 12 cents per quarter ounce, and 8 cents additional on *each letter*, irrespective of weight.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Enstatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cusgua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desecade,	Martinique,	Tertuga.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage with being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

IMPORTANT TABLE

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	8th	57	4th
do.	Southampton	2d	61	9th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	4th
Ceylon	Marseilles	8th and 22d	24	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d and 16th	30	9th and 23d
China	Marseilles	8th and 22d	40	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d and 16th	47	9th and 23d
Hong Kong	Marseilles	8th and 22d	40	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d and 16th	45	9th and 23d
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	8th and 22d	42	9th and 23d
do.	Southampton	2d and 16th	40	14th and 28th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 1, 5 and 11 P. M. [Way] 1 and 5 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 6:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month {Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail ....5:00 A. M..4:20..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]............5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail........5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South .... 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]...............5:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, 11th and 21st each month........................10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R.....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail..................5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold........................... 2:00 P. M.
Keyport............................ 2:00 P. M.
Long Island........................ 5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:30 P. M.
" via South Side R.R..7 A.M.; 2:30 P. M.
Canada....................5 A. M.; 2, 4:30, 9 P. M.
On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

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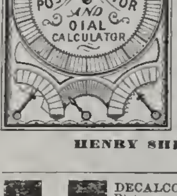

Postmasters who wish to abridge their labor in keeping account of STAMPS CANCELED, should send a stamp for a Circular, or $1.50 for one of Shreve's Indicators.

Address
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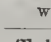

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UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—OCTOBER, 1869.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	18
do do via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta French mail	*30	*60	9	4	....	i
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	18	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 15c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	22	....	....	....	16
do England and France	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....		2	4	....	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	9	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	34	....	....	....	16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	i
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	9	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b4	13	13	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*30	8	12	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	34	b6	12	12	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	*	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	13	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*30	8	12	12	h8
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	....
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*30	8	12	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	18
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*30	9	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*30	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Fernando Po, via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	6
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*12l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory*. *Not over* 1 oz. ....2 cents. *Over* 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. ....4 " *Over* 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. ....6 " *Over* 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Greytown	....	34	6	10	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	10	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	10	2	4	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	18
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	18
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*18	6	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	30	....	....	....	18
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	28	....	....	....	18
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	18
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	b6	12	12	18
Mahe, French mail—see Mauritius	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail—see Spain	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	12	18
do do do via Messina	a22	34	8	14	14	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	i
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail—see Spain	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	12	18
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	9	18	18	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	8	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	6
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	28	....	....	....	18
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do via England	....	42	b8	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b8	14	14	18
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	8	9	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	18	10	h8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*16l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b8	14	14	16
do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	18
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*10	8	11	11	h8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 19c.)	....	*21	9	13	18	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	i
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	i
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Incboli, Knstendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*16l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	18
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	8	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	18
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 15c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	6
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janiero, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ....4c.

Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.,	5c.
" " 2 oz. " " 3 oz.,	7c.
" " 3 oz. " " 4 oz.,	8c.
" " 4 oz. " " 5 oz.,	11c.
" " 5 oz. " " 6 oz.,	13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED AT THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 166 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N Y

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. X., NO. 2. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1869. WHOLE NO. 110.

The Proposed Postal Convention with France.

It will be remembered that some time since Senator Ramsey, being about to visit Europe, was requested by Postmaster-General Creswell to open negotiations with the French government in regard to the substitution of a new Postal Convention between the United States and that country, for the very unsatisfactory one now in force. By the following statement of the Paris Correspondent of the New York *Daily Times*, dated 22d ult., it would appear that Senator Ramsey has failed to accomplish that object, on account of the unreasonable demands of the French government in regard to the matter:

"I regret to announce that all the liberal offers made by Senator Ramsey to the French postal authorities have been rejected, and that the demands by which they were met were so exaggerated and unreasonable, that there was no possibility of acceding to them. The terms offered by our Government to France were the same as those embraced in our conventions with the other European Governments. We proposed a rate of ten cents for half-ounce letters from all parts of the United States to all parts of France, and asked for an equal division of the inland postage; that is, three cents for the United States, three cents for France, and four cents for the sea postage; but the French authorities objected to the half-ounce or fifteen grammes weight, and insisted on the ten grammes weight for a single letter. This point was reluctantly yielded by our Government. Again the French Government exacted four cents as its inland rate. This could not be assented to, as it would be giving France a higher inland rate than our own, a provision all the more unjust from the fact that our territory is twenty times larger. But supposing the inland rates for both countries to be equalized at four cents, it would leave only two cents for sea postage, an amount insufficient to pay the ocean steamers. Hence the offer was regarded as inadmissible by our Government.

"But the most unreasonable of all the demands of the French Postal authorities was this: that the United States should provide for the transportation of all the mails from France to the United States, as well as from the latter to France, whether by direct steamer or *via* England, except on the twenty-six days that the French steamer leaves Brest or New York; and yet the French Government would consent to allow to the United States only six cents per letter from the French frontier to all parts of the United States, including transit through Great Britain when necessary. Of course, so absurd a stipulation could not be entertained for a moment by our Commissioner.

"I should mention that the French authorities put forward as an argument that the United States should provide for the sea transportation, the fact that the French Government had subsidized a line of steamers for twenty-six trips a year, at $600,000 per annum, for a period of twenty years, from the year 1861, and they wished the United States Government to do the same. This smacks of the advice which the fox, who had lost his tail in a trap, gave to his brethren. The fact is, the French Government is bound for twenty years to the 'Compagnie Transatlantique' not to enter into any mail contract between France and any part of the coast of America, between Newfoundland and the mouth of the Amazon River. Hence the modest demand of the French Postal authorities, and the impossibility of concluding any fresh postal convention with them. The existing convention will expire on the 1st of January next."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Money-Order Business.

Although the writer of the following states that it is "not written for publication," we see no reason why he should not be heard. So far as his complaint of insufficient compensation is concerned, we think it probable that if we should as he suggests, "lift our voice to the higher authorities" on the subject, we should be met with the reply that it is not practicable for the Department to adjust the salaries of fourth-class postmasters at a figure which will enable them and their families to live upon the income from that source alone. These and all other salaries of postmasters are adjusted upon the basis fixed by act of Congress, from which system the Department cannot legally vary in its action. But that many postmasters are poorly paid, there can be no denying. As for the desk, we did not mean to suggest the procuring of one more costly than a board eighteen or twenty-four inches wide and four feet long, fastened by a couple of cleets to the wall or partition of the lobby of the post office:

Editor U. S. Mail—In your October issue you devote about three-fourths of a column to the money order branch, and there are very few of our poor little fourth-class offices but that will resound at this cracking of your *semi-official* whip. I agree with you fully that the M. O. B. should be well attended to; but did it ever occur to you, Mr. Mail, that the Department might facilitate business and insure a larger revenue by *furnishing* more liberally to our class of offices? Let me instance a case. A man is running an office of the fourth class—a money-order office; his salary is $960 per annum. Boxes number 250, nearly 200 rented at one dollar each. He issues, say a dozen money orders a week—and this, like any other business, comes by spells—three or four at a time. He dispatches and receives two daily mails, three tri-weekly and one semi-weekly. He has just paid over to the contractor the amount of his receipts for the quarter past (salary deducted), $220. It is impossible for him to attend the office alone. The regulations say he must keep a clerk capable of attending to the business if he should be so unfortunate as to get sick. He cannot employ such a clerk under forty dollars a month—just half his salary. For the rent of one small room he pays $150 per year. His boxes cost him $40, and they are old, shaky and too small. His necessary furniture is a table, two chairs, two desks, stove, seven mail boxes, besides the other little *et ceteras* of an office. The only thing the Regulations allow him is one "cheap desk," which (he imagines) would about hold the blanks necessary for the registration business. They do not even furnish him stationery with which to carry on official correspondence; nor stamping ink, for which he pays $2 per box; nor books for records, box rents and postage accounts. Now, by the most liberal calculation, the Department would allow him about $400 a year for himself and family to live upon—house rent, food and clothing. Out of this scant allowance you would make this man "rig up" a desk outside the boxes, "to enable the public to do any writing that may be necessary in the transaction of the postal business. Ah, Mr. Mail, this is zeal for the Department with a vengeance! Instead of trying to increase their expenses, can you not lift your voice for an increase of salary for the fourth class officers, so as to enable them to meet their necessary office expenses and still leave a respectable remuneration for their services? The office of postmaster is an important one, requiring strict attention and some business capacity. Yet I venture to say that they have smaller pay and more meagre allowances than the officers of any other department of the Government. I can only refer to fourth-class offices. The postmasters at large offices are at no expense, and have nothing to do but sign their names. *What do you think?*

Justitia.

A———, Pa., October, 1869.

Editor U. S. Mail: For the past few years progression and simplicity in executing business have been the leading features of the Post Office Department. "Mails sent" are down to nothing. "Mails received" are but little more; and, in fact, all but newspaper regulations have been placed in the most convenient and sensible shape. The subscribers who are harassed in every quarter by the postmaster for the postage due on this paper and that magazine would certainly find it most convenient to pay that little sum at once to the publisher. Take the case of one publisher who issues twenty thousand weekly papers to subscribers at three thousand post offices. Each of those offices is required to report each quarter, when it might with the same correctness, with less expense and a larger amount of postage, be simmered down to a quarterly report from the postmaster at the mailing office and publisher. Besides this it is an advantage to the publisher. He, publishing twenty thousand copies, receives the subscription and postage money in advance, which puts $4,000 postage money into his hands, and paying his postage quarterly, he thereby has the use of $1,000 for three months, $1,000 for six months and $1,000 for one year, without interest. Why not adopt a plan that is better for the subscriber, better for the postmaster, better for the publisher and better for the Post Office Department?

Yours, Subscriber.

Le Grande, Union Co., Oregon, October 9, 1869.

Editor U. S. Mail: Your very valuable sheet reaches this far-off portion of Uncle Sam's domain very regularly, thanks to that gigantic enterprise—the wonder and admiration of the world—the Union Pacific Railroad. The Mail is of great assistance to all postmasters so remote from the Department, and appreciated by all who receive it. I have noticed your willingness to answer all queries of correspondents, and in all ways promote the interests of the public in giving instructions in regard to the conduct of that mighty machine, the Post-Office Department. I have selected you (not knowing really how else to apply) as a medium for making a complaint, which I hope will have the desired effect, *i.e.*, abate a great nuisance, which is simply this: We have a good deal of mail matter to handle, which is mailed on the aforementioned railroad, and the letter packages are directed with a *lead pencil*. The consequence is, that by the time they have traveled four or five hundred miles by stage through the Snake River and Burnt River sand and alkali, the direction is often entirely obliterated, and always hard to decipher. Having, by late regulations, our mails to overhaul in the night, it is doubly perplexing and troublesome, and should the proper authorities in the Department be informed of the facts, I think they would furnish the agents on the cars with ink and pens.

B. P. P., P. M.

Editor U. S. Mail: The prepayment of newspaper postage has been argued in the Mail for a good while, and yet there has been no law made to provide for such prepayment. My plan to accomplish this result would be for some three or four postmasters, who understand everything about postage on newspapers thoroughly, to agree on some plan as to the rates and method of prepayment. Then to select a stirring postmaster in every county of each of the States, who would have the postmasters in his county sign a petition to the Postmaster-General, or to Congress, for the passage of a law that nothing should be forwarded in the mail unless prepaid at the mailing office. "United we stand, divided we fall" (or fail). Please give these views a place in your paper. There must be many postmasters among your readers who can give the plan I have suggested a "start."

A Texas Postmaster.

The Franking Privilege.

We give below an alphabetical list of persons entitled to the franking privilege, which we feel assured will meet a want long felt by many postmasters. Those who do not file the Mail, to have all the numbers ready for reference, should at least preserve this number and have it always at hand. The list is as full as our research has enabled us to make it. If there should be any omissions, they will be supplied on information of the fact.

The franking privilege is of two kinds, viz.: 1, personal, traveling with the person, and may be exercised wherever that person may be; 2, an official trust, which can only be exercised for official correspondence, and, of course, must be sent to or from the office occupied by the officer.

The figures refer to notes at the bottom of the list, which are based on Chapter XX. of Regulations of 1866.

It must be remembered that the act of March 1, 1869, makes no alteration in the Franking Privilege, but merely renders illegal the use of a *fac simile* signature of the party franking.

Adjutant-General of the United States	4
" " of the several States and Territories may frank testimonials, etc., to soldiers in the late war	Special.
Assessors to Assessors	"
" to Assistant Assessors	"
" to Collectors	"
Assistant-Assessors to Assessors only	"
" Postmasters General	4
" Secretary of the Interior	4
" " " Navy	4
" " " State	4
" " " Treasury	4
" " " War	4
Auditors of the Treasury	4
Chief Clerks of the Interior	4
" " Navy	4
" " State	4
" " Treasury	4
" " War	4
Chief-Engineer of the United States	4
Clerk of House of Representatives	3
Collectors to Collectors	Special.
" Deputy Collectors	"
" Assessors	"
Colonel of Ordnance	4
Commissary General of Subsistence	4
Commissioner of Agriculture	4
" Customs	4
" Education	4
" Freedman's Bureau	4
" Immigration	4
" Indian Affairs	4
" Internal Revenue	4
" Land Office	4
" Patents	4
" Pensions	4
Congressional Globe & Appendix (weekly)	Special.
" Printer	4
Comptrollers of Currency	4
" Treasury	4
Delegates from Territories	2
Deputy Collectors to Collectors	Special.
" Commissioner of Internal Revenue	4
Inspector-General of the United States	4
Librarian of Congress (copyright book, etc., may be sent to, free)	4
Mary Lincoln, Mrs.	
Members of House of Representatives	2
" Senate	2
Paymaster-General of the United States	4
Postmasters to each other on official business	
Postmaster-General	1
Provost-Marshal General	4
President, by himself or Secretary	1
Quartermaster-General of the United States	4
Register of the Treasury	4
Secretary of Interior	1
" Navy	1
" Senate	3
" State	1
" Treasury	1
" War	1
Smithsonian Institution, copyright books may be sent to free	Special.
Solicitor General and Naval Judge Advocate	4
Solicitor of the Treasury	4
Surgeon-General of the United States	4
Treasurer of the United States	4
Vice-President	1

1. A personal privilege. Mail matter may be sent by or to without being indorsed official business.

2. A personal privilege during their term of office, and until the first Monday of December after its expiration (the term of office commences with the Congress for which they are elected, not with the day of election). Restricted to letters and packets not exceeding four ounces in weight, and public documents irrespective of weight.

3. A personal privilege, during their official terms, restricted as members of Congress.

4. An official trust, restricted to official business, and does not travel with the officer. But must be exercised to or from the office occupied by him.

Obituary.

Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, formerly Governor of Kentucky, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Judge William M. Merrick, in Howard County, Md., on the evening of Oct. 30th. He belonged to a family several members of which have been prominent in political life in Kentucky and in the nation, but none of them were more distinguished than himself. He was a member of Congress from 1822 to 1832, and in 1851 was a delegate to the Peace Congress which assembled in the City of Washington, and in the same year was again a member of Congress. He had also served his native State in the Legislature, as well as being its Governor. Under the administration of President Tyler, he held the office of Postmaster-General. He was gifted with a powerful intellect, and of commanding personal appearance. For some years he has been almost entirely blind, and he recently went to Baltimore for the purpose of submitting to an operation on his eyes. He was born in Bardstown, Ky., on the 8th of June, 1788.

Colonel Charles K. Gardner died in Washington City, on Monday, the 1st inst., in the 83d year of his age. He was a native of New Jersey. He entered the army as Ensign of the Sixth United States Infantry, in May, 1808, and distinguished himself during the war of 1812. During the eight years' administration of President Jackson, Colonel Gardner held the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General, and during the subsequent four years' administration of President Van Buren, he was Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department. During the four years' administration of President Polk, he was Postmaster of the City of Washington.

An Automaton Postmaster.

A correspondent (Mr. A. E. Blunt, P. M., at Cleveland, E. Tenn.) sends us a diagram and description of a contrivance intended to save the public from asking, and postmasters from answering, the question—"Any letters for me?" It consists of an upright cylindrical wheel, four feet high, with twelve faces, to which the letters are secured in alphabetical order by small flat brass springs (twenty-six to each face) in such a manner that their directions may be easily read by a person standing outside the window, behind which the wheel is placed. A flange projects outside of the post-office enclosure, from the lower part of the wheel, and, as Mr. B. says, "enables the public *foot* to turn the machine to any letter of the alphabet;" and he adds:

The advantages derived from this machine are more than any one would suppose. It presents every letter (except those advertised) in the office to the public; enabling all (that can read) to ascertain whether or not there are any letters for them in the office, and that without asking. Also, in looking over the whole list, they frequently see and take out letters for their neighbors, which they would not otherwise have asked for.

Another advantage: The number of dead letters (before this machine was used) sent off monthly was 75 to 125, now it amounts to less than 30 monthly.

Perhaps other offices have this contrivance. I have never seen anything like it. It is of great value to this office, and believing it will do other offices good, I submit the above to you to say what you think proper.

The invention of our correspondent appears to us a useful and ingenious one. What does he do, however, with the gentleman (well known at every post office) who says "there *must* be" a letter for him; or who "thinks it mighty strange" that there ain't none. Can anything be invented which will "choke him off?" We doubt it.

Sundry Post-Office Matters.

We reply to our correspondent who asks for information on the subject of forwarding letters that have been delivered, that mail matter after having been delivered out of the custody of the Post-Office Department, loses all the privileges it had by virtue of being properly in the mails, and becomes subject to postage just the same as though mailed for the first time. It is not subject, however, to being "held for postage," but must be forwarded—charged if unpaid—and the postage collected on delivery. This privilege was formerly restricted to letters; but, by a late decision of the Department, periodicals and newspapers whether having been delivered or not; may be forwarded by charging postage but letters not having been delivered, are to be forwarded free. Our correspondent states that his predecessor once asked the same question, but did not get a definite answer. We cannot now refer to that particular question, but we are confident that we have replied to several such questions, as definitely, though probably not as extensively, as we reply above. We do not intend to give indefinite answers, nor to neglect to reply to any inquiry that is guaranteed by the name and post-office address of the inquirer.

Our publication last month of two of the "rules for a post office"—sent us from Connecticut—has called forth several communications; among them, one covering a set of rules in a similar vein, but greater in number, that strike at many annoying practices of callers at post offices. We copy one that hits a practice not only annoying, but subversive of the care that should be taken in the mailing of letters, and, per consequence, of the security and celerity in their transmission: "Never get your letter in the office till ten or fifteen minutes after time for closing the mail; then ask the postmaster or clerks if they will mail it, as it is very important it should reach its destination immediately." We add we know something of this annoyance, and our conclusion is that with ninety-nine hundredths of the post offices, and the same proportion of letters mailed after time, the writers of such letters have ample time to write them before the closing of the mail, and their not doing so is either through laziness, or to give them opportunity of showing their importance. We would not advise postmasters to show an unaccommodating spirit, but we do advise all letter-writers to have their letters in the post office in good time. Do it for your own sakes, if not for the postmaster's.

Another correspondent wishes us to "publish the laws and regulations relative to the postage on *wearing apparel*, so that every P. M., and the rest of man and womankind could understand and know what postage to charge." We have repeatedly enlarged on this subject, and do not think we can make it clear to *all* until all can learn that a silk dress is not a book or a package of papers, nor an overcoat or pair of boots a sample or a package of seeds. Section 222 of Laws and 37 of Regulations of 1866 contains a list of mailable matter. Everything not named in these must be charged at letter rates; and there is nothing named in them about which there can be doubt, except samples, which must be construed to mean samples of dry, flexible material, of no intrinsic value except as samples. Our correspondent, who writes that he "don't rest well nights without the Mail," we commend to the especial consideration of those postal clerks and route agents through whose hands his copy of the paper passes after it leaves the publication office.

Recent Decisions by the Department.

We have received the following from the postmaster at Watertown, Wis.:

In the September Mail, in your answers to correspondents, you say "Papers should not be forwarded unless the postage is prepaid." I inclose a copy of a letter from the Department, which you will see takes different grounds, and which seems to make no distinction between *transient* papers and those coming regularly by subscribers. The rule appears to be that *all* shall be forwarded, and that the additional charge of postage, to-wit: two cents each if weighing less than four ounces; if not paid at the mailing office, must be collected at the office of delivery.

This is a matter about which much difference of opinion, as well as practice, exists among postmasters, and I suggest that you ventilate it in the Mail, so that we may all understand it alike.

The following is a copy of the letter referred to:

Washington, Sept. 17, 1869.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., you are informed that letters may be forwarded to a person who has changed his post office address, without additional charge of postage: periodicals and newspapers, however, cannot be thus forwarded; they must be charged with postage at the rate of two cents for every four ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid or collected on delivery.

Very respectfully, etc.,
George Earle,
First Asst. P. M. General.

The above decision is clearly in accordance with the spirit of the law, and we are very glad that it has been made.

Another decision of importance has also been made (reversing a decision announced some years since) in regard to newspapers partly *printed* in one county and *published* in another. Formerly, such papers were decided to be not entitled to the privilege of free circulation allowed to newspapers "*printed* and published within the county;" but the Department has now ruled as follows:

A newspaper having a known office of publication—notwithstanding one side of the same is printed in another county or State—is entitled to the same privileges as though both sides were printed at the said office of publication.

The work on the new post office in this city progresses rapidly. Forces are kept at work night and day excavating and laying the foundation preparatory for the building. It will not be more than a year or two before we have an office worthy of the Government and the people, and of which the citizens themselves may be proud, to say nothing of the facilities for the transaction of postal business and the comfort of the clerks.

Curious Letter Address.

Go it, you smoke cart! hard up with "the blues!"*
Carry the parson three cents' worth of news:
In Enfield, Ms., his "secondly" brewing;
Please find whom we used to call
Ed. Corney Ewing.

* Referring to the locomotive on the blue stamp.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of September, 1869, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	306	1,859,488	668,573	360,362	3,794,319
Philadelphia	164	871,817	367,257	294,428	1,041,281
Chicago	56	780,469	69,870	166,430	600,013
St. Louis	49	451,535	37,580	96,136	259,298
Boston	70	403,406	98,764	80,496	509,718
Cincinnati	49	334,158	41,520	41,840	181,936
Baltimore	55	241,728	30,879	56,319	173,138
Brooklyn	40	188,699	81,132	34,187	77,373
Buffalo	28	178,398	19,436	63,342	112,609
Cleveland	23	175,020	11,804	63,193	118,088
Detroit	20	171,215	16,696	55,724	100,278
Louisville	21	153,234	13,934	38,424	......
Rochester	18	136,323	6,831	53,710	64,425
Albany	33	132,534	13,806	38,137	82,791
Milwaukee	19	126,593	10,443	35,721	85,108
Syracuse	13	107,738	9,763	27,728	71,998
Washington, D. C.	30	107,379	7,811	40,432	78,201
Pittsburg	18	105,556	11,190	39,043	106,685
Troy	12	93,298	5,574	18,796	66,578
Newark	21	89,969	11,718	38,117	61,228
Indianapolis	18	87,785	18,124	25,745	33,953
Memphis	12	73,248	3,157	23,318	57,550
Utica	12	71,376	5,253	27,014	58,476
Toledo	8	62,686	8,847	21,524	72,349
Providence	11	54,294	8,731	18,060	23,811
Nashville	7	51,489	6,960	15,220	25,004
Wilmington	8	48,268	3,842	16,572	20,138
New Haven	8	45,034	6,015	18,321	26,949
Jersey City	5	40,304	6,030	6,813	15,514
Portland	8	38,300	1,876	30,409	57,565
Charlestown	5	36,223	1,758	10,370	15,723
Worcester	8	35,160	6,312	11,995	18,174
Lowell	8	34,843	1,544	10,335	25,161
Reading	8	33,789	6,509	11,965	18,889
Manchester	6	31,532	1,156	12,184	15,283
Erie	6	31,134	6,550	25,326	18,006
Lynn	8	30,668	1,125	11,086	25,369
Lawrence	6	29,906	1,332	14,500	28,969
Richmond	14	27,954	1,152	7,199	8,141
Lancaster	8	25,849	1,597	9,196	7,692
Cambridge	4	25,687	1,193	14,395	8,207
Dayton	10	23,205	1,002	18,448	28,407
Cambridgeport	3	23,472	671	7,757	8,125
Harrisburg	4	23,127	1,081	7,423	7,081
Salem	5	22,447	1,909	8,824	15,998
New Bedford	5	21,524	790	7,178	17,261
Trenton	4	20,278	1,337	8,900	11,898

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1869.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **110**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Endorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and endorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1869.

Sir—In accordance with information just received from the Post Department of the North German Union the following rates of postage are hereafter to be charged on the correspondence posted in this country and addressed to any part of Servia, Belgrade included, via the North German Union, viz.:

Letters, by the direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg, 13 cents, and by closed mail through England, 17 cents per each half an ounce, or a fractional part of half an ounce; prepayment optional.

Newspapers, via the direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg, 6 cents, and by the closed mail through England, 7 cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment compulsory.

Book packets and samples of merchandise by direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg, 9 cents, and via the closed mail through England, 11 cents for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces; prepayment compulsory.

No change has been made respecting registration from the United States to Servia by this route, and the privilege therefore continues restricted to letters, the international registry fee of 8 cents per letter prepaying the cost of registration in full to destination in that country.

I have therefore to request that you will please amend the table of postages in the next issue of the U. S. MAIL, by substituting the modified rates of postage chargeable to Servia, via North Germany, for the rates now published therein as applicable thereto by this route.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, ESQ.,
Editor "U. S. Mail."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1869.

Sir—Information has just been received from the General Post Office of the North German Union that the changes in the rates of postage from the United States to Port Said, via North Germany and Trieste, mentioned in my letter, No. 17,924, of the 4th of June last, cannot, for the present, be put into execution.

The rates of postage hereafter to be charged on the correspondence forwarded from the United States to Port Said, via North Germany, are therefore the same as stated in my letter, No. 15 941, of the 14th of November, 1868, as applicable to the correspondence for Lower and Middle Egypt, via the same route, viz.:

LETTERS, by direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg, 20 cents, and by closed mail through England, 25 cents each per half ounce or fraction thereof; prepayment optional.

NEWSPAPERS, by direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg, 9 cents, and via the closed mail through England, 10 cents per each four ounces or fraction of four ounces; prepayment compulsory. Small newspapers not exceeding two ounces in weight are, however, transmissible in the direct mail, if prepaid, 7 cents, and by the closed mail, if prepaid, 8 cents.

BOOK PACKETS AND SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE, by the direct mail to Bremen or Hamburg, 12 cents, and in the closed mail, via England, 14 cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces; prepayment compulsory.

I have therefore to request that you will please cause the necessary correction to be made in the next issue of the U. S. MAIL.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "U. S. Mail."

A Step Forward.

We are very glad to see it (unofficially) announced that Postmaster-General Creswell, in his forthcoming report, will take ground against the system of delivery of mail matter through boxes, and in favor of the adoption of the carrier system at all offices where it can properly be introduced—which includes, of course, all the larger offices.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any one at all familiar, *by experience*, with the subject, that the "box system," as conducted at the post offices in our great cities, is one of the main obstacles to the satisfactory performance of the functions of the Department. It is easy enough to set forth in editorial columns the "glittering generalities" that "every merchant has a right to have his letters delivered in that manner which best suits his convenience," and that "the box system has been in use for years, and if those now in authority are not equal to the task of conducting it properly, they should give place to those who can," etc.; but to those whose eyes and ears are officially and practically made familiar with the vexations, complaints and bewildering complications engendered by it, such superficial arguments in favor of the box system can have no more effect than so many assertions that four and five make eleven, or that two parallel lines, if only carried far enough, will eventually intersect each other. It is a task of no difficulty for an expert to detect the flaws in the reasonings of the theoretical upholders of the box system. One of the principal is that they are based upon the assumption that the *box-holders* are the "public," whereas, although numerous, they form really but a small portion of the public—and any claim on their behalf to peculiar and exclusive rights, is untenable and absurd. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that they *have* a right to be specially and primarily considered by the post office in the delivery of their letters, let us give a few facts—which cannot be contradicted—illustrating the evils which result from the system to the box-holders themselves. The statements here made are the result of experience at one of the largest post offices in the Union—say at New Amsterdam.

There is scarcely one box-holder, who is in the receipt of many letters, who does not almost daily receive, through his box, letters addressed to other box-holders, which have been placed therein by mistake. Of course his own letters run the same risk of misdelivery.

There is not a newspaper of extended circulation the publisher of which does not find, nearly every day, among the letters delivered to him through his box, from one to six letters addressed to the publishers of other newspapers—some of his own letters being in the same way delivered to them.

There are no two box-holding individuals or firms in the city of anything like a similar name, whose letters are not being perpetually "mixed up" by the delivery of Hobbs's letters to Dobbs, of Barker's letters to Parker, of Hendrickson's to Henderson, of J. T. Brown & Son's to T. J. Brown & Co., etc.

It is no unusual occurrence for a messenger, on presenting a ticket for the letters in one box, to be handed the entire contents of another, which he may with impunity appropriate and open if so disposed—as he occasionally is.

Scarcely a week passes without the detection of a box-holder's messenger in purloining the letters of his employer—who, with the touching confidence in juvenile human nature, characteristic of his class, has generally expressed his willingness to "trust that boy with uncounted gold, sir," and profanely condemned the post office as the cause of his repeated losses. There is hardly a publishing house of importance in the city referred to which has not suffered in this way—the largest of them to the extent of thousands of dollars through the dishonesty of *three* of its messengers, detected in succession.

So much (though more might be said) for the penalties which those pay who *prefer* the delivery of their letters through boxes. By indulging such preference they to some extent have to blame themselves for the consequences. There is another class, however, who suffer extensively from the evils attending the box system, and who are in no way themselves responsible for them—we mean those unlucky merchants and others who do not rent boxes, but whose letters, nevertheless, are put into box after box belonging to persons or firms of somewhat similar name to "try"—the letters being all the time plainly addressed to the street and number of their owners—who sometimes receive them days after the time at which they should have been delivered, marked in pencil, "opened by mistake" or "not for box 27,842."

Then there are the transient visitors to the city (unfortunate enough to bear the same name as that of one or more box-holders), who instruct their wives and business correspondents to address them at "New Amsterdam" during their absence, and fancy they will receive their letters promptly at the "general delivery" on calling for them—never, in their innocence, dreaming that said letters will go straight to the box of some namesake—a "merchant prince" of New Amsterdam, to be by him opened and cast aside as having been addressed to him by mistake.

In short, the box system, no matter how admirably adapted to the requirements of our people forty years ago, is now a cumbrous, obsolete nuisance, and in its present proportions, an obstacle to our progress in postal improvement. We would not advocate its immediate and total abolition. No doubt that system of delivery is most convenient for banks, large publishing houses, and those doing business in the immediate vicinity of the post offices at large cities—but for that purpose not more than 1,000 boxes would be required at any office, which is a manageable number. But at present we would defy even "Brother McMemory, of Recollection Lodge" ("who," says a Masonic contemporary, "can confer three degrees at once") to attempt to "run" one of our large "box departments" with credit to himself or satisfaction to the community.

A Hint to School-Book Makers.

We hope that it will one day be put into the hearts of some of those gentlemen who compile "Readers" for the use of schools, to insert, among their "Lessons in Words of One and Two Syllables," a chapter to the following effect:

"HOW TO AD-DRESS A LET-TER.

"When you are go-ing to send a let-ter to the post of-fice, you should be care-ful to put on the out-side, in ve-ry plain writ-ing, the name of the per-son you want the let-ter to go to, the name of the town or city where he lives, and the street and num-ber of his house or store. If you do not know the street and num-ber, you should put on what the man does for a liv-ing. So if you want to send a let-ter to John Brown, in Bos-ton, who keeps a hat store, you should put this on the out-side:

"JOHN BROWN,
"Hat-ter,
"BOS-TON,
"Mass.

"If you know the street and num-ber of his store, you should put that on too. Then when you put your let-ter in to the post of-fice, the men in the post of-fice will know how to send it right, so that John Brown will get it. But if you do not put on what he does for a liv-ing, the men in the post of-fice will not know which John Brown to send it to, and may send it to some oth-er John Brown, and John Brown the hat-ter will be ve-ry an-gry, and will go to the men in the post of-fice in Bos-ton and per-haps will use bad words to them."

The present adult generation in this country is apparently so stiff-necked and perverse in the matter of addressing its letters, that we have but little hope of its reformation. Illegibility, incompleteness and hap-hazard haste characterize the addresses of a very large number of the domestic letters which pass through the United States mails. It is customary to laugh on seeing such an address as this on a letter:

"In care of Bridget Maloney,
Number 207 11th street, east,
two doors from the bake shop,
for Dennis Malloy, carpenter,
2d floor in the rear, front room."

But there is nothing funny about it. The writer has simply done his or her best to secure the delivery of the letter to the proper person, and *to no one else*, and has taken elaborate pains to aid the post office in finding that person without loss of time. The address given is much less ridiculous than that which the great Mr. Goldbug, the millionaire merchant, scrawls upon *his* letter. *He* can only afford the time to scribble some faint resemblance of the name of the person or firm he has written to, adding the abbreviated name of the city, without street or number, hands his letter to his messenger, and leaves it to "the post-office fellows" to forward and deliver as best they may, quite prepared, if his own carelessness should cause the delay or loss of his epistle, to make the postmaster feel the weight of his magnificent displeasure in a letter beginning "I believe you are the servant of the public, and as such," etc.

We confess that we see little cause for expecting a reform in this matter for many years to come. But if our suggestion as to the school books should happily be adopted, we may not unreasonably hope that the next generation of Americans will manifest the effect of the lesson thus instilled into their infant minds by taking half the trouble to address their letters properly that Irish laborers and servants do now.

MAIL ROBBERY EXTRAORDINARY.—Mark Twain, in his recently published book of travel, gives a curious account of the manner in which mail robberies (or rather robberies of the post-office revenue) are accomplished in some part of Africa which he visited. It appears that the mail-carriers there are accustomed to collect postage on delivery of their letters, and some time since, being frequently attacked and robbed by highwaymen, conceived the device of cheating them of their prey by *swallowing* the specie in their possession. Unfortunately, however, the robbers soon discovered this trick, and now provide themselves with emetics, one of which they administer to each captured "man of letters" and then—wait.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Postal Laws and Regulations.—G. W. J., O——, Pa.—The Code of Postal Laws and Regulations is furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and is charged in postmasters' accounts at two dollars.

Returning Card Letters.—E. S., C——, Conn.—Section 1, act of July 1, 1868, particularly specifies that a letter indorsed with the name of the writer, remaining uncalled for *thirty* days, or such time as the writer may direct, shall be returned to the writer.

Mutilated Currency.—J. McD., A——, N. Y.—Postmasters are directed to receive "United States notes of which not more than one-twentieth is missing, and fractional notes of which not more than one-tenth is missing, if clearly genuine," but not mutilated notes. By mutilated is meant notes not worth their full face value, but popularly the word is applied to all ragged currency, and on this application we have frequently stated that postmasters are required to take mutilated currency in payment for stamps. In future we shall do as we have done now, use the word in its proper and Governmental sense. The Assistant Treasurer and the designated depositaries of the United States are the proper parties to whom to apply to redeem *mutilated* currency; but postmasters may take such currency and have it redeemed, and in many cases his would be at great convenience to the public. Send to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for a circular on the subject.

Collecting Letters in the Country.—G. R. D., M——, N. Y.—Postmasters are not allowed to charge more than legal postage, and hence should not charge for collecting letters from those whom they serve in the way of other business, whether in traveling or in a store. Sec. 315, Law 1866.

Credit for Letters Carried by Express Companies.—T. J. S., M——, Cal.—Credit for letters carried by express companies can only be claimed at the offices where the stamps on them are canceled.

Affidavit to the Mailing of a Letter.—G. R. D., M——, N. Y.—A postmaster has a right to make an affidavit to the mailing of a letter, provided, of course, he is cognizant of the facts.

Route Agent's Position.—McD M. P., S——, Va.—Application for appointment as route agent should be made to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Envelopes Spoiled in Directing, etc.—E. H. S., S——, Va.—1. The credit for envelopes spoiled in directing should be entered in the general account. 2. The information you wish with regard to forwarding letters may be found in the MAIL for September, 1866.

Book Manuscripts.—J. C. H., C——, Ga.—The law specifically mentions book manuscripts in the list of matter mailable as third class, but nowhere makes mention of newspaper manuscript, which latter is therefore chargeable with letter postage. Sec. 244, Laws 1866.

Payment to Contractor.—J. G. McP., B——, Ind.—The general rule of law is that a debtor must go to the creditor to pay a debt. Under this rule you would have to go to the railroad station to pay the contractor. While we reply to this question we cannot but express surprise that it should ever arise, and when it does, cannot but think there must be a deficiency of courtesy somewhere.

Seeds.—J. G. T, R——, Mass.—We must adhere to our opinion that seeds not so wrapped as to be inspected without destroying the wrapper are subject to letter postage. While section 89 of the Regulations of 1866 excepts seeds from the regulation to wrap certain matter with open ends or sides, the regulations nowhere state that seeds may be inclosed in sealed packages. And section 255 of Laws uses the words, "if not so wrapped and secured" (that is, that the matter can be examined by postmasters), "the same shall be subject to letter postage;" and section 256 authorizes postmasters to remove the wrappers and envelopes from printed and other matter not charged with letter postage. The spirit of the postal laws is, that all matter in the mails sealed against inspection must be charged with letter postage, except, of course, "matter lawfully franked." Seeds can of course be secured from loss in transit, by being placed in *tied* boxes bags, without violation of law or regulation.

Several Notices in one Envelope.—E. H., M——, Pa.—It is against the laws to inclose two or more letters or notices addressed to different persons in one envelope. Sec. 217, Laws 1866.

Mail Messenger acting as Clerk in a Post Office.—L. P. B., W——, O.—The law expressly enacts that no clerk in a post office shall be a contractor or concerned in a contract for carrying the mails. Sec. 101, Laws 1866.

Franking.—C. C. W., V—— C——, Nev.—We have repeatedly stated that the act of March 1, 1869, relating to the franking privilege, did not make any change whatever in that privilege. It merely required that franks should be written, and not printed or stamped. It is an invariable rule that mail matter sent to a person possessing the franking privilege is entitled to pass free through the mails, the same as if sent by him. Read carefully our information on the subject, in our "Miscellaneous Information" of last month.

Show Circulars in Post-office Boxes.—T. E. H., O——, Minn.—There is no authority for distributing free, through boxes or otherwise, from a post office, the circulars of concert-singers, circuses or other amusements. They should be charged at the regular rates of postage.

County Papers.—M. H. C., F——, Iowa.—It is only one copy of each weekly paper published in the county that is entitled to be mailed free. Many postmasters seem to think that it is only necessary the paper should be published in the county to entitle it to this free privilege. But the law and regulations both restrict it to *weekly* papers. Sec. 251, Laws and Secs. 156 and 228, Reg. 1866, and Sec. 3 of Law and Instructions of act of July 27, 1868.

Distance between Post Offices.—L. B. S., P——, N. Y.—The distance between post offices is not fixed by law, but is decided by the wants of the public (Sec. 1, Laws 1866); but a post office should not be moved from the usual post road, nor should any material change be made in its site without consent of the Department. Sec 33, Reg. 1866.

Charge of a Post Office.—T. M. C., C——, O.—A postmaster should appoint an assistant, to prevent the office being left without a duly qualified person to perform its duties in case of the necessary absence of the postmaster. Sec. 22, Reg. 1866.

Wrapping Letters.—J. S. McD., B——, N. J. Postmasters are required to wrap letters, except where offices are supplied wholly or in part by railway post offices. Sec. 88, Reg. 1866. We recommend you to apply to the Second Assistant Postmaster General for instruction on the subject.

Order for Request Envelopes.—R. E. W., M——, O.—Orders for request envelopes must be separate from all other requisitions, and should be very explicit. We are not aware of any special blanks for the purpose. Use a sheet of ordinary writing paper.

Registration.—J. B. L., P——, N. Y.—No account of registered letters is to be sent with the Quarterly Return to the Auditor of the Post-Office Department. Sec. 18, Reg'n Reg. 1868. Do not confound this section with Section 7, which requires a quarterly report to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. ...... A. H., P—— P——, O.—Registered matter to go over routes on which there are no route agents or postal clerks, should be placed in the pouch at the mailing office, accompanied by a blank receipt, to be signed by the postmaster at the office where the pouch is first opened. Sec. 2, Reg'n Reg. 1868.

Postage.—J. M., M——, Wis.—The postage on small parcels of dry goods or clothing is chargeable at letter rates, except articles of clothing to non-commissioned officers and privates serving in the armies of the United States, for which the rate is eight cents for four ounces, or any fraction thereof. Secs. 223 and 245, Laws 1866..... A. E. P., C——, N. Y.—Handbills or circulars distributed through a post office where there is not a free delivery must be charged the same as drop-letters, viz., one cent each..... H. S., G——, N. Y.—A postmaster is not required to put the addresses on papers coming to his office in a club, unless the postage is paid on the whole packet for one quarter in advance (Sec. 211, Reg. 1866); but subscribers to weekly papers may receive the same free if they reside in the county were printed and published (Sec. 228), but the publisher should address and properly fold the paper.... E. W. W., H——. Conn.—A package of county papers addressed to one person not a news-agent, and delivered to him, should not be afterward delivered to individual subscribers through the post office unless postage is paid.... W. K. G., P——, Pa.—Seeds, including seed potatoes, may be sent by mail at the rate of two cents for four ounces; but they must so be put up or wrapped as that they may be inspected, otherwise they are chargeable as letter postage. Sec. 222. Laws 1866..... R. J. F., T——, Conn.—The laws require at least one-quarter postage in advance; if the paper is discontinued in the meanwhile, the postmaster has no authority to return a proportional part of the postage paid.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of October, 1869:

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	County.	State.
Dunleith	Wayne	W. Va
Plain View	King & Queen	Va
Live Oak Store	Livingston	La
Bertrandville	Lafayette	"
Harris Station	Obion	Tenn
Arica	De Kalb	Mo
Santa Rosa	Daviess	"
Cauey	Ozark	"
Valley Brook	Osage	Kas
Beech Creek	Ashley	Ark
Alexandria	Merced	Cal
Wheaton	Montgomery	Md
Melwood	Prince Georges	"
Mountain Creek	Cumberland	Pa
Weeksville	Southampton	Va
Ferry Point	Norfolk	Va
Eagle City	Sibley	Minn
Ulysses	Butler	Neb
Boothby Hill	Harford	Md
Marble Salt Work	Cherokee Nation	Ark
Fort Wrangel	——	Alaska
Fort Tongass	——	"
Mayport	Duval	Fla
Cleveland	Henry	Ill
Hopewell	Somerset	Md
Carney	Wyoming	Pa
Vosburg	"	"
Camp Hill	Cumberland	"
West Damascus	Wayne	"
Hicks Wharf	Mathew	Va
Tehuacana	Limestone	Texas
Roanes Prairie	Grimes	"
Taylors Ferry	Washington	Oregon
Caddo Grove	Johnson	Texas
Castle	Randolph	Ind
Emmerton	Richmond	Va
Sand Fork	Gilmore	W. Va
Beolls Mills	Lewis	"
Battens Mills	Gilmore	"
Murpheys Creek	Lewis	"
Linwood	Pike	Ala
Suggs Farm	De Kalb	"
Rock River	Rock	Wis
Salina	Harrison	Ind
Dassell Station	Meeker	Minn
Williams	Hamilton	Iowa
Louisville	Franklin	La
Bishops Station	Mason	Ill
Harmony	Fillmore	Minn
Beaver Run	Sussex	N. J
Hellam	Overton	Tenn
Kenton Furnace	Greenup	Ky
Dismal	Sampson	N. C
Eskridge	Wabaunsee	Kas
Cupola	Chester	Pa
Barcestoo	"	"
Norwood	"	"
Whitakers	Edgecombe	N. C
Wards Turn Out	Edgefield	S. C
Nichols	Marion	"
Kemps Creek	Cleburne	Ala
Nesbits Station	De Soto	Miss
Linwood	Bradley	Tenn
Dudley	Gallatin	Ky
Eugene City	Carroll	Mo
White Swan	Todd	Dakota Ter
Milford Mills	Chester	Pa
Elk Mills	"	"
East Coventry	"	"
County Line	Tippecanoe	Ind
Winslow	De Kalb	Mo
Waldingfield	Kanawha	W. Va
Flat Rock	Mason	"
Wolf Branch	Coffee	Ala
Fitzpatrick	Bullock	"
Escatawpa	Washington	"
Teagues Mills	Hardeman	Iowa
Washington Heights	Cook	Ill
Humbird	Clark	Wis
Mills	Jackson	"
South Scriba	Oswego	N. Y
Ferris	Hancock	Ill

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
La Anguelle	St. Francis	Ark
Horine Station	Jefferson	Mo
Mt. Rosell	Limestone	Ala
Melissa	Ozark	Mo
Flourtown	Montgomery	Pa
Mountain Falls	Frederick	Va
Spring Ridge	Caddo	La
Marion	Union	"
Mansfield	[illegible]	Texas
London	Rusk	"
Marion	Angelina	"
Cedar Fork	Union	Tenn
Alanthus Hill	Hancock	"
Rob Camp	Claiborne	"
Boltoc Harrison	Harrison	Mo
Smithton	[illegible]	"
Little River	Allen	Ind
Axins Store	Saline	Ark
Red Shoals	Stokes	N. C
Clarksville	Marshall	Ala
Mossy Creek	Augusta	Va
Ridge	Edgefield	S. C
Cold Springs	[illegible]	"
Pikeville	Marion	Ala
Phelps	Lawrence	Mo
Rock Prairie	Dade	"
Hearne	Robertson	Texas
North Granby	Sullivan	N. H
North Colebrook	Litchfield	Conn
Dysartville	McDowell	N. C
Yatesville	Morgan	Ill
State	Jennings	Ind
Five Corners	Miami	"
North Fork	Henry	Tenn

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Goose Island	Alexander	Ill
Pierceville	Van Buren	Iowa
New Haven Mills	Addison	Vt
Abbeville	Wilcox	Ga
Shirley	McLean	Ill
Burke's Station	Fairfax	Va
Penola	Caroline	"
Baptist Valley	Tazewell	"
Paint Creek	Kanawha	W. Va
Long Island	Jackson	Ala
Leighton	Lawrence	"
Book	Pope	Ill
Hampton	Platte	Mo
Rowena Pump	Orangeburgh	S. C
Cross Plain	Calhoun	Ala
Trinity Mills	Dallas	Texas
Sabinetown	Sabine	"
Spring Place	Marshall	Tenn
Pioneer	Green	Ill
Swannanoa	Buncombe	N. C
Cuba	Rutherford	"
Rock Dam	Falls	Texas

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office
Garden Valley	Jackson	Wis	Black R'r Fall's
Speersville	Fulton	Pa	Wells Tannery
Moria	Fon du Lac	Wis	Calvary
Rattlesnake Bar	Placer	Cal	Auburn
Five Corners	Miami	Ind	Peru
Hocking Furnace	Hocking	Ohio	Logan
Georgia	Jasper	Mo	Medoc
Leasburgh	Dona Ana	N. M. Ter.	Fort Seldon
Cedar Bluff	Gadsden	Fla	Chattahoochee
Post Oak	Yalabusha	Miss	Coffeeville
Preston	"	"	Oakland
Ruckersville	Tippah	"	Ripley
Monroe	Perry	"	Enon
Croppers Depot	Shelby	Ky	Christiansburg
Brumfield Station	Boyle	"	Danville
Rushville	Rockingham	Va	Harrisonburg
Cardiff	Mitchell	Iowa	Osage
Downieville	Meagher	Montana Ter.	Helena
Newport	Cocke	Tenn	Gormans Depot
Grove Grove	Clinton	Ky	Seventy six
Spring Ridge	Hinds	Miss	Raymond
Neapolis	Maury	Tenn	Columbia
Steam Mill	Schuyler	Ill	Vt
Walnut Springs	Green	Wis	Monroe
Little Falls	Monroe	"	Sparta
Morehead City	Cedar	Mo	Carthage
Ettoville	Filmore	Minn	Canfield
Cortes	Lander	Nev	Austin
Overtoo	Butler	Kas	Eldorado
Valley City	Neosho	"	Osage Mission
Black Hawk Point	Concordia	La	Fairview
Point Palistino	Story	Iowa	Nevada
Wadiloup	Grundy	"	Grundy Centre
New Bremen	St. Genevieve	Mo	St. Genevieve
Point Commerce	Green	Ind	Worthington
Anaqua	Victoria	Texas	Victoria
Eagle Lake	Colorado	"	Egypt
Hendricksville	Cape Girardeau	Mo	Cape Girardeau
Juvenile	Christian	"	Merington
Howards Mills	St. Clair	"	Osceola
James Fork	Sebastian	Ark	Greenwood
Kingston	Madison	"	Huntsville
Morning Sun	Poinsett	"	Harrisburg
Liberty	Pulaski	"	Little Rock
Gore	Hocking	Ohio	Straitsville
Wherry's	Rusk	Texas	Henderson
Snow Hill	Titus	"	"
Sulphur Springs	Cherokee	"	Rusk
Evergreen	Washington	"	Brenham
West Springfield	Shelby	Mo	Shelbyville
Pine Grove	Esmeralda	Nev	Aurora
Salsbury	Sacramento	Cal	Sacramento City
Bonnington	Rich	Utah Ter	Huntsville
Elk City	Nez Perces	Idaho Ter	Lewiston
Ore	Owyhee	"	Ruby City
Pena Blanca	Santa Ana	N. M. Ter.	Juana Lopes
Aqua Negra	San Miguel	N. M. Ter	Fort Union
Virginia	Colfax	"	Elizabethtown
Uto Creek	Mora	"	Cimarron
Tularosa	Dona Ana	"	Fort Sumner
Sand Point	Volusia	Fla	St. Augustine
Omega	Madison	La	Millikin's Bend
Jaquetta	Paulding	Ohio	Paulding
Cicero	Cook	Ill	Chicago
Gibsonville	Sierra	Cal	St. Louis
Yaquina	Benton	Oregon	Newton
West Sidney	Kennebec	Me	Sidney
Palatine	Montgomery	N. Y	St. Johnsville
Golden Springs	Anderson	S. C	——
Colliers	Edgefield	"	——
Rodgersville	Madison	Ky	Kingston

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Perkins Store	Nelson	Va	Elmington
Ellicotts Mills	Howard	Md	Ellicott City
Petersville	Cherokee	Kas	Lostine
Norris	Marshall	Iowa	Liscomb
English Neighborh'd	Bergen	N. J	Fairview
Lucas	Richland	Wis	Ease Wood
Book	Pope	Ill	Eddyville
Freedom Hill	Chatham	N. C	Merry Oakes
Umsteads	Berks	Pa	Monocacy
Lagro	Wabash	Ind	Le Gros
Montgomeryville	Montgomery	Pa	Montgo'ry Square

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of November, 1869.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg.	U. S.	2	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham,
Halifax	U. S.	2	Halifax and Bermuda.
Cunard	U. S.	3	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	4	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	4	Havana, Nassau and W.I.
Inman	U. S.	6	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg.	U. S.	9	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Mexican	U. S.	10	Mexico.
Cunard	U. S.	10	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	11	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	11	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	13	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	13	French Mail via Brest.
Hamburg.	U. S.	16	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Halifax	U. S.	16	Halifax and Bermuda.
Cunard	U. S.	17	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	18	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	18	Havana.
Bermuda	U. S.	18	Bermuda
Inman	U. S.	20	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg.	U. S.	23	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Arg. Rep., St. Thomas, etc.
Cunard	U. S.	24	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	25	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Havana	U. S.	25	Havana.
Mexican	U. S.	25	Mexico.
Inman	U. S.	27	Europe via Liverpool.
Hamburg.	U. S.	30	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Halifax	U. S.	30	Halifax and Bermuda.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters Received from Foreign Countries

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and Egypt,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. The registration fee on letters to Egypt is *eight cents each*. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

France, Algeria, Corsica, Bourbon, Nice and Savoy.—*Postage on Registered Letters:* 8 cents per quarter ounce, and 10 cents per half ounce additional. *Registration Fee:* 8 cents per quarter ounce, and 8 cents additional on *each letter*, irrespective of weight.

Alexandretta, Tangiers and Tunis.—*Postage on Registered Letters:* 12 cents per quarter ounce, and 10 cents per half ounce additional. *Registration Fee:* 12 cents per quarter ounce, and 8 cents additional on *each letter*, irrespective of weight.

Canadian Correspondence. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayment must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. To or from France, Algeria, &c., in French Mail or via England.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibralia, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. To or from the North German Union (including all the German States and Austria) and to or from Belgium and the Netherlands, by Closed Mail via England.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. To or from Italy and Switzerland, by Closed Mail, via England, Belgium and Germany.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. To or from the North German Union (including all the German States and Austria), by Direct Mail via Bremen or Hamburg—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* France and Algeria must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. Newspapers and other Printed Matter.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. Book-Packets.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. Patterns or Samples of Merchandise.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desecado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) .... 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)			30	"
For Tri-Weekly,	"	"	15	"
For Semi-Weekly,	"	"	10	"
For Weekly,	"	"	5	"

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

Books, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

IMPORTANT TABLE

Showing the difference in routes, time required and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia and other Mails.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	*via* Marseilles	5th	57	1st and 29th
do.	Southampton	27th	61	6th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	4th
Ceylon	Marseilles	5th and 19th	24	15th and 20th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	30	6th and 20th
China	Marseilles	5th and 19th	40	15th and 29th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	47	6th and 20th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	5th and 19th	40	15th and 29th
do.	Southampton	18th and 27th	45	6th and 20th
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	20	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	5th and 19th	42	15th and 29th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	46	6th and 20th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

North—[Through] 7:30, 8:30 A.M.; 1, 5 and 11 P.M. [Way] 1 and 5 P. M.

East—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

South—[Through] 6:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 3:30, 10:30 P. M.

West—[via Allentown] 6.45 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 2; 4:30 and 11 P. M.

California—[by Steamer] 1st, 16th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6.45 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5:00 A. M..4.30..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]	5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail	5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat]	4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way]	5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South	7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]	5:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore]	10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]	7:00 A. M..8:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 1st, and 16th. each month	10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown]	7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R.	5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown	5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold	5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport	2:00 P. M.
Long Island	5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola	5:00 A. M..2:30 P. M.
" via South Side R R.	7 A.M.; 2:30 P.M.
Canada	5 A. M.; 2, 4:30, 9 P.M.

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

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The Volumes of the Weekly and Bazar commence with the year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

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FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,

Newspaper and Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

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No. 1, containing	64	pages	price	$3 00
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TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—NOVEMBER, 1869.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	6	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	i
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	23	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	33	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	23	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	23	....	....	....	18
do England and France	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	6l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	16
Bototschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	i
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	13	13	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b4	13	12	18
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	2	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	13	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	13	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	12	18
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	23	b6	12	12	18
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Cöln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	13	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	13	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	3	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	2	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	2	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	23	4	c12	c12	d18
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	23	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	23	4	13	12	18
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	2	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	6
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	2	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	13	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*12l	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
☞ RATES OF BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory*.						
Not over 1 oz. ....2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. *and not over* 2 oz. ....4 "						
Over 2 oz. *and not over* 4 oz. ....6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	13	13	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Greytown	....	34	6	10	....	6
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	18	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	8	8	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	16
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	8	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	30	....	....	....	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	9	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	28	b6	14	14	18
Kerassond, French mail	*30	*60	9	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	16	16	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Liberia, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	6l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	22	b6	12	12	16
Mahe, French mail—see Mauritius	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail—see Spain	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	12	18
do do do via Messina	a22	34	b8	14	14	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail—see Spain	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	8	2	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	12	18
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Ploješchti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	2	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	6

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	28	....	....	....	18
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b8	14	14	18
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	8	9	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	*27	*54	9	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*16	7	11	11	h8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h8
do do do (closed mail via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	12	8	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b8	14	14	18
do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	16
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	12	18
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 19c.)	....	*21	9	13	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	i
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	i
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchock, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), except Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	18
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France.						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland.						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British). do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	2	2	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	6
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b. Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ....4c.
Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz. ....6c.
" " 2 oz. " " 3 oz. ....7c.
" " 3 oz. " " 4 oz. ....8c.
" " 4 oz. " " 5 oz. ....11c.
" " 5 oz. " " 6 oz. ....13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly* unpaid) subject to a similar fine when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 16 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. X., NO. 3. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1869. WHOLE NO. 111.

We give below so much of the Report of the Postmaster General as we can find room for. The appendix, not yet published, will contain some statistics of interest to our readers, which we will endeavor to obtain in time for publication in our next:

Report of the Postmaster-General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1869.

The ordinary revenues of this Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, were $18,344,510 72, and the expenditures $23,698,131 50. For the year ended June 30, 1868, the ordinary revenues were $16,292,600 80, and the expenditures $22,730,592 65. The increase of revenue for the year 1869 over the preceding fiscal year was $2,051,909 92, and the increase of expenditures $967,538 85. The increase of revenue for 1868 over 1867 was $1,055,573 93, and the increase of expenditures for 1868 over 1867 was $3,495,109 19. The ratio of increase of revenue for the year 1869 is 12.59 per cent., and of expenditures 4.25 per cent., compared with receipts and expenditures for the year 1868. The increase of revenue for 1869 is greater than the increase for 1868 by $996,335 99, and the increase of expenditures for 1869 is less than the increase for 1868 by $2,527,570 34. If, therefore, the increase of receipts be compared with the increase of expenditures for the year last ended, it will appear that the increase of receipts exceeded the increase of expenditures in the sum of $1,084,371 07; while a like comparison of the receipts and expenditures for the year 1868 will show an excess in the increase of expenditures over the increase of receipts for that year of $2,439,535 26.

STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The number of postage stamps issued during the year was 420,896,540 representing	$12,706,220 00
The number of periodical stamps was 150,920, representing	16,348 00
Stamped envelopes, plain, 46,265,750, representing	1,332,862 50
Stamped envelopes, request, $31 814,100, representing	950,726 00
Newspaper wrappers, 3,595,250, representing	71,905 00
The whole number of stamps envelopes and newspaper wrappers was 502,722,560, of the aggregate value of	$15,078,061 50

Showing an increase of $1,214,937 50 over last year.

The issue of periodical stamps was discontinued by my predecessor about February 1, 1869.

The number of packages of postage stamps lost in the mails during the year was 22, representing $818; and of stamped envelopes 15, representing $259 50, being much less than the losses from like delinquencies in 1868.

CONTRACTS.

There were in the service of the Department on the 30th of June, 1869, 7,056 contractors for the transportation of the mails.

Of mail routes in operation there were 8,449, aggregating in length 223,731 miles, in annual transportation 90,723,403 miles, and in annual cost $10,406,501. If the compensation of railway post-office clerks, route agents, local agents, mail messengers, mail route messengers, and baggage-masters in charge of mails, amounting to $1,275,227, be added, the aggregate annual cost will be $11,681,728. This service was divided as follows:

Railroad routes: Length, 39,537 miles; annual transportation, 41,399,284 miles; annual cost, $4,723,680—about 11.41 cents per mile.

Steamboat routes: Length, 20,779 miles; annual transportation, 4,341,011 miles; annual cost, $774,536—about 17.88 cents per mile.

"Celerity, certainty and security:" Length, 163,415 miles; annual transportation, 44,993,103 miles; annual cost, $4,908,285—about 10.9 cents per mile.

There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 6,803 miles; in annual transportation, 6,499,078 miles; and in cost, $140,445. To the last add increased cost for railway post-office clerks, route, local and other agents, $160,594, and the total increase of cost will be shown to be $301,039.

The foregoing statements of distances and costs do not include service for "special" offices. There were, at the close of the year, 1,962 of these offices, each with a mail carrier, whose pay from the Department is not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office. "Special" routes and their carriers are included in the number of contractors and routes as given above.

POST-ROUTE MAPS.

During the past year, the preparation and publication of the series of post-route maps of the United States have been continued, under the supervision of the Topographer of the Department.

The map, in four sheets, of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and of the District of Columbia, having been completed, copies are now being furnished to such postmasters and other agents of the Department as the interests of the service require.

The map of the State of Maine, which embraces portions of New Hampshire and the Dominion of Canada, and one sheet of the double-sheet map of the States of Ohio and Indiana, are nearly finished, and will be ready for issue during the coming winter.

The drawings for a double-sheet map of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin have been placed in the hands of the engraver, to be completed next summer. To continue the series as projected, there come next in order the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota.

THROUGH MAILS.

Since the completion of the railroad line to the Pacific, arrangements have been made to have records kept showing the time occupied in the transit of mails from Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis to Denver City, Salt Lake City, Sacramento City and San Francisco, and back. The appendix contains a copy of the circular giving the necessary instructions to postmasters and others. The records of arrivals on the Atlantic side during the month of October have reached the Department. They show that mails are carried through from San Francisco to Washington in 6 days, 23 hours and 15 minutes; to New York, in 6 days, 15 hours and 20 minutes; to Boston, in 7 days, 4 hours; to Chicago, in 5 days, 7 hours and 30 minutes; to Cincinnati, in 5 days, 22 hours and 30 minutes; and to St. Louis, in 5 days, 1 hour and 30 minutes. The above figures show the time of the shortest trips. The average time was: to Washington, 7 days, 7 hours and 11 minutes; to New York, 7 days, 2 hours and 23 minutes; to Boston, 7 days, 19 hours and 25 minutes; to Chicago, 5 days, 14 hours and 55 minutes; to Cincinnati, 6 days, 8 hours and 32 minutes; and to St. Louis, 5 days, 10 hours and 23 minutes.

RAILWAY POST OFFICES.

On the 30th June last, there were in operation 37 lines of railway post offices, extending in the aggregate over 7,201 miles of railroad and steamboat lines—being an increase of 3 lines and 182 miles of service over the year 1868. The number of clerks employed during the last year was 324, at an annual cost of $384,300. During the previous year, the number of clerks employed was 297, and the amount expended in compensation $329,700. No increase was made during the last year in the twice-daily service, except by interchangeable pouches between the principal post offices and between the several lines. The railway post office, by reason of the additional facilities it affords in mailing important letters up to the moment of the departure of the trains, and in receiving, assorting and distributing the mails during their transit, thus saving many hours, and in some instances days, in the communication between important points, has become an essential part of the service. It is in fact indispensable, and, as the population and wealth of the country shall increase, it will be necessary to extend it to keep pace with the wants and demands of the people.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The total number of letters passing between the United States and foreign countries (Canada excepted) during the last year was 12,596,654, of which 6,638,858 were sent from, and 5,957,796 received in, the United States. The increase over the number exchanged in 1868 is 1,468,122. Estimating the number exchanged with the dominion of Canada, of which no accurate account is reported, at 3,000,000, the whole number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries exceeded 15,500,000. The total postages on letters exchanged with foreign countries, estimating the postage on letters to and from Canada at $350,000, amounted to $2,014,183 15.

The aggregate amount of postage, inland, sea and foreign, upon the letter correspondence exchanged with Great Britain and other European countries, during the year 1869, was $1,503,773 05, being $202,694 71 less than the postage receipts of the previous fiscal year. The number of letters (single rates) exchanged in the mails with the same countries was 11,428,551, an increase of 1,359,892 over the number exchanged in the previous year. Notwithstanding the recent reductions of postage to all the countries of Europe, except France, amounting in most instances to fifty per cent., the increased correspondence has produced a revenue only twelve per cent. less than that derived from the higher rates of the preceding year.

The postages upon letters sent to European countries exceeded the postages upon letters received from Europe in the sum of $44,968 13, the excess of letters sent being about six per cent. This very small excess of postage on correspondence sent over that on correspondence received is a convincing argument in favor of simplifying our postal arrangements with other countries by dispensing with the present complicated and expensive international postage accounts. This can be readily accomplished by adopting the rule of compulsory prepayment of postage, and by providing (upon general principle, now well established, that every letter brings a reply) that the postages collected on all international correspondence shall belong wholly to the dispatching office; that no charge whatever shall be made at the office of destination in the country wherein the correspondence may be delivered; and that in all cases the dispatching office shall defray the expense of intermediate transmission. The inconsiderable pecuniary disadvantages which might result to either post department under the practical working of such a system would be more than compensated by the convenience of the arrangement and the abolition of intricate and vexatious accounts. This principal has already been adopted in the conventions with some of the countries with which the United States has direct postal relations, and it is hoped that the post departments of others will also see the propriety of adopting it as a means of simplifying and promoting international postal exchanges.

The steamship lines employed by this Department in the transportation of the mails to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe performed four weekly services from New York, a weekly service from Quebec in summer and Portland in winter, and three outward trips from Baltimore, receiving as compensation the sea-postages on the mails conveyed.

The earnings of the respective lines amounted to the sum of $336,207 49, as follows:

The North German Lloyd line, for fifty-two trips from New York to Southampton	$80,432 71
The Cunard line, for fifty-two trips from New York to Queenstown	71,578 08
The Hamburg-American Packet Company for fifty-two trips to Southampton, &c., (estimating fourth quarter at $20,000)	103,839 10
The Inman line, for fifty-two trips from New York to Queenstown	74,563 32
The Canadian line, for fifty-two trips to Liverpool	5,750 03
The Baltimore and Liverpool Steamship Company, for three trips from Baltimore to Liverpool	44 25
Making a total of	$336,2.7 49

The cost of the United States transatlantic mail steamship service for the fiscal year 1867 was $551,338 01; and for the year 1868, $421,774 44—the reduced rates of sea-postage established by the present postal convention with Great Britain having been in operation during the last six months of the year 1868.

The necessity of some legislation to encourage the re-establishment of American lines of transatlantic steamers is apparent from the fact that, of the many lines of steamships now profitably employed in the carrying trade between this country and Europe, there is not one steamer bearing the American flag. It is humiliating to our national pride to find not only that our vast commerce with Europe is monopolized by foreign steamship lines, but that even the mails we send abroad have to be transported under the protection of foreign governments.

A proposition is under consideration for a postal convention establishing a direct exchange of correspondence between the United States and the Argentine Republic.

Preliminary steps have also been taken toward a direct postal arrangement with Denmark, including Sweden and Norway, with the purpose of reducing the existing postage rates on correspondence exchanged between the United States and those countries.

APPOINTMENTS.

The report of the Appointment Office shows the following:

Number of post offices established during the year	1,653
Number discontinued	1,028
Increase	625
Number in operation on June 30, 1868	26,481
Number in operation on June 30, 1869	27,106
Number of offices to be filled by appointments of the President	980
Number to be filled by appointments of the Postmaster General	26,126

Appointments were made during the year:

On resignations	3,994
On removals	2,691
On changes of names and sites	166
On deaths of postmasters	230
On establishment of new offices	1,653
Total appointments	8,734
Number of cases acted upon during the year.	9,996

FREE DELIVERY.

The free delivery system has been in operation during the year in forty-eight of the principal cities, with the following aggregate results:

Number of letter-carriers	1,246
Mail letters delivered	80,071,052
Local letters delivered	18,38[illegible],627
Newspapers delivered	21,954,898
Letters collected	89,885,009
Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses	$1,183,915 31
Postage on local matter	666,167 42

This shows an increase over last year of—

Letter-carriers	48
Mail letters delivered	15,730,566
Local letters delivered	4,298,721
Newspapers delivered	5,044,183
Letters collected	26,720,384
Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses	$187,980 72
Postage on local matter	190,185 06

The free delivery system, though rapidly improving, has not attained such a degree of efficiency as to command the universal confidence of the public. Much can yet be done to promote the celerity and precision of the collection and delivery of mail matter, and thereby commend it to popular favor. For some time to come, the attention of the Department should be directed to the attainment of more thorough organization and more satisfactory results in the cities wherein the system has already been established, rather than in seeking its further extension.

DEAD LETTERS.

The number of the several classes of letters, domestic and foreign, received at the Dead Letter Office during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Domestic letters, classed as—

Ordinary	2,837,472
Drop	450,100
Unmailable	361,984
Hotel	26,528
Fictitious	17,417
Registered	3,679
Returned from foreign countries	62,603
Total domestic letters	3,759,676
Foreign letters	193,186
Whole number	3,952,862

Of domestic letters, 18,227 contained money amounting to $94,710 95 in sums of one dollar and upward. Of these, 16,187, containing $82,570 90 were delivered to the writers or persons addressed, and 2,040, containing $12,140 05, were filed for reclamation by the owners or were outstanding. The number inclosing sums less than one dollar was 14,323, containing $3,472 77, of which 11,566, containing $2,788 29, were delivered to the writers, and 2,757, containing $684 48, were filed for reclamation by the owners.

The number of letters containing bank checks, drafts, deeds, etc., was 16,925, of the nominal value of $3,011,354 71, of which 15,286, of the nominal value of $2,799,114 51, were delivered to the owners, and 1,639, of the nominal value of $212,240 20, were outstanding or were filed for reclamation.

The number of letters and packages containing jewelry, books, and other property was $9,071, of which 6,337 were delivered and 2,734 were filed for reclamation. The number containing photographs, postage stamps, and articles of small value was 114,185, of which 103,529 were delivered and 10,656 were filed for reclamation or destroyed.

The number of letters classed as ordinary domestic, without inclosures, remailed to the writers, was 2,398,252, of which 2,003,524 were delivered and 394,728 were returned to the office and destroyed. The number of letters not signed by the writers, illegible, or containing circulars, etc., and consequently destroyed, was 1,188,693.

Of the unmailable letters, 286,307 were detained for postage, not being prepared as required by law. They were either wholly unpaid, not prepaid one full rate, or were stamped with illegal or revenue stamps; 70,429 were misdirected, the post office, State, or some necessary part of the address being omitted; 2,678 had no address whatever, and 2,570 were addressed to places where there was no mail service.

The number of applications for dead letters was 5,763, and in 1,266 cases the letters were found and forwarded to their owners.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The whole number of money-order post offices in operation during the last fiscal year was 1,468. Two of these—Roxbury, Mass., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—were discontinued, circumstances having rendered them unnecessary; and 219 new money-order offices were established July 12, 1869, making the present whole number 1,685.

The number of orders issued during the year was 1,246,143, of the aggregate value of		$24,848,058 93
The number paid was 1,248,874, amounting in value to	$24,447,376 66	
To which should be added the amount of orders repaid to purchasers	206,746 80	
		24,654,123 46
Excess of issues over payments		193,935 47

The amount received by postmasters as fees for the issue of orders was $176,190 90. During the previous fiscal year, ended June 30, 1868, the aggregate amount of orders issued was $16,197,858 47; of orders paid and repaid, $16,118,537 03; and of fees, $124,487.

It appears, upon comparison of these sums with the corresponding transactions of the last fiscal year, as above stated, that there has been an increase over the year 1868 of $8,650,200 46, or of 53 2-5 per cent., in the amount of issues; of $8,535,586 43, or of 53 per cent., in the amount of payments; and of $51,703 90, or of 41½ per cent., in the amount of fees received. The smaller percentage of increase in the fees, as compared with the issues, is to be attributed to the fact that by the act of July 27, 1868, the fees for issuing money-orders were diminished. Before that time the fee for an order not exceeding twenty dollars was ten cents, and for an order exceeding twenty dollars twenty-five cents; but by the act last mentioned the fee for an order for one dollar or any sum not exceeding twenty dollars was fixed at ten cents; for an order exceeding twenty dollars and not exceeding thirty dollars, at fifteen cents; for an order exceeding thirty dollars and not exceeding forty dollars, at twenty cents; and for an order exceeding forty dollars, at twenty-five cents. No change was made in the maximum amount for which an order can be issued, which is limited to fifty dollars.

The receipts and expenditures during the last fiscal year, as adjusted and reported by the Auditor, were as follows, viz:

Fees received for money-orders issued		$176,190 90
Amount received for premium on drafts		56 97
		$176,247 87
Commissions to postmasters and allowances for clerk hire	$101,062 19	
Allowances for remittances lost in transmissions by mail	5,797 00	
Incidental expenses for stationery and fixtures	3,834 81	
		110,694 00
Excess of receipts over expenditures, being the amount of profit to the department from money-order business		$65,553 87

During the year, payment of six money-orders was obtained fraudulently by forgery of the payee's signature, or by means of false pretenses. In four of these cases, the amount of the order was refunded to the remitter by the issuing postmaster, in compliance with instructions from the Department. In one, the postmaster who had erroneously paid the order was directed to pay a like sum to the true payee. In the remaining case, the person who improperly obtained payment of the order was compelled to pay over the amount thereof to the rightful owner.

I cannot better illustrate the great success and rapid extension of the domestic money-order system than by a presentation of its operations from its establishment on the 1st November, 1864, to the present time, a summary of which is contained in the following table:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
No. of money-order offices	141	473	832
Issues	$1 360,122 52	$3 977,259 28	$9,229,327 72
Payments	1,313,577 08	3,9[illegible]3,890 22	9,071,240 73
Receipts from fees	11 536 40	35,803 06	78 899 57
Expenses	18,584 37	28,664 27	44,628 96
Deficit	7 047 97	......	......
Surplus	......	7,138 79	26,260 61

	1868.	1869.
No. of money-order offices	1 293	1,468
Issues	$16,197 8[illegible]8 47	$24 848,058 93
Payments	16,118,537 03	24,654 123 46
Receipts from fees	124,503 19	176,247 87
Expenses	70,345 04	110 694 00
Deficit	......	......
Surplus	54,158 15	65,553 87

The great and constant increase, from year to year, in the transactions of the money-order system, clearly indicates its utility as a safe, convenient, and expeditious mode of making small remittances, and shows that it is steadily increasing in favor with the public, as practical experience demonstrates its advantages. I regard it as thoroughly established, and recommend its universal use by the people wherever practicable.

Detailed regulations for the execution of the convention of October 12, 1867, for an exchange of postal orders between the United States and Switzerland, were finally agreed upon and signed at Washington July 2, 1869, by the Postmaster-General, under the authority given by the act of July 27, 1868, and at Berne on the 26th July, 1869, by the chief of the federal post department of Switzerland. This first attempt to establish an international money-order system by this department, was put into operation, by mutual agreement on the 1st of September, 1869, and, notwithstanding frequent and considerable fluctuations in the value of currency, it has been conducted without difficulty, and thus far has worked satisfactorily in all its details.

MISCELLANEOUS.

When I accepted at your hands the position of Postmaster-General, I propounded to myself two questions: How can the postal service of the country be made most efficient? and, How can it be relieved from the heavy deficiencies annually charged against it? Knowing it to be your desire that the Department should be restored to a self-sustaining condition as rapidly as a faithful discharge of its duties would permit, I have diligently sought the true answers to the above questions. As far as lay in my power, during my short administration, I have reduced the expenditures and increased the revenues of the Department; but, notwithstanding my efforts, I found myself, at the end of the fiscal year, confronted with a deficit of $5,353,620 80. Though this amount is less than the deficit provided for by appropriations, it is yet large enough to stimulate me to inquire carefully into the causes of such enormous arrears.

The principal causes operating to prevent the Department from becoming self-sustaining are three, to wit:

1st. The depreciation of the paper currency.
2d. Unpaid postages on printed matter.
3d. The franking privilege.

The first of these is temporary, and will, in a short time, it is hoped, cease to operate. While it continues, however, it greatly affects the proportion between the receipts and expenditures of the Department. The truth of this will be admitted when it is stated that the postages are fixed by law, and remain the same nominally, no matter what may be the fluctuations in the value of the currency; while, on the other hand, all contracts made by the Department, except those for railroad transportation, are based on current rates, whatever they may be. Hence, when paper currency is depreciated, the postages are reduced in effect by the exact amount of the depreciation; so that, when gold is quoted at 133⅓, the single rate of letter postage is no longer three cents, but, in reality, only two-and-a-quarter cents.

Again, the Department is defrauded out of a large amount of postage on newspapers by parties who, while professing to be sending out papers from known offices of publication to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, are, in fact, loading the mails with "specimen" papers and mere business circulars, disguised in the form of newspapers. The act of March 3, 1863, and the regulations made in pursuance thereof, require that all such matter, if sworn through the mailing office, shall be sent to the office of delivery, and that the postages, whether charged at newspaper rates or at letter rates by way of fine for fraud, shall be collected by the office of delivery. If not paid for and delivered, it often happens that no other disposition of this matter can be made than to return it to the mailing office for the prosecution of the offender. The double transit thus encouraged is frequently attended with no result, except that the matter in left in the office and ultimately sold for waste paper. *For this mischief there is but one adequate remedy, and that is to require prepayment on all printed matter.* A due regard to the convenience of the publishers of newspapers would require that postage on newspapers should be charged according to the weight of packages. To accomplish this reform, a considerable reduction on present rates might be conceded by the Department. To make the remedy of prepayment complete, it would be necessary, furthermore, to confer ample power on postmasters at mailing offices to open and inspect suspected packages of newspapers, and to impose upon them, if found to be vitiated by fraud, full letter postage, to be paid invariably in advance. This summary proceeding should not relieve the offender from liability to prosecution and punishment by the imposition of the fine already provided by law.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The foregoing are evils which, doubtless, ought to be corrected. It is possible, however, for the Department to endure them, and yet retain a fair degree of efficiency. But the remaining cause of complaint has become intolerable, and must be removed, if the Department is to be saved from utter demoralization. The franking privilege has grown to be an abuse so monstrous that it now threatens the very life of the service.

[We regret that lack of space prevents us from publishing in full the very able argument of Mr. Creswell in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege. It conclusively meets every objection which could be urged against such a step, and clearly shows the hopelessness of substantial progress in postal affairs so long as the Department is compelled to bear this most oppressive burden. The following extracts are all that we can give of this portion of the Report:]

It reduces the Department to a state of hopeless dependence, and destroys to a great extent its usefulness. It makes it the pack-horse of every other branch of the public service, and compels it to assume, without a question, whatever burdens may be laid upon its back. Work as steadily and as skillfully as they may, the managers of the Department know that at the end of the year their accounts must show the inevitable deficiency. Is this just? Will this encourage activity and vigilance? Will this promote economy and efficiency? When the Department, with its forty thousand or more employes, has labored to discharge every duty faithfully, has carried its mails ninety-one millions of miles and distributed them according to order among forty millions of people, and, to accomplish this, has fought every inch of its way against frauds which Government itself has licensed, it is at least entitled to a respectful recognition of its services, instead of being consigned to everlasting insolvency.

There is no sound reason for believing that, estimating by weight, the present basis of the postage rates, the proportion of free matter is really *less* than thirty per centum, as ascertained by the careful investigations of a committee of the British Parliament; but, even if we adopt the results of the imperfect information attainable in this country, and assume twenty-five per cent. of the ordinary annual expenditures as the just equivalent for the unpaid services of the Post-Office Department, it will appear that the Government is bound in honor and justice to appropriate $5,000,000, instead of $700,000, for this service.

But the most potential reason of all for the abolition of the franking privilege is found in the incurable abuses and frauds which seem to be inseparable from its exercise. When the number of persons who are clothed with the franking privilege, and of judges who are expected to pass upon the genuineness of franks, is considered, the opportunity for boundless frauds will appear to be almost infinite. The following statement, made up from official sources, will show how far the privilege is extended under existing laws:

Statement of Officials Exercising the Franking Privilege.

President of the United States and his secretary	2
Vice President	1
Members of the Cabinet	7
United States Senators	74
Members of Congress	241
Delegates in Congress	5
Secretary of Senate and Clerk of House of Representatives	2
Assistant Secretaries, chief clerk, etc., State Department	4
Assistant Attorney-General and chief clerk	2
Assistant Secretary, Commissioners chief clerk, etc., Interior Department	13
Chiefs of bureaus, chief clerk, etc., of Navy Department	17
Chiefs of bureaus, chief clerk, etc., of War Department	21
Assistant Secretaries, chief clerks, etc., of the Treasury Department	42
Assistant Postmasters-General, superintendents of foreign mails and money order system, and chief clerks Post-Office Department	9
	440
Add internal revenue officers (assessors and assistant collectors and deputies)	4,115
Postmasters on 1st November, 1869	27,378
Total	31,933

In this statement alone is an army of 31,933, who, generally speaking, load the mails at will with whatever matter they please. Some of them, to be sure, are granted only a limited privilege, yet, practically, the restrictions are no longer operative. To these should be added the countless host who address communications to members of Congress, delegates, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate, heads of departments, heads of bureaus, chief clerks, and all others authorized to frank official matter. How is it possible that any checks whatever can be imposed and enforced against a privilege so widely extended?

It has been well said that "there is no middle ground between boundless franking and no franking." The truth of this observation will be perfectly manifest to all who will take the trouble to inquire into the subject. With the appliances now at the command of the Department, or that can be devised in its interest, it would be a sheer impossibility to eliminate fraud from the exercise of the franking privilege. The privilege itself is the fruitful mother of frauds, and cannot be reformed. Estimating the frauds and evasions perpetrated under cover of this system to be equal in amount to the postages upon matter bearing genuine signatures (and this is no exaggeration), the total expense is swelled to an amount equal to the entire deficit of the Department for the last fiscal year. Certainly, these stupendous frauds should be prevented; and, as they cannot be separated from the practice of the system, the only remedy is to abolish the system itself.

How is it possible for the Department to escape from the slough into which it has been cast, so long as Government fastens inextricably about its neck an ever-increasing weight? Under the frightful burden imposed by the franking privilege, no further reforms can ever be made in the way of reducing domestic postages. An appalling deficit will be a perpetual bar to all progress—all substantial improvement.

In England, the postal service was rescued from pitiable imbecility and inefficiency by the illustrious Rowland Hill and his associates, in 1839; but it was necessary first to destroy this badge of subserviency to rank and class, although in that country it was limited both in the number of privileged persons and in the number of letters each could frank per day. So here, as the initial step to reform, I earnestly urge the total abolition of the franking privilege.

It is not proposed or desired that Government officials should be personally taxed for the transmission of their public correspondence. It is asked, on the other hand, that every Department, every member of Congress, and every other public officer, shall have a liberal allowance of stamps for postages, subject to a proper accountability, and that the sum necessary therefor shall be appropriated out of the general treasury.

THE PENAL LAWS.

Regarding the present as a favorable opportunity, I call the attention of Congress to the penal laws providing for the punishment of offences against the postal service. The penalties prescribed are in many cases too severe, and, by reason of their apparent harshness, have tended to create a sympathy in the minds of jurors and others in behalf of this class of offenders. Experience has shown that the certainty of punishment, more than its severity, deters from crime. I recommend that the terms of imprisonment in most cases be shortened and graduated, with a more careful regard to the nature and character of

UNITED STATES MAIL.

the offences which the framers of the laws designed to punish and prevent.

A reorganization of the Department has become a necessity. The recommendation of my predecessor in that regard is cordially approved.

It would be unjust to close this report without making a proper recognition of the important services of the heads of the respective bureaus of the Department, including the superintendents of foreign mails and of the money-order office. They are all gentlemen of singular fitness for their several positions. In all things they have come up to the full measure of my expectations, and I esteem myself most fortunate in having secured their valuable aid. In consideration of the ability, integrity, industry and zeal they have continually exhibited, I earnestly recommend such an increase in their salaries as will afford them the means of a respectable livelihood, their present compensation being inadequate for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

The President.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1869.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

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Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **111**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Endorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and endorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1869.

Sir—I inclose an important notice to Postmasters and the public, respecting the postage chargeable on correspondence to and from France on and after the 1st of January next, and request that you will please cause the same to be published in the December number of THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

I am, very respectfully, your obt. servant,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "U. S. Mail."

Important Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1869.

On and after January 1, 1870, the exchange of mails between the United States and France will cease, in consequence of the abrogation of the present Postal Convention between the two countries, to take effect on that date.

The correspondence addressed *to* France or received *from* France on and after the 1st of January next by steamships or other vessels running *direct* between the two countries, will therefore be subject to the following rates of United States postage, *to be prepaid by stamps* at the office of mailing on matter *sent*, and collected at the office of delivery on matter *received*:

Letters, 10 cents per single rate of half an ounce or under;

Newspapers, 2 cents each; and

Book Packets, and *Samples of Merchandise*, 4 cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Letters for France may also be *sent* from the United States in the ordinary open mail to England *without prepayment of postage*. But printed matter and samples cannot, under existing regulations, be so sent.

Inasmuch as all direct postal relations between the Post Departments of the United States and France will cease on the 1st of January next, it will not be practicable to forward correspondence after that date to any foreign country or place "by French mail." The rates of postage "*by French mail*," as stated in "*Table of Postages to Foreign Countries*," will, therefore, be inoperative after 31st December proximo.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

[OFFICIAL.]

Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 2d, 1869.

On and after the first of January, 1870, the single rate of postage (half an ounce or under) for prepaid letters between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will be reduced to six cents (three pence). If not prepaid, or insufficiently prepaid, a fine of six cents (three pence) will be added to the deficient postage, and collected on delivery.

The rates of postage, conditions of payment, etc., on newspapers, book-packets and samples of merchandise remain unchanged.

Postmasters will levy and collect postages accordingly, on and after January 1st, 1870.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

Resignation of Mr. Earle.

On Nov. 30th, GEORGE EARLE, Esq., who since March last has most acceptably filled the position of First Assistant Postmaster General, resigned that office to resume the practice of the law. He is succeeded by JOHN M. MARSHALL, Esq., of New Jersey.

Sundry Post-office Matters.

Our first letter contains a very pertinent request—"to give a good article on the reasons why persons should not send money [through the mails] without money-order or registry." We might embody our reply in the sentence—For the same reason that a person should not or would not leave a pocket-book lying around loose in a bar-room, and that is—because everybody who may have access to it may not be honest, or, if honest, may not be able to resist temptation to dishonesty. The practice of putting money in ordinary letters is objectionable, not only because it is necessarily unsafe, as you cannot tell into whose hands they will fall, but because it is a temptation to many that cannot resist it, and who, if not so tempted, would continue honest. We do not think it advisable to go further into the matter at present, except to say, Do not, unless through most imperative necessity, inclose money in ordinary letters; if you cannot send money-orders, register your money letters—every postmaster is obliged to register letters on demand. The same correspondent put some questions on the transfer of mails at stations, to which, however, we cannot reply, because local arrangements enter into the question. We refer him to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. . . . . . Our next letter recommends alcohol for cleaning marking stamps. We have no doubt it would be very effectual, but not so cheap as benzine. . . . . . Another contains a complaint of the sheets of postage-stamps adhering to each other, and suggests that oiled paper be laid between them, or they be put on rollers. As comparatively but few sheets out of the thousands used are not easily separated, we think the remedy would be too expensive, although the use of oiled paper has certain valuable features. . . . . . Our next contains a plan for prepayment of postage on printed matter at the mailing office. The desire for the prepayment of postage on printed matter has often been expressed in our columns and in letters from our subscribers, but very few plans have been offered to us. The plan before us is good and feasible for small offices, but would be very difficult at large offices like the New York office. For ourselves, we are something like the cook who gave a recipe for cooking hare—first catch your hare. We would first have a law that prepayment at the mailing office on all matter should be required, and then would be time enough to decide on the plan. . . . . . Our next is an inquiry why the postmasters at New York and Philadelphia put postage-stamps on their money-order and registered-business letters. This question has been answered before in the MAIL, but we repeat the answer here. The Act of March 1, 1869, requires all franks to be written by the persons franking. The postmasters at the cities named could not possibly frank all the envelopes required, and hence postage-stamps are used for some of their official correspondence. . . . . . It is a celebrated publishing house in Hartford, Conn., that writes as follows: "Permit us to say that we have oftentimes found it [*i. e.*, THE UNITED STATES MAIL] to be worth ten times its cost when we have been befogged."

COMMUNICATIONS.

P. O. INCUBIBUS, Oct. 1869.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—I closed my last letter with expressing my satisfaction at the promised results of my first visit as a self-constituted special agent; and I assure you it was with no less satisfaction that I leaped into my buggy and gave the rein to my cob for a call on the postmaster at the office next on the route, some six miles distant. The road for about four miles was nearly level, and in excellent condition for travel; my cob seemed to sympathize with me in an evident very deep satisfaction with himself. He could not, indeed, feel that he had done a good deed as I had done, but in his quick, elastic step, disdaining, almost, to touch the earth with his hoofs, his curving neck and the playful motion of his ears and occasional toss of the head he showed a (horse) mind well at ease with itself. I had had this horse but a few weeks, though I had known him for three or four years, having watched his growth and manners from colthood, and early discerning that he "was to the manner born," had determined to become his owner if ever opportunity offered. He is already a great favorite with myself and my assistants, whom I generally allow to "air themselves" at least once a week, behind whatever horse I own at the time. It is an old time custom to name horses as well as men, older than the good old days of the Mayflower and the Puritans, than that "merrie England" of which we so often hear, or the days of the Conqueror who turned Saxon society upside down. Back as far as the great Alexander, who wept that there was no other world to conquer (and who, by the way, with all due deference to his soldierly acquirements and nature, would, measured by his known deeds, have made a quite respectable Brigadier under our own great "Captain"), horses were named, for every school child has heard of the famous Bucephalus whom none could mount but the said Alexander; he, discovering that the horse was frightened at his shadow—how shadows at the present day frighten men as well as horses—led him into the shade and leaped upon his back, to the admiration and wonder of his attendants and no small credit to himself. Horses, too, often become famous as do men, and like men, some in the reflected light of others, some through their own inherent good or bad qualities. Bucephalus whom I have mentioned, though not without personal merit, owes his fame rather to his owner than himself. So, too, of Saladin, the famous horse of one of the crusader kings of England—Richard the First, I believe—but Eclipse and Fashion and others who have left the scenes of their horsely triumphs have a fame depending wholly on themselves; how many of the present day know or care for the name of the owner of Eclipse. What a fame, too, has Dexter made for himself in our own time, so great, indeed, that although by the stern realities of the law, his ownership is vested in but one man, yet, by a pleasant fiction he is public property, and his "feats of *legs*" bring almost as much pleasure and satisfaction to their fictional owners as they do to his owner in law. But you say what has the names of horses to do with postal investigations? I answer, nothing. And it is well the query brought me back to the point I had started to elucidate—the choosing of a name for my horse—for I had always followed the good old custom, but somehow I had not yet decided on a name for this one. I rather favored "Morgan." My partner in the domestic arrangements was inclined to Dick, being an old family name on the homestead, at a time when old Dick bore her on his back through the deep snows of a New England winter, to and from the "common school," or drew her and her rollicking companions in an old farm wagon to and from the "country store" when the "men were too busy" to attend to the purchases. Our "first assistant," a sprightly boy of twelve, pleaded for Prancer while our "second," whose assistance chiefly consisted in making a great deal of amusement and scattering things, from hot teapots to kindling wood, most promiscuously about, lisped for Juththie. My official "first assistant" suggested "Grant," while the second wanted "Creswell." Amid these many suggestions my horse had gone unnamed for weeks, and known only by the designation of "the pony."

But now, as the object of my ride presented itself to me in all its various phases and connections, and I reflected on some of the remarkable characteristics of your lamented predecessor, and then noticed how gaily, yet firmly, my horse carried himself on that bright morning, and knew that he would probably take me frequently on such excursions, I thought of a fitting name, and I determined, in spite of domestic partners or domestic or official assistants, that my horse should be named "Sharp." With a chirrup, and an utterance of the name aloud, by way of initiation, I gave Sharp the rein for a half-mile stretch over a piece of peculiarly excellent road to which I had by this time come.

The lumbering old stage that carried the mail, and was dragged along at the varying rate of two to five miles an hour, depending on the condition of the roads and the driver, by a pair of horses that suggested the doubt whether they were frames just set up for horses in the course of construction, or whether they were horses in a course of destruction, in which the destructive process was so far completed as to leave their frames exposed to view, had had considerable start of me in point of time; and as I had driven quite slowly on first resuming my ride, it was just entering the village, when "Sharp's" rapid flinging of his legs brought me in sight of it. The difference in speed, between "Uncle Sam's" "certainty, celerity, and security," and my "private enterprise," enabled me to reach the door of the post office just as the driver flung the mail pouch from his box to the ground, where it landed safely enough, but by some perversity of nature, the mouth, with the lock, had first to pass through a small but not respectable, puddle of water. I had a curiosity to see how long the pouch would lie there, so consumed as much time as possible in fastening my horse and re-adjusting the harness; probably five minutes thus passed, when a *non de script*, but not uncommon, specimen of the order man, shuffled out of the door of the store where the office was kept, shuffled along to the pouch, shuffled his hand into the cleaner strap at the bottom, and then shuffled back again, dragging the pouch after him. I followed him into the store. For some reason, which I did not care to discover, there were not the usual number of loungers waiting for the mail; but what there were evidently did not belong to the "working" classes, whatever might have been their connection with the "poorer." The store and office were in charge of a young man I recognized as having been, some years before, a child, residing with his father near me, and whom I had known to have left his home about two years ago at the age of seventeen or eighteen to "seek his fortune" in your great city. I had lost sight of him and did not know whether or not he was successful in his city enterprises, till I saw him here before me, and at once perceived that whatever else was the result of his city life, he had graduated in the school of bejeweled snobbery, and learned to despise homespun, and to feel that "store clothes" for every-day wear was his inherent, constitutional right. He was too dainty to handle the mail pouch himself, and so he tossed the key to his unsworn, unkempt and waiting assistants, one of whom, after some scrambling among them, obtained possession of it, and while he proceeded to open the lock, another seized the strap ready to draw it from the staples, a third the loop at the bottom to empty the pouch, which a fourth stood ready to pounce upon the contents, which were to be poured upon the floor, a not particularly clean one, by the way. The pouch emptied and thrown aside, the unsworn assistants proceeded to sort out the matter for that office, which they handed to the elegantly gotten-up clerk waiting to receive it, not, however, before appropriating, or, perhaps, I should say, delivering to themselves sundry papers and a couple of letters, but whether or not they were delivered to the wrong person is a question in my mind. The remainder was hurriedly gathered up and thrown into the pouch, which was locked and then taken to the door to await the stage-driver's convenience. I had noticed when the pouch was emptied that a small note had slipped away from the bulk of the contents and became half hidden by a piece of wrapping-paper that lay crumpled on the floor. Doubtful of its fate I kept my eye upon it, and was not in the least surprised to find that no notice was taken of it in replacing the matter in the pouch, and it might have shared the fate of the letter for Mrs. Brown, and been hidden for weeks behind a nail keg or box of soap, but for me. I did not call the clerk's attention to it, however, till the stage had taken away the mail. I probably should have had the letter forwarded at once, but in the delay I saw so good an opportunity for a lesson to the lazy clerk that I could not let it pass. Engaging in conversation with him first on general matters, during which I learned that, though his father was owner of the store, he was seldom in attendance, being engaged with a saw and grist-mill some five miles away, I came at length to postal affairs. "By the way," I said, "I am somewhat surprised to find that the business of this store and post office are so extensive as to require the aid of four clerks besides yourself." "Oh! no, sir," he replied; "we have no other clerks than myself, and there is not enough to employ me steadily." "Oh, indeed," I answered, "I supposed the four *gentlemen* I saw opening the mail were sworn clerks of the Department. Do you let any one or more that happens to be present perform the duties which you alone should do, for I presume you are the sworn clerk to attend to the post office in your father's absence?" "Why, yes, sir; I did not think there was any harm in it, and it is generally such dirty work that I am glad to get rid of it." "But how faithfully and properly do you think the duties are performed by your volunteer assistants? Do you never have complaints of letters failing to reach their destination?" "Oh, yes, sir, quite frequently; but we never pay any attention to them, or some people will growl at anything, you know."

"And sometimes they growl for good cause," I replied, "as no doubt the young lady would to whom this letter I hold in my hand is addressed;" and I read to him the address. "Why," said he, "where did you get that letter?" "I picked it off the floor, where your *assistants* left it a few moments ago. Probably you would have found it and forwarded it by the next mail, probably not. At any rate, the young lady will no doubt inquire for it, and failing to receive it, will make another complaint of the inefficiency of the mails." I then told him of my experience as narrated in my last letter, and concluded my interview by advising him not to be above his business, and by no means to allow any one not duly authorized to have anything to do with the mails, referring him to Sections 24 and 25 of the Regulations of 1866. Though finding much to condemn in this office, I was glad to see that the records of registered matter were correctly and even neatly kept.

Resuming my seat in my buggy, I gave "Sharp" the rein and was soon well on my way to the next office.

NICOTINUS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Papers in Packages Delivered by Postmasters.—G. B. M., S——, Mich.—Where papers that arrive at a post office in a package to one address are delivered by the postmaster to individual subscribers, postage should be charged on each paper at the quarterly rates. Sec. 211, Reg. 1866.

Official Envelopes.—L. B. C., L——, Pa.—All offices are not entitled to all the different kinds of official envelopes, but such as they are entitled to are furnished by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, whom you should address on the subject.

Distributing Letters on the Cars, etc.—J. S. M., P—— H——, Cal.—It is not always practicable to reply to questions on mailing or distributing letters on the cars, as so much depends upon local arrangements and the character of the service on the route. But all railway postal cars are, in practice, distributing offices, and letters may be mailed to them the same as to distributing offices. The ordinary mail cars in charge of route agents are more like separating offices; but letters may be sent to them for separation, if by so doing they will reach their destinations sooner than by sending them to a distributing office. You had better apply to the Second Assistant Postmaster General for instructions. 2. The same remarks apply to registered letters. Postmasters should be careful to get the receipts as required by the registration regulations.

Delivering Letters.—C. M. L., A—— R——, S. C.—A route agent has no right to deliver from his car letters to the parties addressed; nor should letters be delivered from any other post office than that to which they are addressed, except in case of discontinued offices. Sec. 63, Reg. 1866.

Publishers' Exchanges.—C. C. G., L——, Ill.—The privilege of publishers to exchange is not limited by the frequency of publication nor the size nor value of their publications. A penny monthly may exchange free with a ten-dollar daily. The only limits are the weight and one copy of each publication. Sec. 258, Laws 1866.

Withdrawing Letters Written by a Minor.—O. R. G., W—— O——, Iowa.—When minor children are dependent upon their parents for support and maintenance, the parents should control the correspondence; but postmasters should exercise a sound discretion in such cases, and be fully satisfied that such children are dependent on the parents. Section 65 of Regulations of 1866 should be faithfully complied with.

Refunding Postage.—F. S. P., L——, Mass.—As the law does not allow of the payment of quarterly postage for less than one quarter, it follows that a postmaster having collected postage for a quarter has no right to refund a proportional part on the discontinuance of the arrival of the matter on which it was paid. Where postage, however, has been paid for more than a quarter, the amount beyond any quarter in which papers have been received may be refunded. If you collect postage for more than one quarter, you should, nevertheless, report and return the same quarterly. Sec. 311, Reg. 1866. A great many postmasters do not seem to be aware of this section.

Franking.—W. S. C., M—— H——, O.—Soldiers of the late war are not entitled to franking privilege, but the Adjutant-Generals of the several States and Territories may frank testimonials, etc., awarded by said States and Territories, *to* soldiers in late war.

County Papers.—E. E., E——, O.—By a late decision, newspapers of which only one side is printed in the county where the subscriber resides, may be forwarded free through the mails to such subscriber. . . . . I. H. D., B——, Me.—If the paper is edited and published in the county and is a *bona fide* county paper, we should judge, under the above decision, that it may pass through the mails free, although not printed in the county.

Credit for Burned Stamps.—C. C. D., S——, Cal.—We refer you to Section 181, Regulations of 1866, for instructions to obtain credit for burned stamps.

Date of Postmark on Letters.—H. S., H——, N. Y.—Letters should bear the postmark and the *date* on which the mail containing them is actually sent off, although they may have been made up a previous day. Sec. 91, Reg. 1866.

Unpaid Letters.—E. C. T., C—— C——, Mass., and J. D. W., G——, N. C.—Unpaid letters requiring prepayment, should be marked "Held for Postage," and sent to the Dead-Letter Office. The instruction in the edition of the Post-Office Directory of 1867, to forward unpaid matter and charge double rates, is incorrect and was printed there by mistake, that provision of the law having been repealed. A correction appeared in the MAIL for May, 1868, Section 150, Regulations of 1866, is correct.

Forwarding Foreign Letters, etc.—C. R. T., G—— B——, Wis., and A. C., S—— S——, Pa.—1. All prepaid letters, whether foreign or domestic, or whether addressed to the care of any one, may be forwarded free at the request of the party addressed. 2. According to a late decision, papers may be forwarded and the postage collected on delivery. Though this decision does not mention circulars, we have no doubt but that it applies as well to them as to papers.

Registration.—U. W. R., B—— C——, Pa.—We cannot give any plainer general instructions for registering than those furnished by the Department. If you will inform us what parts or sections you do not understand we will try to explain them. . . . . O. B., C——, N. Y.—Registered package envelopes should be addressed to the postmaster at the office to which sent, and without the initials D. P. O., if the office is a distributing office. . . . . J. B., S—— J——, Mo.—A postal clerk is required to give an original receipt for registered letters only to the party from whom he receives them; he should have an entry in his record, from which he can at any time give a *duplicate* receipt if the original should be lost, and on the demand of a special agent a copy of the original receipt. The clerk does not become any more responsible on account of such copy, for he should have a receipt from the party to whom he transfers the registered matter. With regard to postal clerks paying for printing, we cannot express our opinion, because we do not clearly understand the question, as the Department furnishes all the blanks and books necessary.

Postage.—A. R., I——, Pa.—THE U. S. MAIL is chargeable with postage the same as any other paper. . . . . E. E. T., M——, Mass.—Proof sheets, not so wrapped that they may be examined without destroying the wrapper, are chargeable with letter postage. Sec. 89, Reg. 1866. . . . . J. S., P——, Ill.—Charts that are printed may be sent at the same rate of postage as maps and prints. Sec. 37, Reg. 1866. . . . . J. B. M., B——, Pa.—Book manu-

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scripts are chargeable with postage at the rates for miscellaneous matter, but manuscript for newspapers is chargeable at letter rates. ...... R. W. H. B., M——, Iowa.—All mail matter deposited in a post office for delivery is chargeable with postage, except weekly newspapers published in the county where the subscriber resides, and matter lawfully franked .... L. D., C——, Me.—Blanks of whatever kind, filled in with manuscript writing, are chargeable with letter postage..... H. B. J., H——, Wis.—We have noticed the matter of postage on seeds in the last two numbers of the MAIL. Seeds, put up in boxes and securely wrapped and tied, may be sent at miscellaneous rates, but if they are sealed against inspection, letter rates should be charged. Sec. 255, Laws 1866..... T. C., R—— F——, Ill.—Samples of mittens of no intrinsic value but as samples, may be sent at miscellaneous rates..... C. A. F.—Cuttings of natural flowers are chargeable with the same postage as other cuttings, but a bouquet, or flowers for a bouquet, can hardly be called cuttings. The distinction, however, depends on individual cases, which, of course, we cannot decide.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of October, 1869:

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	County.	State.
Allendale	Bergen	N. J
Alma	Whitley	Ind
Arcola	Bergen	N. J
Argo	Jefferson	Ala
Asherville	Mitchell	Kas
Batesburgh	Lexington	Ky
Beaver Head Rock	Beaver Head	Montana Ter
Belmont	Kent	Mich
Benjamin	Lewis	Mo
Black Springs	Montgomery	Ark
Bledsoe	Crittenden	"
Boltonville	Iowa	Iowa
Bounty Land	Oconee	S. C
Brier Creek	Columbia	Pa
Buhlsville	Gentry	Mo
Camackville	Lee	Iowa
Carpenter	Lycoming	Pa
Carter's Mills	Patrick	Va
Cerro Gordo	Inyo	Cal
Cincinnatti	Pawnee	Neb
Clymore	Labette	Kas
Collinwood	Meeker	Minn
Cooks Landing	Bolivar	Miss
Cordova	Talbot	Md
Cow Run	Washington	Ohio
Dennardo Bluff	Monroe	Ala
Dennison	Tuscarawas	Ohio
Diamond Mountain	White Pine	Nev
Duck Port	Madison	La
Duncombe	Webster	Iowa
Eagle	Cass	Neb
Eagle Landing	Pulaski	Ark
Elk City	Montgomery	Kas
Elk Horn	Polk	Oregon
Fairport	De Kalb	Mo
Farmers Station	Owen	Ind
French Gulch.S	Deer Lodge	Montana Ter
Friendship	Caldwell	Ky
Fulton	Refugio	Texas
Gallant Green	Charles	Md
Gennessee Station	Kandiyohi	Minn
Gillespieville	Kanawha	W. Va
Grant	Holt	Mo
Harboson	Sussex	Del
Harrisburgh	Deer Lodge	Montana Ter
High Creek	Fremont	Iowa
Hornets Ferry	Bradford	Pa
Howard	Conway	Ark
Hyso	McPherson	Kas
Jacks Fork	Texas	Mo
Kendall's Mills	Kanawha	W. Va
Laurel Ridge	Kanawha	"
Lawler	Chickasaw	Iowa
Licksville	Frederick	Md
Lindale	Osage	Kas
Live Oak	San Joaquin	Cal
Lizemores	Clay	W. Va
Lone Oak	Hunt	Texas
Luck	Polk	Wis
Maple Creek	Dodge	Neb
Middle Creek	Gallatin	Montana Ter
Mindon	Benton	Minn
Mokelumne	San Joaquin	Cal
Monitor	Marion	Oregon
Moores Station	Butte	Cal
Mount Pleasant	Wayne	Ga
Nebraska	Scott	Ark
Newberg	Yam Hill	Oregon
Nortonville	Clarke	Iowa
Opequan	Lancaster	Neb
Parker	Montgomery	Kas
Pinkleyville	Oregon	Mo
Pliny	Saline	Kas
Point of Timber	Contra Costa	Cal
Poplar Hill	McDonald	Mo
Potters Mills	Calumet	Wis
Rich Valley	Montgomery	Ky
Roslin	Cumberland	N. C
Rough & Ready Furnace	Stewart	Tenn
Rudd	Floyd	Iowa
Ruth	Texas	Mo
Saint Louis	Jefferson	Montana Ter
San Benito	Monterey	Cal
Shaw Hill	Crawford	Wis
Shovel Mount	Burnet	Texas
Siukin	Shannon	Mo
Skiddy	Morris	Kas
Stockbridge	Henry	Ga
Stoneham	Warren	Pa
Strinestown	York	"
Swendal	McPherson	Kas
Tualitin	Washington	Oregon
Waddams Centre	Henderson	Ill
Watson	Prince Georges	Md
Willard's Landing	Union	Ill
Willow Hole	Madison	Texas
Wilsons Mills	Johnston	N. C
Wilsons X Roads	Hempstead	Ark
Wood	Orange	N. Y

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Algodone	Santa Ana	New Mex. Ter
Arkadelphia	Walker	Ala
Bolls Landing	Monroe	"
Drumfield Station	Boyle	Ky
Caledonia	Lowndes	Miss
Calliope	Sioux	Iowa
Calvoris	St. Francis	Ark
Carrizo	Zapata	Texas
Clarksville	Merrick	Neb
Cold Water	Doddridge	W. Va
Dolmar	Sussex	Del
Eagle Rock	Oneida	Idaho Ter
Elon	Allamakee	Iowa
Fairfield	Marion	Oregon
Fairview	Wilson	Texas
Forest Depot	Bedford	Va
Harewood	Baltimore	Md
Horris Grove	Jefferson	Ill
Bowards Mills	St. Clair	Mo
Ioka	Jasper	"
Kemp	Kaufman	Texas
Lacy	Drew	Ark
Locust Level	Halifax	Va
Lone Tree	Tyler	W. Va.
Marble	Madison	Ark
Meadville	Franklin	Miss
Mount Landing	Essex	Va
Mount Parthenon	Newton	Ark
Ocracoke	Hyde	N. C
Palermo	Edgar	Ill
Papillion	Sarpy	Neb
Pine Grove	Esmeralda	Nev
Pine House Depot	Edgefield	S. C
Post Oak	Calhoun	Ark
Raceland	Lafourche	La
Rural Dale	Upshur	W. Va
Sand Rock	Cherokee	Ala
Skipperville	Dale	"
Spring Hill	Hempstead	Ark
The Rock	Mercer	W. Va
Ute Creek	Colfax	New Mex. Ter
War Eagle	Madison	Ark

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Boise Brule	Perry	Mo	Perryville
Bowlings Mills	Logan	Ky	Russellville
Bucktown	Dorchester	Md.	Airey's
Centre Point	Shelby	Ohio	Wynant
Cherry Hill	Cumberland	Ky	Burkesville
Chunenuggee	Bullock	Ala	Union Springs
Dovleeport	Barton	Mo	Lamar
Emmittsville	Ada	Idaho Ter	Boise City
Falling Spring	Greenbrier	W. Va	Lewisburgh
Flint Spring	Calloway	Ky	Murray
Gath	Johnson	Mo	Centreview
Grant	Union	Dakota Ter	Willow
Harrels	De Soto	Miss	Bernando
Harris	Gallia	Ohio	Rio Grande
Hat Creek	Campbell	Va	Campbell C. H.
Hauthorns Mills	Pike	Ind	Petersburg
Henrietta	Franklin	Mo	Washington
Hillards	Shelby	Tenn	Center
Holmesville	Pike	Miss	Magnolia
Hoodsville	Marion	W. Va.	Fairmount
Howell's Spring	Hardin	Ky	Elizabethtown
Isabella Station	Osage	Mo	Medora
Kerrs Creek	Rockbridge	Va	Lexington
Laporte	Clarke	Iowa	Osceola
Levee	Montgomery	Ky	Mount Sterling
Lubec Mills	Washington	Me	Lubec
Lyle	Mower	Minn	Austin
McCalls Ferry	York	Pa	Castle Fin
Meadow Creek	Whitley	Ky	Whitley
Minnesota Crossing	Renville	Minn	Beaver Falls
Mount Airy	Randolph	Mo	Huntsville
North Bouton	Steuben	Ind	Waterloo City
Ouachita City	Union	La	Monroe
Penhook	Franklin	Va	Rocky Mount
Pike Creek	Ripley	Mo	Van Buren
Pleasant Shade	Perry	Ill	Crittenden
Ponville	Wilson	Tenn	Lebanon
Queen City	Adams	Iowa	Coraing
Red Dog	Nevada	Cal	Nevada City
Richlieu	Logan	Ky	South Union
Rough and Ready	Warren	Tenn	Bowling Green
Russellville	Lincoln	Minn	East Hutchinson
Rye Cove	Scott	Va	Estillville
Saint Clair	Marion	Oregon	Dayton
Scottsville	Humboldt	Nev	Winnemucca
South Boulder	Gilpin	Col. Ter.	Central City
Stones Precinct	Beaver Head	Mont. T.	Bannock City
Sulphur Well	Jessamine	Ky	Nicholasville
Texas	Washington	Ind	Salem
Thompsonville	Monroe	Iowa	Coalton
Unity	Benton	Iowa	Vinton
Valley Forge	St. Francois	Mo	Farmington
Variety Mills	Nelson	Va	Norwood
Wise C. H	Wise	Va	Big Stone Gap
Wilburville	Macon	Ga	Oglethorpe
Wrightsville	Roane	Tenn	Stockton
Yellow Sulphur	Blount	Tenn	Maryville
York Station	Sumter	Ala	Livingston

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Chippewa Lake	Douglass	Minn	Brandon
Confluence	Warren	Va	Riverton
Dennison	Summit	Ohio	Sherman
French Mills	Bradford	Pa	Wells
Gadfly	Barry	Mo	Coralcana
Hannah	Hardy	W. Va	Front Run
Head of Sassafras	Kent	Md	Sassafras
Long Lane	Cabell	W. Va	Marshall Coll'ge
Mineral Springs	Pike	Ill	Perry Springs
Old Hickory	Bradford	Pa	Aspinwall
Sandersville	Vanderburg	Ind	Inglefield
Thornton Station	Cook	Ill	Homewood
Wakeshma Centre	Kalamazoo	Mich	Fulton
Zillagen	Wright	Minn	Waverly Mills

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of December, 1869.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Cunard	U. S.	1	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Bremen	U. S.	2	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	3	Havana, Nassau and W.I.
Inman	U. S.	4	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Aspinwall	U. S.	5	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg	U. S.	7	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham
Cunard	U. S.	8	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Bremen	U. S.	9	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	9	Havana and W. Indies.
Bermuda	U. S.	9	Bermuda
Inman	U. S.	11	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
French	France	11	French Mail via Brest.
Hamburg	U. S.	14	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Inman	U. S.	14	Bermuda and Halifax.
Mexican	U. S.	15	Mexico, via Sisal & V. Cruz.
Cunard	U. S.	15	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Bremen	U. S.	16	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	16	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	18	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg	U. S.	21	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	22	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Bremen	U. S.	23	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	23	Havana.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Arg. Rep., St. Thomas, etc.
Inman	U. S.	25	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
French	France	25	French Mail, via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	28	Halifax and Bermuda.
Hamburg	U. S.	28	Europe via Pl'mth&Ham.
Cunard	U. S.	29	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Bremen	U. S.	30	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	30	Havana, Nassau & W. In.
Bermuda	U. S.	30	Bermuda.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of October, 1869, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	308	1,968,940	803,539	385,054	2,762,773
Philadelphia	164	889,599	393,128	314,798	1,035,726
Chicago	96	797,120	89,389	168,918	649,150
St. Louis	49	464,635	39,223	93,553	260,474
Boston	70	407,414	113,781	66,815	513,246
Cincinnati	49	338,686	42,041	46,799	180,444
Baltimore	55	263,733	30,746	62,624	178,308
Buffalo	28	185,156	17,843	63,566	113,575
Brooklyn	40	182,906	29,198	58,331	78,317
Cleveland	23	173,298	13,422	63,683	122,785
Detroit	20	170,435	19,270	63,430	90,776
Louisville	21	152,380	15,813	39,765	87,375
Rochester	19	139,850	7,324	60,540	66,907
Indianapolis	16	139,322	13,139	28,370	66,259
Albany	33	135,686	19,383	25,321	86,616
Milwaukee	18	134,675	7,310	34,710	84,568
Washington, D. C.	30	118,983	10,336	33,799	80,357
Pittsburg	18	111,064	15,004	40,067	104,534
Syracuse	13	109,862	10,212	38,552	76,583
Troy	12	98,986	8,931	19,951	59,294
Williamsburg	12	96,993	7,049	20,695	39,467
Newark	11	90,606	12,928	41,163	60,925
Memphis	12	81,633	2,623	21,405	67,264
Utica	12	73,449	6,526	26,325	58,964
Toledo	9	62,383	2,728	24,854	71,237
Providence	11	54,954	9,205	18,226	24,269
Nashville	7	54,556	3,228	16,369	27,941
Wilmington	6	48,958	4,312	18,839	20,360
New Haven	8	47,698	5,802	16,316	26,903
Hartford	8	46,037	4,312	16,166	32,167
Allegheny	7	40,284	5,964	23,519	14,420
Portland	8	38,887	2,004	19,120	59,003
Dayton	10	38,414	3,802	17,698	32,041
Jersey City	8	37,930	1,802	8,768	13,308
Lowell	6	36,222	2,056	12,543	30,895
Richmond	14	36,105	2,517	11,453	8,221
Worcester	6	35,620	3,534	12,150	19,349
Charlestown	8	33,679	1,874	10,294	16,476
Erie	6	33,539	3,133	27,246	13,115
Reading	8	33,131	2,204	16,664	17,513
Manchester	8	30,900	1,415	14,659	14,977
Lawrence	6	30,872	1,641	15,088	29,293
Lynn	6	30,112	1,561	10,909	21,884
Cambridge	4	28,802	1,725	17,854	6,126
Lancaster	5	26,347	2,195	9,450	8,193
Cambridgeport	3	24,258	728	8,049	8,877
Salem	5	22,714	1,894	8,603	15,532
Harrisburg	4	22,630	1,571	6,958	7,232
New Bedford	5	21,737	706	6,688	18,056
Trenton	5	20,439	1,427	8,502	12,556

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *five cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersine, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Lebuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Rome or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

FRANCE, ALGERIA, CORSICA, BOURBON, NICE AND SAVOY.—*Postage on Registered Letters:* 8 cents per quarter ounce, and 10 cents per half ounce additional. *Registration Fee:* 8 cents per quarter ounce, and 8 cents additional on *each letter*, irrespective of weight.

ALEXANDRETTA, TANGIERS AND TUNIS.—*Postage on Registered Letters:* 12 cents per quarter ounce, and 10 cents per half ounce additional. *Registration Fee:* 12 cents per quarter ounce, and 8 cents additional on *each letter*, irrespective of weight.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ~~ON PRINTED MATTER~~ FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Incholi, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varne and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Greendines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Caymas (Great & Little)	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Wetling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oroba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Barthelemew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desecado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).................. 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)	30	"	
For Tri-Weekly,	"	"	15 "
For Semi-Weekly,	"	"	10 "
For Weekly,	"	"	5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 1, 5 and 11 P. M. [Way] 1 and 5 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 5th, 21st. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail..........5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]..........5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail......5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 8:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South..........7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]..........5:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]........7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 5th, and 21st. each month..........10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail..........5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold..........5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport..........2:00 P. M.
Long Island..........5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:30 P. M.
" via South Side R. R..7 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
Canada..........5 A. M.; 2, 4:30, 9 P. M.
On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	3d and 31st	57	27th
do.	Southampton	25th	61	4th
Brazil	do.	9th	38	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	3d and 17th	24	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	11th and 25th	30	4th and 18th
China	Marseilles	3d and 17th	40	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	11th and 25th	47	4th and 18th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	3d and 17th	40	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	11th and 25th	45	4th and 18th
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	3d and 17th	43	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	11th and 25th	46	4th and 18th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LANDMARK:
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
Of Sixteen Pages, devoted to the Interests of MASONRY, LITERATURE, the ARTS and SCIENCES.
Published every Saturday Morning at
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Has been pronounced by scores of Postmasters during the last three weeks to be

"JUST THE THING."

Don't purchase it before you have examined a "*specimen page*" from the book itself, which will be sent on application.

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E. STEIGER,
German News Agent and Bookseller,
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supplies the
NEWS FROM GERMANY & SWITZERLAND
(in German), and other German Periodicals. Sale easy and Profits large. Postmasters should send for Steiger's Lists and Catalogues.

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IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Feb. '69, 6t.] 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

The National Post Office Account Book.
FOR THE
QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,
Newspaper and Letter Postages,
By M. H. STONE.
Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 111 and 113 William street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate, simple and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended, and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1, containing	64 pages	price	$3 00
No. 2, "	108 "	"	5 00
No. 3, "	204 "	"	6 00
No. 4, "	276 "	"	8 50
No. 5, "	376 "	"	12 00

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

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Publishers, New York.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK. Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—DECEMBER, 1869.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leona, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	i
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h 8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30	9	4	....	i
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	33	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	23	....	....	..	16
do England and France	a22	34	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 3
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	13	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	12	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h 8
do by French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Borneo, French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	16
Botuschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Bourbon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	i
Brazils, via England	....	34	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	*33	*66	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
do via England	....	34	b 4	19	19	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	18
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	30	60	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	22	b6	13	12	18
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a22	34	b 6	14	14	16
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Corsica, French mail	*15	*30	....	....	....	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernavoda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	12	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a22	34	b 6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
France	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	23	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Ghent—see Belgium.						
Gibraltar via England	....	23	4	12	12	16
do French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*12l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*						
Not over 1 oz. ....2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. .....4 "						
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. .....6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Greytown	....	34	6	10	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	16	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	9	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	18
do do do Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	30	60	6	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	30	....	....	....	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	30	60	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	*30	*60	9	4	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	18
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Karikal, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	28	b6	14	14	16
Kerassund, French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	22	4	12	12	18
Liberia, via England	....	23	4	12	12	18
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng).	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	6
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do do via England	....	23	b6	12	12	16
Mahe, French mail—see Mauritius	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Majorca, French mail—see Spain	21	42	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	12	12	18
do do do via Messina	a22	34	b8	14	14	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or Manila—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	b
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Minorca, French mail—see Spain	21	42	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng).	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	34	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Morocco, via England	....	22	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	6l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Neufchatel—see Switzerland.						
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	6
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama (See Greytown)	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice, French mail	*15	*30	9	4	....	i
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	9	12	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	6
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	42	8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Ploješti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	6

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	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	28	....	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*25	10	14	14	h 8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Portugal, French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b8	14	14	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	....	4	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*8	2	k 4	....	6
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*16l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	6	9	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	*27	*54	2	4	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	6	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*16l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Savoy, French mail	*15	*30	2	4	....	i
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 6
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	12	8	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	21	42	2	4	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	22	4	12	12	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	34	b 8	14	14	16
do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*30	*60	2	4	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	21	42	....	....	....	....
do via England	a22	34	b6	14	14	18
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	34	4	12	12	16
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	34	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	42	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 19c.)	....	*21	9	18	18	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*16l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	i
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, French mail	30	60	2	4	....	i
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernavoda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mercina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	16	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	18	25	e	e	....	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	30	60	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France.						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*16l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	*21	*42	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	6
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	*21	*42	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, French mail	*30	*60	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 10 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—The rates of postage on Printed Matter to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, by the direct lines of American and French mail packets, via Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil,) are as follows:

Newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals weighing 1 oz. or under ....4c.
Weighing over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz. ....5c.
" " 2 oz. " " 3 oz., ...7c.
" " 3 oz. " " 4 oz., ...9c.
" " 4 oz. " " 5 oz., ...11c.
" " 5 oz. " " 6 oz., ...13c.

and so on for greater weights, adding 1 4-10th cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, and 2c. for each additional weight of 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The above rates cover the United States and French charges only, to or from port of debarkation or embarkation in countries of the La Plata.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly* unpaid), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 169 WILLIAM STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. X., NO. 4. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1870. WHOLE NO. 112.

[From the Overland Monthly.]

Down Among the Dead Letters.

Strangers visiting Washington and admiring the style and architecture of the General Post-office building, would never know that there are a number of ladies seated behind the plate-glass of the second-story windows. Indeed, few people residing in the Capital are really aware in what part of the building those female clerks are stowed away. I had passed on every side of the building—morning, noon and night—but never had seen anybody that looked like a "female clerk," till I found myself of their number one morning; and then I discovered the right entrance to the Dead Letter Office. It is on F street, so close to the Ladies' Delivery that any person entering here would be supposed to be inquiring for a letter at that delivery. There is another entrance on E street, but it is not much patronized by the ladies until after fifteen minutes past nine o'clock; for punctually at that time, the door-keeper is instructed to lock the ladies' door on F. street, and those who are tardy are compelled to go up the gentlemen's staircase or pass in at the large public entrance on E street. Crowds of visitors walk through the building, day after day, but not one all of the ladies employed here do they see, unless they request to be shown, the rooms of the female employes.

In this Department, working hours are from nine o'clock in the morning till three o'clock o'clock in the afternoon. Ladies are not allowed to leave the office for lunch, nor do they waste much time in discussing the lunch they may have brought, as it is only in consideration of their industry and close application that they are allowed to leave the office at three o'clock instead of four.

This Dead Letter Office is one of the most complicated pieces of machinery in the "Ship of State." I will try to explain and elucidate as much of it as came under my observation. Letters left "uncalled for" at the different post offices throughout the country are sent to the Dead Letter Office, after a certain length of time. Letters not prepaid, or short-paid, through neglect or ignorance of the writer, also find their way here; and so do foreign letters, from all parts of Europe, which have been prepaid only in part, and therefore come here, instead of reaching their destination. Sometimes mails are robbed and the mail-bags hidden or thrown away, but are afterward searched for, and their remaining contents brought to this office. Then again, a vessel at sea, homeward-bound, brings letters from ships meeting it, of sailors and passengers, who send their letters in firm faith that they will reach their anxious friends at home; but if our Government happens to have no treaty or contract with that particular Government to which the writer belongs, of course the letters cannot be forwarded, but are laid at rest here. These letters are carefully preserved for a number of years. They are sometimes called for, and found, a long, long time after they were written; in fact, only "dead" letters are destroyed.

Though I wish to speak more particularly of the duties and labor performed by the ladies employed in this Department, I must begin by saying that all letters pass through the hands of, and are opened by, a number of gentlemen—clerks in the Department—whose room is on the ground-floor of the building. A great number of letters contain money, valuable papers and postage stamps. These are sent to the Superintendent's room. Letters without contents are folded, with the envelope laid inside the letter, tied in bundles and sent up-stairs for directing. Money, drafts and postage-stamps, however, are not the only articles considered "mailable matter" by the public. One day I looked over a box filled with such matter, taken from dead letters and parcels in the opening room, and found in it one half-worn gaiter-boot, two hair-nets, a rag doll-baby minus the head and one foot, a set of cheap jewelry, a small-sized frying-pan, two ambrotypes, one pair of white kid gloves, a nursing-bottle, a tooth-brush a boot-jack, three yards of lace, a box of Ayer's pills, a bunch of keys, six nutmegs, a toddy-stick, and no end of dress samples. This matter is allowed to accumulate for three months, and is then sold at auction; but a register is so carefully kept, that the person mailing the doll-baby without prepaying can follow its progress from the little country town where it was mailed to the end of its career under the hammer at the Dead Letter Office, and here can claim the amount it brought at auction.

Every clerk, male or female, has his or her letter, from A to Z, and beginning again with AA, when the alphabet "runs out." Before the ladies take their places at the desk in the morning, the messenger has already placed there the number of envelopes each lady is expected to direct in the course of the day; and large baskets filled with bundles of letters, sent up from the opening room (the bundles marked with the letter of the clerk through whose hands they have passed) are brought into the rooms. The envelopes are stamped in one corner with the lady's letter, in red; so that the ladies are spoken of, by the Superintendent or the messengers, as Miss A, B, C, D—not as Miss Miller, or Mrs. Smith. Fifty of these envelopes are contained in one package, so that it is easy to calculate whether any of them are wasted by misdirecting or blotting. The work looks simple enough when you see a number of ladies seated at their desks, writing addresses on envelopes, with the greatest apparent ease. "And then," as a gushing young lady said to me one day, "how romantic it must be to listen to the outpourings of love and affection that these letters must contain in many cases and the dark secrets that others disclose." She thought it a rather cruel restraint when I told her we were only allowed to read only so much of a letter as was necessary to discover the name of the writer, and to read no part of it if the name was signed clearly and distinctly at the end. Let the lady reader pause a moment and ask herself, "Do I sign my letters so that one of these clerks could return them from the Dead Letter Office without going over the whole of their contents?" By the time you have finished reading this paper, I hope you will have formed the resolution to sign your name "in full," and just as it is, to every letter you send by the mail. Don't sign your name "Suida" when it is really Sarah Jones "in full;" and if you will call your father's brick-house on Third street "Pine Grove," because there are two dry pine-trees in the front yard, don't neglect to add "No. 24 Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio." The greater number of letters passing through this office are badly written and uninteresting; many of them so perfectly unintelligible that no human being can read or return them; not that the greater portion of our community are uneducated or unintelligent people, but that they are either reckless or careless. Letters directed with any kind of common sense are most always sure of reaching their destination without visiting the Dead Letter Office. Not only do people, in a number of cases, neglect to prepay their letters, but frequently letters without direction or address of any kind are dropped into the letter-boxes. In writing to individuals residing in the same city with them, people think it is necessary only to mention the name of the individual; the "post-office man" is expected to know that the letter is not to go out of the city. The post-office people are, if not omniscient, at least very obliging. I have found a letter directed to "Carlton in America," and the letter had been forwarded to, and bore the postmark of, every Carrolton in the United States before it was sent here.

The work of the ladies falls under two heads: "Common," and "Special." We will get the best idea of what "Common" means, in contradistinction to "Special," by watching Miss A on "Common" work this morning. Taking one of the bundles of letters from the basket, she opens it and takes up the top letter; spreading it on the desk, she finds the envelope inside; it is directed to "William Smith, Philadelphia, Penn.," and the words "uncalled for," stamped on the envelope, show why it was sent here. Now, the signature is to be looked for: it is here—"John Jones;" next, where was it dated?—Somerville, Ohio,' but does the post-mark on the envelope correspond with that? Yes, it is post-marked from where it was dated; so "John Jones" will receive his letter back again: his friend, "W. Smith," may have left Philadelphia, or may have died. "John Jones'" letter is returned to him in a coarse, brown, "P. O. D." envelope, stamped with the letter A in one corner, and he pays three cents for the privilege of knowing that his friend "Smith" never received his letter. The next is a delicate pink affair, dated, "White Rose Bower"—signed, "Ella;" "only this and nothing more;" so the letter is hopelessly dead, and thrown into the paper basket at Miss A's side. The epistle following this is signed, "Henry Foster," and could be returned if it had not been dated at "White Hall" and postmarked "Harrisburg." On looking over the Post-office Directory we may or may not find a White Hall in Pennsylvania, but there is nothing in the letter to show whether "Henry Foster's" home is in Harrisburg or White Hall; consequently that letter is dead, too. Here is one, signed plainly and legibly, but the writer has omitted to date it from any particular place. From the tone of the letter it is plainly to be seen that he lives where the letter was mailed—but where was it mailed? The post-mark on the envelope is so indistinct that any lady not employed in the Dead Letter Office would throw it aside as "unreadable;" but ladies here learn to decipher what to ordinary mortals would be hieroglyphic or simply a blank. After consulting the pages of the Post-office Directory beside her, Miss A passes the envelope to Miss B. "Can you suggest any post office in Indiana beginning with M, ending with L, with about four letters between?" Miss B scrutinizes the envelope closely. "The post-mark is not from Ind. (Indiana), it is from Ia." (Iowa), is her decision. Misses C, D and E, at work in the same room, differ in opinion, and at last Miss A steps across the hall to the room of the lady superintendent, where a "blue book" is kept, and with the assistance of this lady and the book, Miss A discovers the place in Indiana, directs the letter, and continues her work. When she has directed fifty letters she ties them (with both envelopes—the "P. O. D." and original one—inside each letter) carefully together, and the messenger carries them into the folding-room, where other ladies, employed in this branch, fold and seal them. Of these "Common" letters every lady is required to direct from two hundred to three hundred a day—a task by no means easy to accomplish.

"Special" work is generally disliked by the ladies, and is of a somewhat "mixed" character. Letters held for postage—consequently not "dead"—come under this head. They, too, are sent back to the writer, if the signature can be found, and the place from which they are dated corresponds with the post-mark; if not, they are assorted according to letter and put away into "pigeon-holes" marked with the letter corresponding. Foreign letters, such as I spoke of before, come under this head too. Then there are official letters—in relation to military and judicial matters—short paid, and therefore brought before this tribunal. These require minute attention, as three or four documents are inclosed in one envelope sometimes, making it difficult to discover who is the proper person to return them to. Again, there are letters with postage-stamps to be returned, and money letters containing not over one dollar; these, with larger amounts, are directed in the superintendent's room. Ladies directing stamp and money letters keep account of them in a book, submitted, together with the letters, to the superintendent, at the close of office hours, every day. Money letters are marked with red stars, stamp letters with blue. Stamps taken from dead letters are destroyed by the proper authorities. Then there is copying to do—orders and circulars, rules and regulations to be transmitted to the different local post offices, and translations to be made of communications received from foreign post departments. All this is "Special" work. A large proportion of the letters passing through the office are German letters—some French, Italian, Norwegian and Spanish; but two German clerks are constantly employed, while one clerk can easily attend to the letters of all the other different nationalities together.

Sometimes it comes to pass that the Superintendent visits one room or the other, with a number of letters in his hand; these have been misdirected or badly written. The red letter stamped on each letter guides him to the desk of the lady who has directed it; and very sensitive is each and every lady to the slightest reproach or reprimand received, because of the universal kindness and respect with which they are treated by all the officials with whom they come in contact.

If the task of poring over these epistles of all kinds, day after day, is, on the whole, tiresome and wearing, there are certainly many incidents to relieve the tedium of the occupation. Incidents, I say; letters, I should say. The deep respect we entertain for a well-known army officer was justified to me by the insight his own letters gave me into his character. It is against the rules of the Post office Department to read any part of a letter, unless it is necessary to do so in order to discover the correct address of the writer; but, as the General's handwriting is a little hasty and peculiar, and his military honors and titles were not appended to these letters I speak of, it was natural that they should be read by the clerks, in order to ascertain whether they could be returned to the place they were written from. One of these letters had been written to an old lady (I judged so from the fact of his inquiring about her son and grandchildren), somewhere in the South, who, it appeared, had entertained the General at her house one day during the war, when the General was very much in want of a dinner to eat. He had not forgotten her kindness and hospitality, though it was now after the close of the war; but the old lady had probably removed from the little village to which the letter was directed, or, perhaps, she had died: so the letter came into our hands, and was returned to the General. Another was to an old friend of the General's. They had played together as boys, perhaps, but his friend had not risen to fame and fortune, like himself; he was giving words to his deep sympathy with a misfortune or bereavement that had befallen his friend—sympathy expressed with such tender, true feeling, that we felt as though it were another bereavement that he should have lost this letter of the General's.

The remark was often made among us that the Dead Letter Office afforded the very best opportunities for making collections of autographs of celebrated people—only the authorities could not be made to see it in that light. It was always with a sigh of regret I must confess, that letters signed by such names as Bancroft, Whittier, Beecher, Grant, Greeley, were returned to their rightful owners. The most interesting accounts of foreign travel were sometimes contained in the dead letters—accounts more interesting than any book ever published. These were, as a general thing, written by ladies—and that sealed their doom. Gentlemen writing letters almost always sign their full name; but a lady will write a dozen pages, telling her friends all about the Louvre and the Tuileries, the Escurial and London Tower, in one long letter, and then sign Kate, or Lillie, at the end, thus precluding all possibility of having her letter returned, though we know from it that she has returned to her home in Boston. It is almost incredible what a large number of letters passing through our hands are "finished off" by that classically beautiful verse—"My pen is bad, my ink is pale; my love for you will never fail"—and it is impossible to believe in how many different ways and styles these touching lines can be written and spelled, till you find them dished up to you a dozen times a day, in this office. Eastern people don't appreciate this "pome" as Western farmers do. Missouri rustics are particularly addicted to it. What the predilection of the Southern people might have been, I cannot say; it was just after the close of the war, and their letters were pitiful enough. Of course there was not a Federal postage-stamp to be had in any of the Southern States; and no matter how deeply the contents of some of these letters affected us, we could not forward them to the people they were addressed to. These letters from the South portrayed so terribly true the bitter, abject poverty of all classes, at that time that the Northerners to whom they were written would not have hesitated to assist these friends of "better days," could they have received the letters; but, even had we been allowed to forward them, the chances were extremely slender that people were still in the same position and location after the war as before the war.

Not these letters alone were sad; for sometimes a whole drama could be read from one or two short letters. One day we found among the dead letters a note written in a feeble, scrawling hand. It was by a boy—a prisoner and sick—in one of the penal institutions of New York—sick poor fellow! and imploring his mother—oh, so piteously!—to come and see him. He was in the sick ward, he said, and if he *had* been wicked, and had struck at his step-father when he saw him abuse his mother, would she not come to see him, only once, for all that? She must not let his step-father prevent her from coming; he was dreaming of his mother and sister every night, and he knew his mother would come to him; but she must come soon, for the Doctor had said so. Perhaps the letter had not reached the mother because the step-father had taken her out of the son's reach; for, in the course of a day or two, we found another letter addressed to the same woman, by one of the prison officials: the boy, Charley, had died on such a date—about a week after his letter had been written—and he had looked and asked for his mother to the last.

About letters written by German people I have noticed one peculiarity—they never omit to write the number of the year in some part of the letter, or on the envelope, outside. Sometimes it is written where the name of the county or the State should be found on the envelope, so that the direction would read, "Jacob Schmied, St. Louis, 1865;" or they write it at the bottom of the letter, instead of signing their name, and then write their name at the beginning of the letter, as though they were writing the letter to themselves. Everything is heavy and clumsy about their letters; they never indulge in joke or sentiment; and through the negligence of one of the German clerks, the most serious trouble had almost been brewed in a German brewer's family at one time. It happened in this way:

A substantial German brewer had written to Hans Biersöffel, dunning him for money, owing on several barrels of *lager*. Hans must have left the city—at any rate, the letter came to our office, and was returned to the brewer; but, unfortunately, a very sentimental letter, containing a copy of some love-sick verses, written by a German lady, and held in the office as a curiosity for a little while, had (by mistake, of course) found its way into this letter. The honest Dutchman had meant to return this piece of property to our office at the first opportunity, and therefore carried it in his pocket-book, where his wife discovered it, seized it, and held it over his head, as the sword of Damocles, forever after—as he could not prove to her satisfaction that the letter and verses had *not* been sent to *him* by the writer.

At the time I belonged to the corps of Dead Letter Clerks there were three rooms fronting on Seventh street, fitted up as offices for the lady clerks, and one very large room on the other side of the hall. A straw mat was spread on the stone floor in our room; one office-chair was furnished for each lady, and desks barely large enough for two ladies to work at, without elbowing each other; and in one corner, wash-stand and water. In the large room some twenty ladies were writing, while four or five folders had their desks in the same room. Of the other rooms, one was occupied by the Lady Superintendent, together with whom were from four to six ladies; the next room also accommodated six ladies, and the last one, which had the look of a prison, from a high grating running through it, afforded room for four others. There were old Post-office Directories, boxes containing printed matter, and such like valuables kept behind this grating; and one day, when a party of sight-seers came unasked into our room, the youngest lady there—whose spirit had not yet been broken by the weight of the responsibilities resting on her shoulders—explained to the gaping crowd that behind this grating were kept the silver and household furniture of General ———,—the Assistant Postmaster—boxed up while he was recruiting in the country. This was a twofold revenge, the young lady said to us: it was punishing the visitors for their inquisitiveness, and "old ———" for having the grating put up there. Several years have passed since I last saw the post-office building; the ladies of room No. — were then petitioning to have this grating removed. Whether their petition was granted I have not learned.

Sundry Post-offices Matters.

From far-off Idaho comes an inquiry where publishers find authority for publishing as "Newspaper Law" that a postmaster who does not notify a publisher that his paper is not taken from the office becomes responsible to the publisher for the amount of subscription? We answer, *no* where.. Postmasters are required to give such notice, but the neglect to do so is merely a neglect of official duty for which they are responsible to the Department alone. Sec. 392, Reg 1866...... And from our near neighbor, Ohio, comes the inquiry, whether a postmaster has the right to send to an office of similar name in another State, letters addressed to persons whom he does not know? Whether right or wrong, we know that many postmasters do send such letters "kiting" about the country, but the authority for it, or the sound reason, we cannot find. It is presumed the writer of a letter knows where he wishes it to go, and addresses it accordingly; if he makes a mistake, it is not for the postmaster at the office of delivery to think he can correct it; the course prescribed for such mistakes is plainly laid down in Chapter xxxv. of Regulations. Besides, in our changing, traveling, roaming population, how is a postmaster to know that such a letter will not be called for within the five weeks allowed by the Department? The same correspondent asks if we "don't think the P. O. D. is a little ungenerous in not allowing its lady postmasters to marry?" and confesses to being a little interested, but uncertain of her chances, even if not postmaster. If we may be allowed to press into our service a by no means fresh or original word-play, we should say, we suppose that the Department is a little jealous, and fearful that its lady postmasters can "love, honor and obey" only one mail at a time; while seriously, we would say that the main feature of the objection is doubtless that marriage does or may affect the bond required of a female postmaster....... The "Automaton Postmaster" in our November issue has called forth two or three letters stating that a similar contrivance has been in operation for some years in the offices of the writers and others—in one case for twenty-two years. So there is nothing new under the sun; and the "Automaton Postmaster" is at the service of all who wish his aid; and twenty-two years of faithful service is a sufficient recommendation for any one, "bond or free"......Our subscribers who have expressed their wishes for fuller tables of departures of mails from this and other countries, are informed that it is our intention to improve the MAIL in this particular as soon as we can obtain the information needed.

A Just Tribute.

We have already announced the retirement of the Hon. George Earle from the First Assistant Postmaster Generalship, and the complimentary letters which have passed between the clerks of his Bureau and himself. There is one letter, however, from a veteran clerk in the Contract Office which we now add as a link connecting the "olden time" with the present:

Although I have not had the honor of being a clerk in your Bureau, my heart dictates a gratifying duty—that I express to you the many obligations I am under for your uniform kindness and attention whenever business has called us together.

Having served under nineteen Postmasters-General, commencing with Return Jonathan Meigs in 1819, and still a greater number of Assistant Postmasters-General, I beg leave to add, from personal observation and official intercourse, that during that long period no First Assistant Postmaster-General has labored more assiduously or more efficiently than yourself in promoting the interests of the great Postal Department, and the convenience of the millions in our country dependent thereupon for frequent and regular mail facilities, with vigilant, faithful postmasters to dispense them.

In these particulars, sir, a debt of gratitude is due you, the cancellation of which, even at my age, I hope to live to witness.

Heaven's best blessing ever attend you and yours,
JAMES LAWRENSON.

* The following are the names of the Postmasters under whom Mr. Lawrenson has served: R. J. Meigs, John McLean, Wm. T. Barry, Amos Kendall, John M. Niles, Francis Granger, C. A. Wickliffe, Cave Johnson, Jacob Collamer, N. K. Hall, S. D. Hubbard, James Campbell, Aaron V. Brown, Joseph Holt, Horatio King, M. Blair, Wm. Dennison, A. W. Randall, J. A J. Creswell.—*Baltimore American.*

An Iowa editor acknowledges the receipt of Congressional documents in advance of the mail. The way it occurred was this: A wolf chased the mail-carrier about four miles. They want the Government to put on that route a number of able-bodied wolves to facilitate matters.

Letter Addresses.

POSTMAN:
Forward this to Deacon Pardon T. Bates,
In little Rhode Island, smallest of States,
West Greenwich Centre, in old Kent County,
For which accept three cents of my country;
If too late for the Centre weekly mail.
Haste it to Greens P. O. by the fleetest rail,
Where it will reach the Deacon in due time,
And this shall end my direction in rhyme.

To *New York City* I must go without fail,
I've business with *J. Gayler* of *The U. S. Mail*;
The *D. P. O.* at *Washington* please hurry me through,
And I'll be under lasting obligations to you.

In care of hirem
Stanton hampton
to be forward for
Michal Clue of goshlon
for John morley warwick.

Do not delay, it would be a great pity,
So speed along to *Lancaster City*,
In *Pennsylvania*, the Keystone State,
(The Dead Letter Office may be your fate)
You will be received by Miss *Libbie Gardner*,
Who lives there without any partner.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of November, 1869, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Colle'd.
New York	333	1,610,553	748,215	395,457	2,522,285
Philadelphia	164	895,434	368,427	284,843	995,173
Chicago	96	814,538	91,635	171,312	660,692
St. Louis	49	476,963	41,011	93,010	260,100
Boston	76	413,931	115,753	85,068	523,193
Cincinnati	49	838,928	40,560	46,675	194,375
Baltimore	55	258,482	27,323	60,361	181,649
Brooklyn	40	196,498	33,517	60,223	77,738
Buffalo	28	183,877	18,594	85,279	104,827
Cleveland	23	179,262	13,211	67,268	127,592
Detroit	20	171,553	20,277	58,431	95,085
Louisville	21	150,545	12,708	40,624	84,945
Indianapolis	16	156,767	13,896	....	82,102
Albany	23	138,040	19,134	28,640	90,374
Rochester	16	137,848	8,764	54,999	67,018
Milwaukee	19	134,371	8,443	32,327	90,618
Pittsburg	18	119,752	10,554	40,150	105,631
Washington, D. C.	30	117,785	7,327	36,141	83,177
Syracuse	13	109,738	10,705	39,996	84,360
Troy	12	97,588	6,739	17,285	60,945
Newark	21	92,055	10,345	35,717	60,636
Memphis	12	91,741	8,423	23,174	85,390
Williamsburg	12	86,359	5,116	16,118	32,295
Utica	12	74,468	6,264	24,523	55,568
Toledo	9	60,596	2,746	21,492	69,700
Nashville	7	58,885	2,967	19,915	37,230
Providence	11	53,818	7,965	17,893	24,669
Wilmington	8	48,102	4,787	17,250	19,239
Hartford	8	45,742	4,868	17,637	33,053
New Haven	8	45,287	4,518	19,769	27,831
Allegheny	7	39,785	4,197	21,776	13,717
Portland	8	38,638	2,051	24,553	58,909
Jersey City	5	38,544	1,747	8,461	14,121
Lowell	8	37,463	2,054	13,243	28,331
Richmond	14	37,051	1,919	10,333	19,592
Charlestown	5	36,348	1,607	10,237	17,468
Dayton	10	36,049	2,650	18,215	34,919
Worcester	8	35,618	3,102	11,167	19,064
Erie	8	33,523	2,849	26,096	13,011
Reading	8	32,853	2,319	14,001	18,834
Manchester	6	32,437	1,176	14,049	15,237
Lawrence	8	31,633	1,443	15,273	30,394
Lynn	5	28,966	1,301	9,469	21,690
Lancaster	6	27,065	1,715	8,436	8,991
Cambridgeport	3	24,498	601	7,387	9,098
Cambridge	4	24,341	7,772	14,709	7,608
Harrisburg	4	22,761	1,041	7,005	7,331
New Bedford	5	21,654	759	6,795	17,623
Salem	8	21,562	1,391	8,439	14,690
Trenton	4	21,240	1,197	8,806	12,846

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1870.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address, This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **112**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Endorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and endorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 10, 1869

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASST. P. M. G.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23, 1869

SIR—Inclosed I send you a copy of a circular now being distributed to Postmasters, which please publish in the next issue of the MAIL.

Very respectfully,
W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Asst. P. M. General.

JAMES GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "U. S. Mail,"
New York City.

Free Mail Matter.

(*Circular.*)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASST. P. M. G.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1869.

TO POSTMASTERS.

The Postmaster General has this day made the following order—

"ORDERED: That each Postmaster in the United States be instructed to take an accurate monthly account of *all franked or free matter* deposited at their respective offices *for mailing*, for the period of six months commencing January 1 and ending June 30, 1870; and to make special reports thereof to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General at the close of each month, embracing the following particulars, viz.:

"1st. The number of franked or free letters, and the amount of postage that would be chargeable thereon at the established rate of postage.

"2d. The weight of franked or free matter OTHER THAN LETTERS, and the amount of postage that would be chargeable thereon at the current rates of postage."

Postmasters will carefully conform to the foregoing instructions, USING THE INCLOSED FORM, which must be promptly forwarded to *this* office at the close of each month.

Should this Circular fail to be received at any Post Office in time to commence taking an account of free matter on the 1st of January, 1870, let the return for that month include such portion of the month as may remain when the Circular is received.

BY ORDER OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL:
W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Asst. P. M. General.

Changes in the Table of Foreign Postage.

Special attention is called to the following changes which have been made in the rates of postage to foreign countries:

1. The rate of postage on *letters* to Great Britain and Ireland has been reduced to SIX CENTS per half ounce.

2. The rates of postage on *letters* to other foreign countries (except France and Algeria) "*by British mail*" (or, "*via England*") has been reduced SIX CENTS per half ounce. Thus, letters to Liberia, via England, formerly chargeable with postage at the rate of 22 cents per half ounce, are now chargeable at 16 cents only, etc.

3. The rate of postage to France and Algeria (*direct*) is now as follows (prepayment *compulsory*): on letters. 10 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 2 cents each; and on book packets and samples, 4 cents per four ounces. The rate on *letters* (no other matter sent) to France *via England*, is *four* cents per half ounce—which is the United States inland and sea postage only—prepayment *optional*.

4. No correspondence can now be forwarded to any foreign country or place "by French mail." The rates by that route are therefore omitted from the Table. See Note *e* in Table.

HOW TO DO IT.—Many postmasters at money-order post offices are applied to by persons to whom they have issued orders, who desire to ascertain whether or not the orders have been paid at the paying office. As this is a matter which concerns the parties interested only, and is in no sense *public* business, the proper course for postmasters who are thus applied to is to suggest to the applicant that he or she shall write a prepaid letter to the P. M. at the paying office, making the inquiry, and inclosing a stamp (or, better, a stamped and directed envelope) for reply. Of course, in those cases in which the money orders are drawn in favor of bogus lottery and gift enterprise proprietors, pretended dealers in counterfeit money and similar swindlers, it would be a waste of stamps and stationery for anybody to write to anybody.

Why Money should not be Inclosed in Ordinary Letters.

In our Sundry Post-office Matters, last month, we gave a short and pithy reply to this question. We now propose a more extended argument.

We adduce two propositions, which we think conserve all that can be said upon the subject:

1. No one should expose property of value to others, with whom they are not acquainted, unless means are taken to trace it in case of disappearance.

2. Human nature is very weak, and, if honest, is likely to become dishonest through temptation.

We will take the case of one letter, and apply these propositions. We will suppose it is alleged that this letter was mailed at Letterville, Ill., addressed to Brown, Smith & Co. New York. who everybody knows has had box 17,000 for forty years; the letter contained five dollars to pay for a package of "Non-explosive baking powders," or a year's subscription to "The Mirror of Intellectual and Fashionable Appanages."

This letter is not received by Brown, Smith & Co., and straightway complaint is made that there's a thief in the Post-office Department, and it's a shame that the Government don't punish him. We will grant the thief theory; that is, that there is a thief—somewhere; but to catch him! When your good wife looks into her pantry in the morning, and finds that a rat has been making free with the cold chicken she had put away for your morning's relish, she will exclaim nearly as you did when you learned that your letter had not been received: "There's a rat about the house, and he must be caught." You agree with her, and at once you set a trap; you bait it with cheese, and hope the next morning to find the depredator past all further depredations, but you are disappointed; you try clams as bait—they fail; you try buttered toast; you try cooked meat and raw; you try fish; you go back to cheese, but toast it most daintily; you hold solemn consultation with your wife and your neighbors, and all this while. morning after morning, you go, with beating heart, to your trap, to find it—empty, and all this while the cold chicken and the doughnuts and the cheese disappear nightly from your pantry. Or if, at last, you catch your rat, it may not be the one that stole your chicken, or if it be, you certainly will not recover the stolen property. Suppose you think it a shame that you cannot put eatables unprotected in your pantry, as you think it a shame you cannot send valuable letters unprotected in the mails. When you have learned to catch your rat at notice, then complain that the Post-office Department does not immediately catch the thief that stole your letter. Would the rat have stolen your chicken if you had taken proper means to guard it? and would your letter have been stolen had you taken proper means to secure its safety?

But we will try to follow the course this letter should take

We must first be sure it was properly mailed, and contained the money as alleged. We must be sure the letter is not in the pocket of some other coat, or hidden between the leaves of some book, where you placed it for *safety* till you could go to the post-office; or that you properly stamped it; or properly addressed it; or that you did not scrawl something on it which *you* knew meant New York, but which *every one else* would take to be the superfluous ink from the body of some fly that had been taking a bath in your inkstand, and then raced over your letter to dry himself.

But you are sure the letter was plainly addressed, properly stamped, and certainly deposited in the post-office—you'll swear to it. We will not put you on oath, because *we* do know of similar cases where even the oath when confronted with the letter itself, would not prove that some such mistake had not been made.

But the letter is in the post-office at Letterville; now, which clerk in that office made up the mails that day, and does he remember a letter for Brown, Smith & Co? "Why, no, sir; we send so many letters to New York, it is impossible to tell who they are addressed to, unless they are registered." But the letter leaves Letterville all right, and reaches the hands of the route agent on the Letterville and Chicago Railroad, but which route agent? for there may be two or more, or a substitute may be on duty;—but let that pass, the letter reaches Chicago; now, which of the distributing clerks in that office sends it to New York? and does he send it to New York or to San Francisco? Do you not begin to weary of this hunt for the rat?—however, the letter reaches New York in safety, but which of the assorters in that office sends it to the box-clerk? and which box-clerk boxes it? and are we certain that in his hurry or carelessness the box-clerk did not slip it into an adjoining box, and deliver it to the person who calls for the letters for that box, and he finding a letter not for his employers, opens it and pockets the money? Such things have happened, and some such persons are now serving out their terms in State prisons.

Now, had your good wife adapted our first proposition to the care of her cold chicken and doughnuts, you would have had the benefit of them instead of the rat; and had you applied that proposition to the care of your valuable letter, you would have the benefit of your money instead of the thief.

We will grant that your letter was stolen by some clerk in the postal service; probably he is an old offender; letter after letter, and dollar after dollar, have never been able to pass his hands safely; but the time was that he was honest: the time was that letters were as safe in his hands as in yours; but many like yourself heeded neither our first or second proposition, and as day after day valuable letters reached his hands, he lost sight of their sacredness, and in time one went no further, and then another and another stopped there, and that was the fate of yours. If this thief is caught, should he not be punished? The punishment exacted by impartial justice for his crime is ten years in the State prison; and who led him there but you and you and you, who tempted him by your carelessness, we might say wickedness, in committing valuable letters to the mails in the manner you did? Why did you not register, that every one handling your letters might feel an increased degree of responsibility in his duty. For the crime of the thief we condemn him to ten years' imprisonment; for your crime we condemn you to the remembrance that through you one of your fellow-men has become a felon, with a felon's doom.

We have before us a letter complaining that small sums of money cannot be sent safely through the mails, and asks: "Why should we be compelled to pay fifteen cents to register a letter containing fifty cents or a dollar?" The answer is readily found in our two propositions. The writer of the letter and all other post-office complainants, should bear in mind that letter *rats*. alias thieves, do not stop to examine if letters contain money or not, or what amount of money, but take letters on a venture. We close this article with the following extract from "Suggestions to the Public," in *The British Postal Guide:*

"Any person who sends money or jewelry in an unregistered letter, not only runs the risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to moral ruin."

Postal Information.

Occasionally we have complaints that the U. S MAIL does not furnish the information needed, and the wish is expressed that the Department would publish some reliable guide to the public, and to postmasters, by which they could be certain they are right in the conduct of their postal affairs. Without stopping to submit proof that any three consecutive numbers of our paper will furnish all the ordinary and probable information required, we proceed to state that when we "boil down" these complaints, we invariably find them still very watery. The trouble lies, not in the U. S. MAIL, but in the endeavor to evade the postal laws by giving to them forced, and, in many cases, ridiculous, constructions. Take the case of the party who mailed photograph albums at the rate of two cents for four ounces, and complained he could find no authority for a charge of four cents, as photograph albums are not books, but transient matter. Section 222 of the laws of 1866 states what shall be mailable matter, and divides such matter into three classes. Passing by the first two—of letters and regular papers—we conclude a photograph album. if mailable matter, to come under the third class. The mailer asserts it is not a book. What, then, is it? Is it a "pamphlet," "an occasional publication." "map," "print," or any of the articles named except books, and if not, then it is not mailable matter, and should be charged at letter rates, according to section 245 of the laws. Had this complainant come squarely up to the mark, and called his albums—what they are—books, he would have found in the U. S. MAIL the rate of postage he should have paid on them. The same remarks apply to the case of the party who endeavored to pass through the mail, at the two-cent rate, bound writing portfolios. Which of all the third class of mailable matter is a portfolio if not a book, and if not a book, it is not mailable matter And then we have a case of a teacher who bothered a postmaster by insisting that a *quarterly* sheet, issued for gratuitous distribution, was a *bona fide weekly* newspaper, published in the county, and hence entitled to pass free through the mail to *subscribers* (?) living within that county. Now. how large a book would the Department have to publish to meet the wants of such people? Nor need they wait for the Department, if they will procure a spelling-book, and a "Webster Unabridged," and after thoroughly becoming acquainted with them, take the MAIL regularly and interpret it honestly, they will seldom or never fail to be correct in rating postage or in any other postal matter.

In the meanwhile we will continue to give in the MAIL standard information; letters from the Department of general application; to answer correspondents such questions as arise and involve doubt; and to furnish such editorials as are called forth by circumstances; and publish such communications as may be adapted to our purpose, and for which we may have room.

Postmasters, Beware.

Postmasters will do well to be on their guard against sundry swindlers who are sending large numbers of circulars through the mails, offering high premiums and "prizes" in money, "oroide watches" and sewing machines to clubs of subscribers to certain pretended weekly and monthly publications. We are in receipt of several letters from postmasters who have been induced to get up such clubs, and who have found out that the papers and periodicals thus advertised either have no existence at all, or exist only to the extent of one or two numbers, and that the "prizes" do not arrive. We are not speaking of established and well-known publications, whose proprietors, we do not doubt, fulfill all their promises; but only desire to warn postmasters not to be misled by the specious representations and promises of rogues into raising "clubs" which will bring them more maledictions than money. In cases of doubt (when the circulars emanate from New York), subscribers can refer to the Editor of THE MAIL, enclosing stamps for reply.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Refusal to Pay Postage, etc.—H. S., R——, Ill.—1. Where a subscriber refuses to pay the postage on a regular paper sent to him, the paper should be retained and sold at the end of the quarter, while the publisher should be notified that the paper is not taken from the office, according to Sec. 392. Reg. 1866. 2. There is no prohibition in the Laws or Regulations on the sale of intoxicating drinks in a post office; probably because it was never thought a postmaster could be so lost to common decency as to require the wives and children of his neighbors to go through a crowd of drunken loafers to attend to their postal matters. 3. The *New York Messenger* is discontinued; it was one of those enterprises supported by the cupidity and credulity of those people in the country, who, grasping after prizes. think that New York City contains some generous individuals who will give gold watches worth two hundred and fifty dollars for ten, and pure diamonds worth any where between five hundred and one thousand dollars for five or six dollars.

Unclaimed Newspapers.—C. K., E—— S——, Mass. —Unclaimed printed matter should be sold at the end of the quarter, and the proceeds credited to the Department. In the meanwhile the publisher should be notified, according to Sec. 392, Reg. 1866. If the publisher wishes such matter returned to him, he must provide for the prepayment of the postage.

Carrying Letters Outside the Mails, etc.—L. E. W., S—— M——, O.—1. Letters may be carried outside the mails if they are enclosed in Government stamped envelopes of sufficient denomination to pay the legal postage, Sec. 44, Reg 1866. 2. If your office is not supplied wholly or in part by a railway post office, you should wrap letters. See. 88, Reg. 1866.

Forwarding Quarterly Prepaid Matter.—C. M. M., N—— B——, N. J.—By a late decision, quarterly prepaid newspapers may be forwarded; postage at transient rates to be collected at either the forwarding office or office of delivery.

Post-Office Blanks.—B. C., C——, Tenn.—Post-office blanks are furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster-General; if your requisitions are not filled it must be because they are defective in some one or more particulars. Probably you embrace more than one subject in one letter. See Sec. 84, Reg. 1866.

Exchange Papers.—J. B. T., W——, Ind.—The privilege of exchanging free is confined to one copy of each publication using the privilege. Sec. 258, Laws 1866.

Post-Office Directors.—P. M., S—— B—— Tenn.—Every postmaster, or rather post office, is entitled to a Post-Office Directory. If your office is not supplied, apply to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Withdrawing Letters after Posting. J. A. B., O——, Kan.—Letters may be withdrawn from the mails according to Sec. 64, Regs. of 1866, which should have added to it the words, "except to the writer thereof.")

Rate of Box Rents.—H. S. W., T——, Iowa.—The Department has not fixed any general rate of box rents. Postmasters are allowed to fix their own rates, but all box rent must be accounted for to the Department. Chap. XLII., Reg. 1866.

County Papers.—D. A. C., M——, Ill.—1. A weekly county newspaper may be delivered free to a resident of the county, although it is delivered from a post office not in the county, provided it is the usual office at which he receives his mail matter. 2. It is the duty of postmasters to deliver local weekly papers *free*, provided they are properly folded and addressed. Sec. 3, Act of July 27, 1868.... J. J. R., M——, Mo.—See reply to D. A. C. The duty extends to all the local papers published in the place.... I. S., B——, O.—Same reply.

Date of Postmark, etc.—B. F. O., G——, N. Y.—1. The date of the postmark should be the day on which the mail leaves, and you cannot give another date without practically committing perjury. You might as well swear that a legal paper left your office on a certain day when it did not as to postmark it so as to make it appear to have left on that day. Lawyers should take care that their papers are mailed in time to satisfy State law, and not require you to violate the regulations of the Department, which are *law* as long as they are in force. 2. The writer of a registered letter has the same privilege of having the letter returned to him according to request, as the writer of an ordinary letter has. 3. A returned letter readdressed is chargeable with postage, the same as though it were originally posted. 4. Not less than one quarter's postage can be collected; if a person is not willing to pay for that time, postage should be collected at the mailing office at transient rates. Sec. 251, Laws of 1866. 5. It has been decided that a mere address *written* in a printed circular, does not subject it to letter postage. This privilege, however, does not extend to any other writing, not even to the insertion of a date.

Office Hours, etc.—E. F., C——, N. C.—1. It is not required to open a post office on Sunday, unless a mail arrives on that day; in which case it is to be kept open one hour or more, if the public convenience require it, after the assortment of the mail, unless it be during the time of public worship, when the opening will be after the religious services have ceased. Sec. 27, Reg. 1866. 2. See above for reply to box rents.

Railway Mail-catchers.—T. C. M. S., B——, O —We presume your question relates to the mail-catchers put up on some railroads by order of the Department. It certainly is the duty of postmasters to put the mail, or see that it is put, on such catchers.

Mail Messenger Service.—W. A. W., C——, N. J.—A mail messenger is obliged to receive prepaid letters delivered to him more than a mile from the post office, but is not obliged to take from the office letters to be delivered to the parties addressed. Sec. 232, Code of 1869.... J. P., H——, Tex.—Write to the Second Assistant Postmaster General for authority to employ a mail messenger.

Changing the Name of a Post Office.—M. H. P., G——, Va.—Apply to the Postmaster General to change the name of your office.

Postage.—S. H. F., W—— S——, N. H.—We have repeatedly stated in our columns that only *weekly* papers published in the county can be delivered to subscribers free. The subscriber must actually live in the county, and the paper must be published in the county. A paper published in Boston, Mass., and sent to a newsdealer in a county in New Hampshire, and by him delivered to a regular subscriber, cannot by any possible distortion of language be said to be published in the county in which the subscriber resides. ....P. B. G., D——, Ind.—Postage should be charged at letter rates on newspapers containing anything but a *bona fide* supplement, or a bill for subscription (Secs. 209 and 226, Regulations, 1866), and if not paid at the mailing office, should be collected on delivery (Secs. 150 and 151, Regulations, 1866). Besides, the person who incloses such, in order that it may be carried free of letter postage, is liable to a penalty of five dollars. Sec. 316, Laws, 1866.

Registration.—D. T., P—— H——, W. Va.—The postage on registered letters, at the rate of three cents a half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce, must be paid besides the fee for registering, which is fifteen cents: thus every registered letter should be prepaid at least eighteen cents; but if such a letter weighs over half an ounce, the charge would be even more—as we have said, at the rate of three cents each half-ounce or fraction.....C. McV., S—— M——, Pa.—The Department assumes no pecuniary responsibility for registered letters; but by registration greater care can be given in the transmission and delivery of such letters over what it is at all possible to give ordinary letters.....J. M. B., O—— C——, O.—1. The numbering of registered letters should commence with each quarter. See "Instructions" at the head of The Registered Letter Bill. 2. The commissions allowed on Money Order business are plainly stated in the Instructions and Accounts; of course none other are allowed.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of November, 1869:

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Aleppo	Greene	Pa
Anderson	Tishemingo	Miss
Atlantic City	Carter	Wyoming Ter
Avonia	Erie	Pa
Baker	St. Clair	Mo
Baker's Landing	Beaver	Pa
Barnard	Linn	Kas
Big Springs	Chickasaw	Miss
Brittains	Pulaski	Mo
Camp Stanton	De Kalb	Ala
Canoe Station	Escambia	"
Cedarville	Siskiyou	Cal
Ceresco	McPhail	Minn
Cherokee Mound	Cherokee	Kas
Clovordale	Dade	Ga
Coffeyville	Montgomery	Kas
Coldinwood	Meeker	Minn
Cottonwood	Elko	Nev
Cowan	Delaware	Ind
Craigsville	Armstrong	Pa
Cremona	Neosho	Kas
Creston	Union	Iowa
Cropsey	Gage	Neb
Deerfield	Randolph	Ind
Dixon	Pulaski	Mo
Dora	Labette	Kas
Emmett	St. Clair	Mich
Fertile	Worth	Iowa
Forest City	St. Francis	Ark
Forks of Capon	Hampshire	—
Fort Hill	Oconee	S. C
Funkhouser	Effingham	Ill
Gatesville	Clay	Ga
Gibraltar	Lyon	Iowa
Gilmer	Carter	Wyoming Ter
Glasco	Cloud	Kas
Glen Grove	Douglas	Col. Ter
Golconda	Humboldt	Nev
Gomer	Caldwell	Mo
Grantfork	Madison	Ill
Grapeville	Greene	N. Y
Gretna	Jefferson	La
Hancock	Pulaski	Mo
Hanson	Hopkins	Ky
Highland Center	Wapello	Iowa
Hinnant's Mills	Johnson	N. C
Holt	Clay	Mo

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Johnson's Mills	Marion	Ala
Kelton	Box Elder	Utah Ter
Kit Carson	———	Col. Ter
Le Roy	Union	Dakota Ter
Lindsborg	McPherson	Kas
Little Mountain	Newberry	S. C
Level Hill	Greene	Ark
Madison	Madison	Neb
Manchester Bridge	Dutchess	N. Y
Maple Landing	Monona	Iowa
Moss Bluff	Liberty	Texas
Mount Etna	Adams	Iowa
Mountainville	Hunterdon	N. J
Nellie	Ashley	Ark
New Burden	Tippah	Miss
New Petersburg	Jefferson	Pa
Ocheltree	Johnson	Kas
Orchard	Mitchell	Iowa
Ormanville	Wapello	"
Osage	Bourbon	Kas
Ostburg	Sheboygan	Wis
Panama	Lancaster	Neb
Peter's Landing	Perry	Tenn
Potter's Mills	Calumet	Wis
Pratt's Fork	Athens	Ohio
Prior's Station	Polk	Ga
Quinn	Macomb	Mich
Racine	Newton	Mo
Richland	Pulaski	"
Round Grove	Macon	"
Siverly	Vinton	Ohio
Springville	Wayne	"
Sugar Loaf	Ford	Ill
Timber Hill	Labette	Kas
Ursina	Somerset	Pa
Union Station	Licking	Ohio
Wakefield	Clay	Kas
War Ridge	Hancock	Tenn
Weldon	Redwood	Iowa
Zum Zum	Lake	Cal

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Apopka	Orange	Fla
Belair	Lancaster	S. C
Big Brook	Oneida	N. Y
Blowing Rock	Watauga	N. C
Byrd Spring	Jefferson	Ark
Catfish	Clarion	Pa
Covell	McLean	Ill
Covington	Dakota	Neb
Ebenezer	Greene	Mo
Flat Top	Mercer	Va
Gibsonville	Sierra	Cal
Hardeeville	Beaufort	S. C
Isabella	Ozark	Mo
Leasburgh	Dona Ana	New Mex Ter
Little Sewell Mountain	Greenbrier	W. Va
Macoupin Station	Macoupin	Ill
Madisonville	St. Tammany	La
McCall's Ferry	York	Pa
Mountville	Troup	Ga
New Dungeness (C. H.)	Clallam	Wash. Ter
Nine Mile	Allen	Ind
Palestine	Lewis	Tenn
Patterson's Bluff	Johnson	Ark
Pleasant Green	Cooper	Mo
Pooville	Wilson	Tenn
Prairie Landing	Desha	Ark
Round Lake	Gonzales	Texas
Sugar Hill	Hall	Ga
Summit	Benton	Oregon
Vacherie	St. James	La
Valley City	Mosho	Kas
Variety Mills	Nelson	Va
Warrenton	Warren	Miss
Warthen's Store	Washington	Ga
West Anson	Somerset	Me
Woodlawn	Gaston	N. C
York Station	Sumter	Ala

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Allentown Iron W'ks.	Lehigh	Pa	Allentown
Batesburgh	Lexington	S. C	Leesville
Bennett's Vineyard	Richmond	N. C	Fayetteville
Bergen	Yankton	Dakota Ter	Maridal
Bigler's Grove	Harrison	Iowa	Missouri Valley
Big Springs	Louisa	"	Palestine
Bluff	Sauk	Wis	Barraboo
Camp Halleck	Humboldt	Nev	Elko
Clearfield	Poweshiek	Iowa	Montezuma
Eagle Fork	Lincoln	Mo	Troy
Engelville	Schoharie	N. Y	Sharon Springs
Fallen Timber	Barren	Ky	Glasgow
Fair Point	Cooper	Mo	Otterville
Fullersville	Dorchester	Md	Drawbridge
Greenfield	Adair	Iowa	Fontanelle
Hickory Corners	Niagara	N. Y	Lockport
Hills Fork	Adams	Ohio	West Union
Humboldt City	Humboldt	Nev	Mill City
Ioka	Jasper	Mo	Carthage
Iuka	Labette	Kas	Jacksonville
Knapp of Reeds	Granville	N. C	Dutchville
Little Niangua	Camden	Mo	Linn Creek
Locke's Mills	Mifflin	Pa	Reedsville
Long Swamp	Marion	Fla	Ocola
Lycurgus	Allamakee	Iowa	Waukon
Pickwick	Jasper	Ill	Ingraham
Ross	Miami	Kas	Fontsville
Saint Clair's Station	Churchill	Nev	Stillwater
Sample	Autauga	Ala	Kingston
Sharpsburgh	Monroe	Mo	Monroe City
Shelton	Fairfield	S. C	Spartanb'gh, C.H
Shermanville	Pettis	Mo	Sedalia
Shiloh	Union	La	Farmersville
Skipton	Talbot	Md	Wye Mills
Stairfield	Clinton	Mo	Plattsburgh
Taylor's Ferry	Washington	Oregon	Puallitia
Tiltonville	Jefferson	Ohio	Warrenton
Wilsonia	Huntingdon	Pa	Huntingdon
Wood Valley	Pueblo	Col. Ter	El. Paso

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Augur	Douglas	Neb	Omaha Barracks
Catham 4 Corners	Columbia	N. Y	Chatham Village
Cranberry	Middlesex	N. J	Cranberry
East Fork	Barton	Mo	Le Roy
Eatonville	Howard	Iowa	Chester
Fowler's Station	Adams	Ill	Fowler
Le Gros	Wabash	Ind	La Gro
Nevada	Gilpin	Col. Ter	Bald M'ntain
Olive Creek	Conway	Ark	El. Paso
Pollock	Wayne	Ill	Wabash
Salisbury	Hardeman	Tenn	Saulsbury
Staceyville	Rockingham	N. C	Ruffin

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of January, 1870.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Bremen	U. S.	1	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Aspinwall	U. S.	5	S. Pacific & C. America.
French	France	8	French Mail.
Bremen	U. S.	8	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Halifax	U. S.	11	Halifax and Bermuda.
Havana	U. S.	13	Cuba via Havana.
Mexican	U. S.	13	Mexico, via Sisal & V Cruz.
Bremen	U. S.	15	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Bermuda	U. S.	20	Bermuda
Havana	U. S.	20	Cuba via Havana.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	S. Pacific & C. America.
French	France	22	French Mail.
Brazilian	U. S.	22	St. Thomas, Arg. Rep. etc.
Inman	U. S.	25	Halifax and Bermuda.
Bremen	U. S.	22	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Do.	U. S.	29	do do do

The above table gives all the information as to the departure of mail steamers for foreign countries obtainable as we go to press. The refusal of the Cunard, Inman and Hamburg lines to carry the British mails on the terms offered by the United States Department, has led to serious temporary embarrassment; but as we write we are informed that in addition to the Bremen line (sailing on Saturdays), the Liverpool and Great Western line will carry the European mails weekly, sailing from New York (*every Wednesday*).

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibralter, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Until January 1, 1870, letters could be registered, on payment of certain special postage rates, to France, Algeria, Corsica, Bourbon, Nice and Savoy; also to Alexandretta, Tangiers and Tunis. This, however, cannot be done at present. The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, &C., IN FRENCH MAIL.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria and Egypt, in which France has post offices [viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna and Volo], can be dispatched to France direct, on prepayment of the following postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; books, periodical works, catalogues or pamphlets, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy or Switzerland, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 2.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayenne (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buenos Ayres,	Guadaloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cubagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Corsecos,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Orders for wrapping paper and twine must be on separate sheets from orders for blanks; but both may be inclosed in one envelope.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) ... 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS issued *less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. ... 6 cts
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. ... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. ... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 3 "

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 1, 5 and 11 P. M. [Way] 1 and 5 P. M.
EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.
SOUTH—[Through] 6:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 11:30 P. M.
WEST—[via Allentown] 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 3 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 11 P. M.
CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 5th, 21st. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail ... 5:00 A. M. 4:00 .. 9:00 P. M.
" " [Way] ... 5:00 A. M. .. 2:00 P. M.
East Mail ... 5:00 A. M. .. 1:30 P. M. .. 6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South ... 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way] ... 5:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown] ... 7:00 A. M. .. 6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 5th, and 21st.
each month ... 10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M. .. 6:30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R. ... 5:00 A. M. .. 2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail ... 5:00 A. M. .. 4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown .. 5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold ... 5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport ... 2:00 P. M.
Long Island ... 5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola ... 5:00 A. M. .. 2:30 P. M.
" via South Side R. R. 7 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
Canada ... 5 A. M.; 2, 4:30, 9 P. M.
On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	28th	57	24th
do.	Southampton	22d	61	1st and 29th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	14th and 28th	34	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	8th and 22d	30	1, 15 and 29
China	Marseilles	14th and 28th	40	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	8th and 22d	47	1, 15 and 29
Hong Kong	Marseilles	14th and 28th	40	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	8th and 22d	45	1, 15 and 29
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	14th and 28th	42	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	8th and 22d	46	1, 15 and 29

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February 19, 1869.

P. O. COLUMBUS NEB., Feb. 8 1869.

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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JANUARY, 1870.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Arapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do closed mail, via England	....	20	8	12	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*30	9	13	13	h 8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b 6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Algeria, via England	12	20	b4	12	13	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	16	....	....	....	16
do England	a16	28	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15	7	11	11	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	12	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h 8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	8	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Borneo, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	h16
Botuschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	8
Bourbon, via England	....	24	8	18	18	i
Brazils, via England	....	28	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	16	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do via England	....	28	b 4	12	12	18
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	7	11	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	28	4	12	12	18
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America, Pac. Slope, via Panama	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	16	....	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a18	28	b 6	14	14	10
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	4	....	i
Costa Rica	....	16	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	16	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	16	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	8	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b 8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b 6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	18	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
France	....	10	2	4	....	....
do open mail, via England	....	* 4	....	....	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Gibraltar via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory*						
Not over 1 oz. ....2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. .....4 "						
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. .....6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*16	9	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Greytown	....	34	6	10	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	18	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do do Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	20	36	b10	18	....	18
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	22	b6	14	14	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	26	8	12	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	18	4	12	12	18
Liberia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	18
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	18
Mahe—see Mauritius						
Majorca	....	10	2	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	12	12	16
do do do via Messina	a18	28	b8	14	14	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	i
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Minorca	....	10	2	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	28	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, via England	....	16	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	28	4	12	12	18
Netherlands	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	10	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 8 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	..
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	4	..	....
do via England	....	22	...	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*25	10	14	14	h 8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a16	28	b8	14	14	18
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	8l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	6	9	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	8	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savoy	....	10	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	12	8	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	2	4	..	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	10	4	12	12	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b 8	14	14	18
do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a18	28	b6	14	14	16
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 19c.)	....	*21	9	18	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 0 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tangiers, via England	....	16	b8	12	12	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, via England	a18	28	b6	14	14	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	6
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	10	8	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	8	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	18
do do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	6
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, via England	....	10	2	4	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 4 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*) subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. [illegible] WILLIAM STREET NEAR BROADWAY N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. X., NO. 5. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1870. WHOLE NO. 113.

LOST IN THE POST OFFICE.

BY HESBA STRETTON.

The will lay upon the counter before me, and my eyes were riveted upon the large cover which contained it, and which bore the inscription, "R. Grey, Esq., Mitre Buildings, The Temple, London." Within it lay Kate's destiny and mine. Whether we were to be married or no before our hair was gray was the secret wrapped up in its folds.

To go back to the beginning. My father had been the junior partner in the old bank of Fletcher and Slacey, of Thornbury, which had come to grief, and after an honorable old-fashioned manner, paying off all its debts, according to the custom of forty years ago, at the expense of the firm, who thereupon became poor men. My father had many friends, and in those times, when political influence had its finger in the bestowal of all public offices worth having, the members for our Tory borough had little difficulty in procuring for the ex-banker the office of post-master, then vacant. The bank-offices, occupying the ground floor of our residence, were altered somewhat to suit the new purposes to which they were put. The public business room became a sort of outer office, and my father's private apartment the stamping and sorting place for the letters. The upper portion of the partition wall was thrown down, but left at a sufficient height to screen the inner room from the observation of any one in the outer one; yet it was open enough to make every word audible in either part, unless intentionally spoken in a whisper. In the course of a few years my father appointed me his head clerk, upon the promotion of the previous clerk to an office of his own; and our united salaries then amounted to £400 a year, beside the numerous perquisits which, at that time of day fell to the share of the postmaster, such as private letter-bags, and the postage upon local letters. We had two under-clerks, and the duties were light; very different from what they have since become, as I am told. The penny postage had only just come in; postage-stamps were still an institution of the future, and money orders had been a recognized branch of the establishment only two years. Only four years before, the stamp duty on newspapers had been 3½*d* apiece, and the wildest Whig had not yet dreamed of a penny paper. There were hours in our post-office, when our two subordinates were more than sufficient for all the work of the place, and my father's post was little else than a sinecure. One of the borough-men who had been most active in procuring this comfortable berth for us, was an old croney of my father's,—both of them were Masons, and both dabblers in chemistry,—and also the wealthiest man in the whole neigborhood. He was a batchelor, and continued to live very much in the simple and inexpensive style he had been used to in his poorer days. His money had grown by luckey speculations, and careful economy. A good number of his kindred lived about the town, all moderately well off and more or less successful in life, except the brother next eldest to himself, who, having entered the Church, had gained no higher promotion in it then a poor curacy in his native town, with an income of £100 a year. Old Lawrence treated him with a kind of fretful irritable brotherliness, which was but poorly plastered over by a yearly gift, grudgingly given, of another hundred. I need scarcely say that all the kindred were specially affectionate to old Lawrence.

His niece, Kate Lawrence, the curate's daughter, was,—well! I shall not try to describe what she was, except by saying that *I* was in love with her, and had been ever since I had first seen her in church, listening, with a beaming and loving face, to her father preaching one of his prosiest sermons. Everybody knew I was in love with Katie, for I made no secret of it; and Katie was just as simply and frankly in love with me, and made no secret of it, either. Yet I am quite sure I had never asked her, in so many words, if she would become my wife; but we were tacitly without pledge or promise given, engaged to marry one another as soon as fickle fortune would permit it. When that would, be the most prophetic soul could not foretell; for our lavish household expenditure at home, which had not been materially reduced upon the failure of the bank, swallowed up the united income of my father and myself; while my three sisters, now portionless, did not seem in a fair way to make elligible settlements. There was only one chance, a distant one, —when old Lawrence died, would he leave Katie or her father any portion of his accumulated wealth?

Six or seven years had passed without any brightening of our prospects, when, quite unexpectedly, one morning, old Lawrence's housekeeper rushed in with the news that she had found her master dead in his bed. Only the night before he and my father had been trying some chemical experiments, and the shock to the latter was so violent that he was insensible for some time, and continued speechless after his consciousness had apparently returned. Of course, my mother and sisters were in great agitation, and it was an hour or two before I could leave them, after assisting to get my father to bed, and sending for his doctor. As soon as I could, however, I hastened to the poor solitary old man's house. The streets were all in commotion, and the whole town seemed in a fever of curiosity concerning the sudden event, and what might result from it. In the house itself I found everyone of the relatives who lived in the town, including two younger brothers, and a married sister of the deceased; and by the side of the dead man sat Katie's father, genuine tears of sorrow blinding his eyes.

The excitement once awakened, did not seem likely to slumber again till curiosity was satisfied. It was plain that the old man had died from natural causes; but as soon as the town was assured of that, the question upon every tongue was, "Has he made a will?" or, "How has he left his money?" I was myself devoured by anxiety, of which I was half ashamed. If he had died intestate, Katie's father, as heir-at law, would come into possession of his landed property, and into a fourth part of his personality, which would be no insignificant windfall in itself. It was a subject which might well thrust itself upon me, in spite of my father's serious attack, which seemed not unlike a stroke of paralysis

During the course of the afternoon, old Lawrence's solicitor, Mr. Snape was announced, and I went to speak to him. He requested to see my father, with a very important tone and expression of countenance.

"It is impossible," I answered, "quite impossible: he cannot see any one. He has not spoken since this morning, when he heard of the sudden death of his old friend. Arnold is apprehensive of paralysis. Is it anything I can do?"

"No, No," replied Mr. Snape; "your father is one of the executors to Mr. Lawrence's will, and, I have brought here with me, to it consult him about it. The other is Grey, of the Temple. Under these circumstances, I suppose I must forward it to him; and perhaps it is best. It must be proved at Canterbury, and he can see to it at once."

"Why at Canterbury?" I asked eagerly.

"Because there is landed property in three different dioceses," he answered. I'll send it to Grey by to-night's mail"

"Well, my father can do nothing," I said, wondering all the time whether Mr. Snape knew what were the provisions of the will, so momentious to Katie and me.

There was a will, however; that far was certain. A kind of wild hope which had been kindled in my breast, was quite quenched by the visit from Mr. Snape. I felt myself sinking into a gloomy depression, which appeared exceedingly ominous to me. For three or four hours I brooded despondently over the fact that there was a will, scarcely allowing myself to cherish a spark of hope that Katie was provided for in it; for how often does a rich man leave his money to the poorest of his kindred? I had nothing else to occupy my mind. My mother and sisters sat weeping in my father's darkened and silent room. All the windows in our house had the curtains drawn. At last it occured to me that this was the last day of September, and that the money order account, which was made up quarterly, ought to be balanced, and sent up to London by that night's mail. Glad of any thing to work at, I went down stairs to the inner office found the necessary forms, and set myself steadily to the task.

I had just completed it and folded up my balance-sheet, when I heard a footstep and voice in the outer office, both loud and of a kind to arrest attention. They belonged to one of Snape's clerks who had come in to post his master's letter.

"Look here," he said; "I was to see you take this one straight in to Mr. Slaney; it's on no account to be left here with ordinary letters. It's old Lawrence's will, I guess. By George! I only wish that *my* name was inside of it."

It was brought in to me immediately and placed before me on the counter. I did not touch it, but there it lay, a long, narrow packet, not over-large or balky, yet containing the whole of Kate's future and mine.

I cannot say how long I sat before it, fascinated, perfectly spell-bound; my eyes riveted upon it as if they could see through the thick cover and read the momentous lines within. I never touched it with my finger even. I felt as if I no more dare do that than I would have dared to tease and arouse some deadly serpent. I am conscious, however, that not the shadow of an idea of opening it ever crossed my mind. At last I felt a warm, smooth little hand laid upon mine, and Katie's voice whispered close to my ear, "What is it you're staring at, Harry?"

There was, of course, an entrance into this inner office from the house, and Katie had stolen in several time before when I was alone and had always spoken in the lowest of whispers, lest the clerks in the office beyond should overhear her; yet I started nervously at the sound of her voice and the touch of her hand, and she was obliged to repeat her question before I seemed to comprehend it.

"That's your Uncle's will," I answered.

Her eyes met mine, and there was a strange look in them such as I had never seen before —an uneasy, troubled, almost sly expression. She had been crying until they were red and appeared smaller than usual under their swollen lids. She dropped her eyelids hurriedly and then she whispered again.

"If there had been no will?"

I answered her as if that were a question, but afterward it occurred to me that it was but an involuntary utterance of her wish.

"Your father would have been heir-at-law, Katie," I replied, "and you a great heiress."

As I was speaking, an alarmed and hurried voice called loudly for me from the interior of the house—a voice so urgent and strung to such a pitch of terror, that it drove every thought of anything else out of my mind. At two or three bounds I sprang up the staircase and into my father's bedroom, where every one was in confusion and dismay. Some crisis of his sudden attack had come on and he was to all appearance in the agonies of death. A friendship, too rare between father and son, existed between him and me—a very close friendship which had grown with my growth from boyhood. To lose him would be to lose half my life. I did not give a thought to my official duties; the Queen's mail was nothing to me; and during the whole of that long night I never left my father's side.

The next morning he was pronounced to be out of immediate danger, though he continued speechless and seemed scarcely conscious of our presence. By dint of persevering entreaty my mother persuaded me to lie down, when I fell into one of those utter and awful lethargies, deeper and more deathlike than sleep, which now and then seem to come to obliterate any impression stamped too deeply upon the brain. When I awoke I felt calm and strong again. Katie was in the house and she and my sister lavished upon me those trivial feminine attentions so inexpressibly soothing after any great emotion when one is suffering from the languor which usually follows it.

When the hour for making up the mail arrived, I went down into the office and made some slight inquiries as to how the clerks had managed the work the evening before. They had been late, of course; but the mail-coach —there was no railway near Thornbury then —had waited for them to complete their evening's dispatch, and they believed everything had gone off as well as usual.

But the return mail proved that everything had not gone off as well as usual. Our mail, leaving Thornbury at eight P. M., reached the London office about noon the next day; and the return mail, not quitting London until eight o'clock of the following morning, threw the arrival of the answers to correspondence to the fourth morning. On the fourth day after old Lawrence's death, to the serious inconvenience of all parties, there appeared no reply to Mr Snape's communication to Mr. Grey, which had been enclosed with the will, and in which he desired to be immediately acquainted with any instructions left by the deceased in regard to his funeral. The next London mail was waited for, but there was still no letter; and the interment necessarily took place, while the solicitor addressed a second communication to the executor.

I awaited, with the keenest anxiety, the arrival of Mr. Grey or his reply, and all the town was on the tip-toe of expectation. The relatives did nothing but meet one another and discuss the will in all its possibilities. There was a wistful look about Katie's face. It was nine days now since old Lawrence's death, but the wonder, instead of dying out, was growing greater every day. Why did not the executor come to satisfy the general curiosity and set the general mind at ease? The mail-bags reached Thornbury about midnight and were ordinarily deposited in the office to await the appointed hour for opening them at seven in the morning, which was considered quite early enough for the accommodation of the public. But upon this occasion Mr. Snape spent the evening with me, and when the mail arrived he and I went down alone into the quiet office, where I picked out the London bag, opened it, took out the bundles of letters, ran my eager fingers and eyes over them until I came to the one I was in search of and handed it over to the lawyer.

There was a dead silence in the hour and place, only the clock ticking off the seconds as evenly as if nothing was happening. I watched Mr. Snape's face hungrily, as if it would reflect and disclose what he was reading. The letter was brief, but he read it over twice. It seemed a very long pause of suspense to me, yet I suppose three minutes had scarcely passed

"He says he has never heard of old Lawrence's death!" exclaimed Mr. Snape at length; "he knows nothing about his will—has never received it!"

"Never received it!" I repeated, "not received it! But I could take my oath it went from this office."

"Did you see it go into the bag yourself?" asked Mr. Snape.

I hesitated a minute or two, for that deep, lethargic sleep I spoke of had dimmed my recollections of that night. I remembered it was the night I had left the two under-clerks to do all the work alone while I was watching beside my father; but I recalled also the exact spot where I had left the will on the counter, reared up against the folded money-order account, which had been acknowledged as received. If one had gone safely, why not the other?

"No," I answered, after that long pause; I took it in and left it here on the counter; but the clerks did the work that evening. It would be impossible for them to overlook it. Besides, we should have found it the next day if it had been left behind; and I should certainly have informed you of the irregularity. No; it *must* have gone from here."

So said the elder clerk when we questioned him in the morning. He could not positively swear to it, because they had been hurried and flurried over their work; but he was quite sure it must have gone if it had been on the counter as I described. The other clerk, who had taken it in, and knew it to be old Lawrence's will, had not made up the London bag or he would have taken special notice of it and would have been able to swear to it. Still both of them were positive that it had not been left behind; though it might have got into the wrong bag and been missent.

"I'll go up to London by to-night's mail," said Mr. Snape.

Nothing could be more significant of the importance of the document; for a journey to London by coach, occupying sixteen hours at the swiftest, was not undertaken for a trifle. The anxiety which had been devouring me was now sharpened to a keener point; but both Mr. Snape and I wished to keep the affair quiet as long as possible, and I said nothing about it to any one, my father being still too ill to have it confided to him. As for the clerks, both being unmarried men, there was little danger of their telling tales out of school after being once warned to keep it to themselves for the present.

But the anxiety I had suffered before was security itself compared with my consternation and disquietude when Mr. Snape returned accompanied by Mr. Grey, who asserted that he had seen nothing whatever of the packet which had been posted in our office. There was not the shadow of a doubt of that last circumstance. The clerk who received it and I myself were compelled to admit that it had been safely deposited with us; but no trace of it could be found beyond that. Both Snape and Grey had been to the General Post-Office to make inquiries there, but nothing was known of it. The whole onus of the disappearance rested upon our office and the three persons within it. It was simply impossible to keep the mysterious loss of old Lawrence's will any longer a secret. The relatives were ready to pull Mr. Grey to pieces as soon as he showed his face in the town. Was it not shameful, scandalous, that a fortnight had already dragged by and no one knew how a quarter of a million of money—for rumors said the old man's wealth was no less—had been bequeathed? With real reluctance Grey made known the facts. There had been a will; he and the postmaster were executors; it had been posted for him on the night after old Lawrence's death and nothing more was known about it.

The excitement in the town was ten fold, a hundred-fold greater now than on the occasion of the testator's sudden death. Our post office was besieged and the clerks plied with questions, while I kept myself safely out of sight in the inner office, brooding in perplexity over the singular occurrence I could arrive at no other conclusion than that the packet must have slipped into a wrong bag and so been missent. Of course there were worrying inquiries made by the London authorities to which I could give no other reply than this supposition. The affair was of such importance that official circulars were dispatched to most of the offices in the kingdom, requiring any information concerning any missent letters; and in the course of a few weeks a handsome reward was offered for the discovery of the missing document.

[CONCLUSION IN OUR NEXT.]

Monsieur Tonson Again.

CLAMBANK, NEW JERSEY, Jan. 1870.

MR. EDITOR—"The cup of pleasure ne'er shines bright without some mingling drops of sorrow." Mammoth Wallow is no longer our home. I sold it (with Jane Mary's consent), and purchased this lookout, close to the sea-girt shore of Cranberry Island. My delicate wife was apparently failing, and her avordupoise fearfully decreased during our last few weeks' residence at the old homestead. You can judge when I tell you that on the 4th of July last she weighed two hundred and twenty-six pounds, and on Christmas Day after dinner but two hundred and nine—a clear loss of seventeen pounds in less than six months. Evidently the locality was unhealthy, and we determined on a change of base, and as Foxbroth, the great whale tamer, wanted our place, and was willing to pay for it—and as we could negociate for this higher and drier country-seat for half his purchase money, I (Jane Mary consenting) accommodated matters, and here we are. Clambank is rather a new place, but it is thriving. We have two stores, a hotel (they call it a tavern out here—whatever that means), and eleven dwelling houses, one of which, under the pressure of progress, is putting on a new roof. There is any quantity of vacant land around, some swampy—some less swampy, and some with trees on it.

Our nearest post office is Peachblow, about seven miles away; and this inconvenience has suggested the idea of asking for the establishment of an office at this point. My Pastor (that is, Jane Mary's and mine), the Rev. Wolsey Moddle; our family physician, Dr. Cupper; Counsellor Blather (our squire), and myself (with J. M.), having talked the matter over, a petition, covering nine pages of legal cap paper, to be forwarded to the P. M. G., was drawn up by the cunning pen of Blather, which received the signatures of all the inhabitants except McPhat, the hotel keeper, who felt certain that an opposition hotel would be started the moment it was known we were to have a post office. However, his refusal to give his name to the project will not affect the result, and we feel pretty sanguine of the matter going through under the manipulation of our member, who will be furnished a duplicate petition. No particular individual was named for postmaster; seven out of the nine signers desired me to take the responsible position, but I positively declined; although I presume I know more about the business than any man in the village. It will be given, probably, to a returned soldier, who lost his—blanket and canteen on his way back from the seat of war after his three-months term of service had expired; he was not wounded, having had no opportunity of getting into a battle, and his time expiring the day before he reached the front; but judging from the way he talks and shoots now, somebody would have been hurt on the other side—or ours if he had had a show. He is, therefore, worthy and well qualified. If we get the office—and I have no doubt we shall—I will give the new incumbent the benefit of my knowledge, and I think Clambank will be a model establishment. The first thing the new functionary must do is to subscribe to the U. S. MAIL, and carefully read and remember its teachings; he must fit his office up in respectable style, and have a proper case for letters and papers, instead of sticking them into bureau drawers, or old coat pockets, or throwing them about the floor for children and other domestic pets to play with and cover with smears, which is the case in some small offices. No newspapers will be opened and read, and then loaned out by the Postmaster, if they are addressed to any one else. I will impress upon his mind that this is not his business, nor his privilege, no matter what may be done elsewhere. If letters addressed to Concord or Cincinnati come to his office they will not be kept there because their destinations are spelled with a C, and *might* be intended for Clambank, but back they must go by the next mail. No letters will be opened out of curiosity, and indorsed "opened by mistake," without saying by whom it was done, and then kept six months if not called for before being forwarded to the D. L. Office. He will open and close his own mails, and not leave it for the stage-driver or mail-carrier to do while he eats his meals or goes fishing. He will be very particular in keeping a record of the registered matter that comes to his office, whether intended for it or sent there by mistake. He will not receive pay for a new stamp and put on an old one and hide the old canceling marks by a chicken-foot daub. If mail bags should accumulate, the canvas ones will not be used for grain sacks and the leather ones cut up for blacksmiths' aprons or to mend harness. The mail key will be kept in a secure place, where he can always find it, and not be carried about in his pocket to be lost, or thrown among wrappers or mail matter to be sent off in the bag—which is done, no doubt, sometimes. These and many more things will *not* be done—if we get the office—and I have no doubt of it, and a good many things will be done creditable to the service and satisfactorily to the people which I will detail to you, with your permission, when the institution gets under way.

The winter, thus far, has been rather a quiet one with us. We anticipated great sport on our rink (a paid-up stock concern), but the water would not freeze; we emptied an ice-house and paved it, but the joints of the block shrunk instead of uniting, and the surface looked more like a plowed field than anything else I can compare it to, and of course skating and sliding were out of the question. We were to have a course of lectures; but after the first one, on "The Age and Origin of the Onondaga Giant," the lecturer probably died, as we have never heard of him since. I thought at the time he would burst a blood vessel from the way he struggled and struck out with his legs and arms.

Independent of these little drawbacks we have got along middling well, and have clams in abundance left. If Jane Mary's health does not soon improve we will take a trip South for her benefit, and if anything worthy of record in the post-office way comes under my observation, I will be glad to communicate it, as the passion for that kind of thing is as strong as ever. In the meantime, forward me the MAIL to Peach Blow, where we send for our letters and papers tri-weekly.

Ever truly yours, MONS. TONSON.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of November, 1869, in the cities named below;

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	310	1,668,835	794,047	470,903	2,647,518
Philadelphia	164	915,006	441,981	311,423	1,065,113
Chicago	96	835,877	109,473	187,256	673,462
St. Louis	49	508,034	41,814	100,858	288,347
Boston	70	425,808	123,300	91,892	556,779
Cincinnati	49	354,942	42,130	56,103	204,255
Baltimore	55	267,190	29,129	65,817	184,579
Brooklyn	40	209,493	27,465	71,192	78,650
Indianapolis	16	200,224	16,946	29,069	83,426
Cleveland	23	179,442	13,792	69,285	121,319
Buffalo	28	175,256	19,661	66,405	95,158
Detroit	20	172,373	21,607	68,009	89,829
Louisville	21	158,476	12,860	44,380	99,201
Albany	23	151,834	22,527	33,671	100,793
Milwaukee	19	138,991	13,667	33,491	88,289
Rochester	18	130,206	7,631	58,862	63,873
Washington, D. C.	30	123,541	10,573	43,466	106,275
Pittsburg	18	118,979	10,813	41,916	109,085
Syracuse	13	115,743	9,703	36,017	68,549
Williamsburg	12	102,084	8,733	21,280	36,950
Troy	12	101,922	6,170	21,771	67,704
Newark	21	94,757	13,918	38,245	59,695
Memphis	12	85,698	5,103	21,919	73,437
Utica	12	74,058	5,698	28,118	44,324
Toledo	9	58,906	3,043	30,259	64,253
Providence	11	56,336	8,833	18,501	24,748
Washington, Del.	6	52,367	3,821	20,473	21,253
Hartford	8	50,407	6,527	17,451	30,093
New Haven	8	43,619	4,259	16,615	27,841
Richmond	14	42,573	2,191	13,518	28,629
Allegheny	7	41,194	3,954	23,563	13,693
Lowell	6	38,421	1,715	14,069	30,188
Portland	8	39,249	2,406	21,054	67,487
Charlestown	5	38,901	2,559	11,905	15,273
Dayton	16	37,381	4,392	20,569	39,374
Worcester	6	36,990	3,010	12,879	19,063
Reading	8	34,638	2,587	17,962	18,423
Erie	6	34,582	4,240	31,475	12,900
Manchester	8	34,255	1,239	18,749	15,106
Lawrence	8	33,788	1,304	17,382	31,421
Jersey City	5	31,840	2,498	8,329	14,969
Lynn	5	28,974	1,511	10,623	21,179
Cambridge	4	28,908	1,528	12,995	8,012
Lancaster	5	28,820	1,788	9,694	8,266
Cambridgeport	3	23,086	567	8,891	7,468
Harrisburg	4	23,405	1,312	7,692	7,328
Trenton	4	22,560	1,300	8,548	13,558
Salem	5	22,309	1,616	10,230	15,050
New Bedford	5	21,899	829	7,542	18,076

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

Postmasters, before rating book-packets for Great Britain, etc., should consult the Foreign Postage Table, for the rates according to weight.

☞ A comprehensive system of mail robbery has been discovered in Marseilles. Seven persons, who had combined for the purpose, carried their audacity to such a pitch that they actually robbed the waggon carrying the mails from the post office to the railway station, of a bag containing nearly three thousand letters. These criminals were put on their trial at the last session of the Bouches du Rhone, and convicted of stealing the letters, forging the requisite signatures to make the securities available for procuring the sums specified, and of passing the bank notes and disposing of whatever articles the letters contained. As one of these criminals was employed in a post office he was able to steal any letters that passed through his hands, as well as to take moulds of the keys which opened the letter boxes.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1870.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **113**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Endorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and endorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1870.

SIR—In pursuance of information just received from the British office, the correspondence hereafter addressed from the United States to Greece, *via* the British mails, will be subject to the following rates of postage (United States and British), viz.:

Ordinary letters, 20 cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under, prepayment optional.

Registered letters, 20 cents per each single rate for postage, and 16 cents per letter for registration, prepayment compulsory.

Newspapers, when not exceeding one ounce, 4 cents; over one ounce, but not exceeding 2 ounces, 6 cents; over 2 ounces, but not exceeding 4 ounces, 10 cents: and 10 cents for every additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof, prepayment compulsory.

Book-packets, patterns and samples, when not exceeding an ounce in weight, 4 cents; over one ounce, but not above 2 ounces, 8 cents; over 2 ounces, but not above 4 ounces, 14 cents; and 14 cents for each additional rate of 4 ounces or fraction thereof, prepayment compulsory.

These rates you will please insert in the next issue of THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

JAMES GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "U. S. Mail."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1870.

SIR—I inclose an important notice to postmasters and the public, respecting a reduction in the rate of international letter postage between the United States and the Netherlands, to take effect February 1, 1870, and request that you will please cause the same to be published in the February number of the U. S. MAIL.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Editor U. S. MAIL, New York.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1870.

An additional Postal Convention has just been concluded between the United States and the Netherlands, reducing the rate of international letter postage on letters exchanged in closed mails via England, from 15 to 10 cents per single rate of 15 grammes (½ ounce) or under, *prepayment optional*, to take effect February 1, 1870.

The rates of postage, conditions of payment, etc., on newspapers, book-packets, and samples of merchandize, remain unchanged.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly, on and after February 1, 1870.

By order of the Postmaster General,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. of Foreign Mails.

One More Step Needed.

We have alluded elsewhere to the probability, if not certainty, of the speedy removal of *one* incubus upon the Post Office Department, viz.: the Franking Privilege. We sincerely trust that this most salutary step in advance will soon be followed by another—we mean the enactment of a law that ALL MATTER DEPOSITED IN THE POST OFFICE FOR MAILING SHALL BE PREPAID AT THE MAILING OFFICE—*including* newspapers and periodicals sent to regular subscribers. In our opinion, prepayment on this class of matter can be secured without "imposing a tax on intelligence" (as some virtuous publishers call the requirement that they shall pay *their* postage like the thirty odd millions who don't publish newspapers pay theirs). In fact, the Department can well afford to *reduce* that "tax" by a reduction of thirty-three per cent. on the present rates.

Some curious arguments we have seen against this reform, but none more curious than this, from the New York *World*:

> If Congress were to require *prepayment* on *all* newspapers going through the mails, the press of the country, great and small, daily and weekly, city and country, would combine in protest; and we judge that such a protest would by Congress be heard and heeded.

Which proves—what? That such a requirement is unjust, oppressive or unnecessary? Not at all; but only that in the opinion of the *World* the united shriek of the publishing interest would terrify the people's representatives into undoing what, when they did it, they must have thought wise and necessary. Perhaps it would; but perhaps the shriek would not be so loud as the *World* supposes. The New York *Tribune*, for instance, which would probably "suffer" as much as any other paper by such a change, says, replying to the statement we have quoted:

> The *World* may speak for itself on this point; it does not speak for the *Tribune*. We stand for the rule of prepayment for *everything* sent through the mails. If any one deposits a single copy of a periodical for transmission and delivery, let him pay the required postage; if a publisher sends half his edition for like treatment, let it be duly weighed when received at the Post Office, the proper postage thus ascertained, and that postage paid down on the nail. That will save the bother and delay of collecting it by pennies through the letter carriers and the risk of its non-receipt by the Department. We understand that only about $500,000 per annum is now realized by the Department from the postage of all printed matter, which cannot be one cent for every five sheets conveyed through the mails. Reduce the charge to two cents per pound or $40 per ton for all printed matter, when mailed in quantities of ten pounds or over, and far more postage would be realized than now, while, by the abolition of franking, the weight of the mails would be sensibly reduced. But let there be no deviation from the rule that everything deposited for transmission shall be charged with postage, and that this shall be paid in advance.

The postmasters throughout the country have done a good work by the assistance they have rendered in forwarding the movement for the abolition of the franking privilege. Can they not work with as hearty a good will to help along *this* scarcely less needed reform?

The Franking Privilege.

The House of Representatives has, by a very decisive vote, passed the bill for the abolition of the Franking Privilege. The bill now goes to the Senate, and as we write we learn that it has been reported upon favorably by the Senate Post Office Committee, without amendment. Before our next issue we hope to hear of its final passage and approval by the President. Whether or not such action is taken, however, there can be no doubt that public opinion on this subject has been so thoroughly aroused that this oppressive burden upon the Post Office Department must soon be removed. The administration of Postmaster-General CRESSWELL will always be honorably distinguished through his able and fearless exposure of the evils of this gigantic obstacle to postal efficiency and improvement; and the support he has received from Hon. Mr. HILL (a name of good post-office omen) and others will be held in grateful remembrance by all who have the true interests of the Department and of the country at heart

A recently appointed lady-postmaster at a post office on the plains sends her first quarterly report to the Department with the following foot-note: "For weeks past I have slept with a six-shooter by my bedside and a carving knife under my pillow, expecting at break of day the Indians would come for my scalp, but all of this has not been half so harassing to my mind as the making out of *one quarterly report.*"

Does the above strike a sympathetic chord in the bosoms of any of our subscribers?

MONSIEUR TONSON ONCE MORE!—We feel assured that our readers will join us in welcoming the reappearance in our columns of our and their old friend, MONSIEUR TONSON. We really don't mean anything personal, but it strikes us that a more *subdued* tone than usual characterizes this latest effusion of our venerable correspondent. We have thought it possible that Jane Mary had *revised* his letter before allowing—(beg pardon; we mean before he posted it.) This would account for the change we *think* we detect in his style. The softening influence of the gentler sex is so well known that our inference can scarcely be considered far-fetched. That influence is so universally recognized that we hardly need the evidence contained in the poet's oft-quoted lines:

> "Oh, woman! in our hours of ease,
> Uncertain, coy, and hard to please;
> But seen too oft, familiar with thy face,"
> Etc., etc., etc.

Proposed Postal Reforms.

By invitation of the Postmaster-General, a number of the Postmasters at the larger post offices, and certain Special Agents of the Department, assembled at Washington on the 12th ult., for consultation with him and among themselves, concerning such improvements and reforms in the Postal service, as their experience suggested. They were in session four days, and on the 15th presented the results of the conference in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1870.

To the Hon. A. J. CRESWELL, *Postmaster-General:*

SIR—The undersigned Postmasters and Special Agents having met at Washington, by your invitation, for consultation in regard to the general good to the Postal service, respectfully submit the following recommendations and suggestions:

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

First: That the registration fee on letters be reduced from 15 to 6 cents, and, in addition to said fee, the regular rate of postage as now fixed by law be continued.

Second: That at your discretion there be established agencies in the large cities for the registration of letters.

Third: That it would be expedient to establish a through registration service between the large post offices, either by the means of a combination lock or sealed pouch, thus avoiding the giving of intermediate receipts.

Fourth: We recommend the adoption of a more secure envelope for transmitting registered letters.

MONEY ORDERS, ETC.

That the fees for money orders in amounts not exceeding $10 be reduced to five cents.

That in view of the reduction in the fees for the registration of valuable letters and money, and for transmitting money by money orders, it is advisable for the Department to urge the public to use these means of transmission, and especially that attention be called to the ease with which lost or missent letters or packages, when registered, may be traced; also to the certainty and safety of the money-order system, discouraging, as far as possible, the transmission of money and valuable papers by ordinary letters.

DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

That at your discretion there be located in the Post Office of each large city an agent or deputy of the Dead-Letter Office, who, under the specific regulations of the Department, may open and properly dispose of such held for postage, matter that may come into said office, "request" letters excepted.

POSTAGE.

That all unsealed circulars, printed on single note or letter-sheet size of paper, all newspapers, weeklies excepted, and periodicals not exceeding four ounces in weight, dropped into a free delivery office for delivery by the office or its carriers, be rated at one cent., prepaid by stamp; periodicals weighing over four ounces, two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof. That authors' manuscript unsealed, for periodicals, and all publications, when passing between the publisher and author, be rated uniform with book manuscript. That during the coming week we will separately submit in writing to the Postmaster-General our views upon the feasibility of a reduction of the postage upon newspaper matter when mailed by the publisher, provided the same be prepaid by weight in bulk at the office of mailing, publishers being allowed to transmit specimen copies and to inclose their posters, prospectuses and supplements.

We recommend the postage on unsealed circulars, printed on letter or note-sheet size paper, be fixed by law at one cent each, prepaid by stamp, whether intended for local delivery, or for transmission through the mail.

That the Department be requested to furnish a one-cent stamped envelope for mailing circulars.

We respectfully recommend the Department to use every possible means to increase the use of stamped envelopes, with the writer's name indorsed or printed thereon.

LETTER CARRIERS.

That we are of opinion that the present system of uniform compensation in the carriers' service is inequitable, and we recommend a division of letter carrier offices into three classes, to wit: First class to consist of cities having a population of 100,000 or upward; second class, cities having a population of 50,000 and upward to 100,000; third class, cities having a population of 50,000 or less.

That carriers appointed to the cities of the first class should be compensated at $800 when appointed, and at the expiration of six months' service should be compensated at $900, and at the expiration of the next succeeding six months' service should be compensated at $1,000.

That carriers appointed to the cities designated as second class should be compensated at the rate of $700, when appointed, and at the expiration of six months' service should be compensated at the rate of $800, and at the expiration of the next succeeding six months' service should be compensated at the rate of $900 per annum.

That carriers appointed to cities designated as third class should be compensated at the rate of $600 when appointed, and at the expiration of six months' service should be compensated at the rate of $700, and at the expiration of the next succeeding six months' service should be compensated at $800 per annum. It is further submitted that carriers designated for appointment in second and third class cities may be employed at stations in the suburbs of large cities, on the recommendation of the Postmaster of said large city.

We submit that the result of our experience justifies the indorsement of the carrier system as being preferable to any existing service for general mail delivery in the large cities.

That we recommend legislation providing that no letter-carrier shall be removed from office except upon specific charges of misbehavior, incompetency, or detection in the violation of the Postal laws.

In our judgment it is advisable to use horses in connection with the free delivery service in the suburban districts.

THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON OFFICES.

That we have carefully examined the plans and designs for the New York and Boston Post Offices, as submitted by Supervising Architect A. B. Mullett, and commend the same as being thoroughly adapted to the wants of the Department in the respective cities, and we feel that the early completion of said buildings is demanded by the exigencies of the postal service.

STREET LETTER BOXES.

That we condemn the street letter box now furnished the Department under the contract known as the "Strong Patent," and we would respectfully recommend the adoption of a street letter box about one and a half feet in length, about six inches in depth, and twelve inches in width, with an opening at the top sufficiently large to receive newspapers and magazines; the openings or receptacles specially protected from the weather, with a curved top to carry off the water, and a door in the side or front with side flanges to take the matter from; and that the hours for collection be distinctly shown upon the outside of the box. Upon the request of the Postmaster at any office the aforesaid described box should be furnished with an aperture for the reception of letters only.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND GUM.

We have carefully examined the specimens of the new series of postage stamps as submitted by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and heartily approve of the steps taken by the Department to provide this series, which, in our opinion, is more in accordance with our national character, and in better taste than the stamp now used. We further recommend the special attention of the Department to the securing of a safer and better article of gum for the new stamp about to be adopted.

FREE DELIVERY.

That all have carefully examined the existing regulations of the Department for the free delivery service, and have indicated in detail, on the margin of the printed regulations relating to the same, and submitted herewith, the various changes which we respectfully submit for your consideration.

FRANKING PRIVILEGES.

That we avail ourselves, on this occasion, to express our approval and earnest indorsement of the efforts now making by the President and Postmaster-General to secure the abolition of the franking privilege.

P. H. JONES, P. M., New York.
F. A. EASTMAN, P. M., Chicago.
H. H. BINGHAM, P. M., Philadelphia.
WM. L. BURT, P. M., Boston.
A. W. DENISON, P. M., Baltimore.
W. R. HALLOWAY, P. M., Indianapolis.
JAMES GAYLER, Special Agent, N. Y.
JOSEPH W. BRIGGS, Special Agent.
SAMUEL SMITH " "

Sundry Post-office Matters.

We take up first a letter which has a rich golden ring, and at the same time a "good word" for the registry system. It is from a place in Oregon where greenbacks are very scarce and remittances have to be made in gold dust. According to our correspondent, the 'dust is inclosed in tin boxes, four inches wide, six to ten inches long, and half to three-fourths of an inch thick, open at the end till filled, when a cap is soldered over it." These boxes are sent by mail and registered, and we are informed over three hundred and fifty ounces of gold dust were safely sent in this way during the last postal quarter. One hundred and ninety-three registered letters, about one-half of them containing gold dust, and sent from that office in one quarter, and not one loss reported. Though gold dust is not included in the list of mailable matter, it must not be thought that the stealing it from the mails is not a postal offence. Gold dust, with the wrapper or case, is a postal packet, containing an article of value, and as such comes with the scope of section 399, Laws of 1866. . . . Our correspondent from Illinois, who cannot find any law for sending letters to Canada West free of postage is informed, that there is no such law; they may be sent not prepaid, but not free of postage. We can give no reason why the Department does not furnish the Regulations to Postmasters free of charge. Though, by the charge made the book becomes the personal property of the postmaster, we cannot doubt but that he will be allowed credit for it, when he turns over to his successor the books—including the Regulations—and papers of his office....... A postmaster who is allowed by the Department fifty dollars a month for clerk hire, and takes a receipt for that amount, while he pays only thirty dollars, is in plain words a perjured thief, and if reported to the Department would undoubtedly meet with some punishment, if not to the extent he deserves. We have not a very high opinion of a clerk who would lend himself to a fraud of this kind; in fact, we think an office with such managers should be thoroughly *cleaned* out..... A letter on swindlers claims our attention. The Postal Department has taken hold of this matter with a determination to put a stop to the use of the mails for this business; but it must be considered that it takes two parties to make a swindle, as well as to make a bargain, with this difference, that in the one case both parties may be innocent, while in the other only one may be, or both may be, rogues. Now, the party who sends ten dollars to pay for a gold watch worth two hundred and fifty, which he has drawn as a prize on a ticket he never sent for, or even saw, and in a gift enterprise whose managers he does not know, may be very innocent, but if so, is very "green." We advise all such to go to their nearest neighbor, who has a two hundred and fifty dollar horse, and offer ten dollars for him. If the offer is accepted, then send ten dollars for a two hundred and fifty dollar watch; but if not accepted, to keep his ten dollars, and conclude that gold watches, as well as horses, are worth their value. But there are cases of swindling where the victims are hardly deserving of censure, and certainly not for cupidity. We allude to those cases where people have been misled by specious and well-written prospectuses of publications, for which they send money, and receive only one or two numbers. These publications, if conducted according to the prospectuses, would be welcome visitors to a family and do credit to the tastes of the subscribers. There is no way to guard against this kind of fraud, however, but to know the character of the publication and its publishers from actual experience, and not judge of them by prospectuses, handbills, circulars or advertisements. We are sorry to say that even an advertisement appearing in a respectable and influential paper is no evidence that the truth of the advertisement can be relied on. It is not pleasant to make this assertion, but if through it the public become more wary in being misled and swindled, and such papers more careful in the admission of advertisements, we will have done great good, the pleasure of which will far outweigh the pain the assertion has caused. We have at hand a very popular magazine, the circulation of which is numbered by hundreds of thousands; on looking over its advertisements, we find one of a revolving pistol for sale at $1 50. Now, can any man of common sense suppose such a pistol, good for anything, can be sold at such a price? And yet many finding the advertisement in their favorite magazine will be misled to think so, and be swindled through that very advertisement.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attendance at an Office.—J. S., F——, Md.—A postmaster is required to take the precaution in *all* cases to appoint an assistant, etc. See section 22, Regulations of 1866. This is what you should have done on taking charge of your office. In cases where it has not been done, and yet it is absolutely necessary to leave an office on short notice, a person might be temporarily employed, without taking the oath, but such person would, nevertheless, be liable to all the penalties incurred by infraction of postal laws, the same as if he had taken the oath. Sec. 52, Laws 1866.

Walnut Meats.—G. R. F., E—— S——, N. Y.—We do not find walnut meats mentioned in the list of mailable matter, hence the postage should be at letter rates. We judge the party who *called* them Seeds, and wished them rated as such, must be of the class whom our "Postal Information" last month was intended to educate.

Missing Letters.—A. C. S., C——, B—— S——, Mass.—There is no penalty for missending letters, but where it is so frequently done as to show willful carelessness, the matter should be reported to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Unpaid Letters.—G. K. D., M——, N. Y.—With four unpaid letters and only nine cents in the letter box, to decide to which letters to apply the payment, is a problem not yet solved by the Department, and which is beyond our skill in figures. We know a clerk who, in such cases, used to "toss up," and probably that was the only way. Strictly speaking, a postmaster is not called on to decide, and he would be justified in sending all such letters to the Dead-Letter Office. Parties who cannot procure stamps should wrap their letters and money together and then there would be no chance of mistake.

Departure of Mails, etc.—A. E. M., B——, O.—1. If a mail carrier does not depart at the proper time, he should be reported to the Department, either in the regular register of arrivals and departures, or specially, according to the circumstances. 2. You have no right to examine any sealed matter. Sec. 71, Reg 1866. But letters addressed to fictitious persons or firms are not to be delivered. Sec. 60, Reg. 1866. 3. Collection papers may be sent to the Paymaster-General free of postage. Have you read section 124 of regulations of 1866? If not, do so at once.

Ribbon Marking Stamps.—O. B. M., L—— R——, Pa.—Ribbon marking stamps can be purchased of E. D Chamberlain, 79 Nassau street, New York. You can clean your marking stamp with benzine. The sample you send looks as if your ink pad was bad. Make one of buckskin or some soft, strong leather: stuff it with wool.

Separating Office, Etc.—S. G., J——, O.—1. A Separating Office is one where mails from other offices are separated and forwarded. 2. All offices are allowed envelopes for registry business, and why you are not supplied we are unable to say; probably your requisition is not distinct and clear, and by itself. See Sec. 34, Reg. 1866.

Request Letters.—G. P. L., W——, Ind.—A request letter, the request on which does not state to what place the letter should be returned, and which has the post-mark illegible, should be sent to the Dead-Letter Office at the expiration of time stated in the request.

Transcript of Unpaid Letters Sent.—H. C. S., H——, Mass.—No account of mails sent should now be kept, consequently a transcript of such an account is not required to be sent with the Quarterly Returns.

Newsdealers.—C. S., U——, N. Y.—A written bill in a newsdealers' package does not subject the package to letter postage.

Delivery of Mails.—C. V. M., G——, N. Y.—At all offices within eighty rods of a railroad station the mails must be delivered by the railway company.

Post-Office Balances.—G. J., O——, Pa.—The Appointment Office supplies letter balances. Sec. 16, Reg. 1866.

Compensation or Salary.—J. H., T——, Conn., and A. W., P—— R——, Pa.—We have repeatedly stated that we have no means of giving information respecting the salary of any individual office. We can explain the law and the method upon which salaries are adjusted, but as we have said, why the salary of any particular office is adjusted at a few dollars more or less we have no proper means of knowing.

Lottery Circulars.—W. S. C., M—— H——, O.—Section 13 of the Act of July 27, 1868, provides that "it shall not be lawful to deposit in a post office to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning lotteries," etc. Any matter positively known to be such should be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Post Routes.—A. P., L——, O.—Post routes are established by law, but the service on such routes is ordered and regulated by the Postmaster-General, to whom you should apply, or to the Member of Congress for your district.

Delivery of Printed Matter.—D. M., D——, Mass.—Printed matter deposited by newsdealers is not entitled to be delivered free, except weekly newspapers published in the county.

Closing of Mails.—R. C., M——, Wis.—Except at some of the larger offices, mails may not be closed till half an hour before the time fixed for their departure, unless their departure is between 9 o'clock P. M. and 5 A. M. And they should be delivered immediately on their arrival. Sec. 76, Reg. 1866.

Drafts on Europe.—H. W. B., N—— L——, O.—Drafts on Europe can only be procured through the usual bankers, except in the case of Switzerland, with which country a money-order system is in operation.

Place of Publication of a Magazine, etc.—J. C. R., S——, N. Y.—The publication office of a magazine is where it is issued to the public and to subscribers, and where the business is generally done, although it may be printed elsewhere. The manuscript for such magazine is chargeable at letter rates, but it is proposed to reduce the rates to

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the same as those charged for book manuscript.

Signature to Money-order Report.—W. B. B., F—— D——, Iowa.—The Regulations provide that the sureties, or one of them, should take charge of an office on the death of a postmaster, and we consider that this should have been done in the case in question. You should then sign the surety's name as acting P. M. by your own, as clerk.

Office Hours.—G. W. H., W——, O.—We cannot decide upon the hours that any one post office should be kept open. The Regulations require it to be done "the usual business hours of the place," and this must be decided by local custom. Though we cannot think that it is necessary to keep an office open till 11 or 12 o'clock at night, because one or two shops or stores are not closed till that time. In most localities, 8 o'clock is late enough, unless a mail arrives about that time. The intention is to afford facilities to people to get their mail matter after the arrival of a mail.

Carrying Letters out of the Mail.—W. F. D.—A mail-carrier should not receive letters after the mail has closed, unless there is good reason to think they could not have been posted in proper time. Sec. 99, Reg. 1866.

Exchanges.—L. P. H., W—— E—— C——, Wis.—Exchanges are usually designated by an X on the wrapper, though without it there is little chance of making a mistake, as they should be addressed to the publisher or by the name of the paper to which they are sent.

Account of Franked Matter.—In reply to very many postmasters who have addressed us on this subject, we state that the order of the Postmaster-General to keep an account of the franked and free matter embraces all such matter, that sent by postmasters on official business as well as other.

Registration.—H. C., H——, Nev.—The person who sent the letter is entitled to the return registered letter receipt. Sec. 13, Reg'n Reg., 1868......D. W. P., H——, N. Y.—Registered package envelopes received, containing letters, should be kept on file at least six months, and then sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General......J. L., S——, H——, Mass.—The numbering of Registered Letters should commence anew with "1" at the beginning of each quarter (see Instructions at the head of the registered letter bills), the same also with the numbering of registered package envelopes (Sec. 11, Reg'n Reg.), but these numberings have no relation to each other; you may put a dozen letters, numbered from 1 to 12, in one registered package envelope numbered, say, 1, your next letter would be number 13, while the next package envelope should be number 2......W. K. McM., O——, O.—You have not the latest registration regulations—those of October 1, 1868—in which it is provided that the letter bills should be separated, the original bill to accompany the letters in the registered package envelope, and the return bill, properly filled up, to be sent in a red envelope, specially provided for the purpose, by the same mail. Sec. 10, Reg'n Reg., 1868. You should send to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for a copy of these regulations......R. E. M., M——, O.—1. The final destination of registered letter bills and return bills is the paper mill. They should be kept on hand for at least two years, when they may be sold and the proceeds credited to the Department, under item 18 of the quarterly account current.

Postage.—W. K., S——, N. Y.—The quarterly postage on a semi-monthly weighing four ounces or less is six cents. Sec. 202, Reg. 1866......M. L. B., G—— S——, O.—Postage should be collected on all insufficiently prepaid matter that is received at an office, although no bill accompanies it. Secs. 150, 151, Reg. 1866......H. J. B., A——, Ind.—A monthly journal which weighs five ounces is subject to a postage of six cents a quarter. Sec. 202, Reg. 1866. The postage on a dress pattern, that is, the material for a dress, should be charged at letter rates; but if you mean a paper pattern by which to cut a dress, the postage should be charged at rates of miscellaneous matter, viz., two cents for four ounces, unless the pattern has writing on it, which would subject it to letter rates......P. H. G., L——, Ind.—1. Postage on transient printed matter is two cents for four ounces or fraction thereof, and should invariably be prepaid. Secs. 143 and 251, Reg. 1866. 2. Letters not prepaid one full rate should be sent to the Dead-Letter Office. Sec. 360, Reg. 1866. 3. Quarterly returns must be sworn to......P. P. W., P——, Conn.—By section 250, laws of 1866, the postage on book manuscript is fixed at two cents for four ounces, without any restriction in address, whether of author or publisher, while section 244 provides that book manuscript passing between author and publisher may pass at the rate of printed matter, and this seems to be the meaning and spirit of the law......H. N., L—— L——, and W. R. B., N—— C——, Cal.—A postmaster is not obliged to receive postage stamps or stamped envelopes in payment of postage on regular papers received. Stamps are for the purpose of prepaying postage at the mailing office.... R. E. W., M——, O.—1. Two regular newspapers, though weighing together less than four ounces, cannot be folded in one wrapper and pass at the quarterly rate for one paper; the rate is for each paper. 2. The Laws and Regulations of 1866 are the latest issued, but they have been modified and changed in many places. All such modifications and changes are published in the UNITED STATES MAIL, and this, with the table of Foreign Postages and other matters, makes the MAIL invaluable and indispensable in the proper conducting of a post office.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of November, 1869:

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	County.	State.
Adams	Houghton	Mich
Aetna	Newaygo	"
Alabama	Polk	Wis
Ancona	Camden	N. J
Appanoose	Franklin	Kas
Austin	Neosho	"
Bally's Store	Shelby	Ky
Baldwin	St. Mary's	La
Batesville	Panola	Miss
Bennett's Station	Sumter	Ala
Bingham's Mills	Tioga	N. Y
Bishop street	Jefferson	"
Blackfish	Crittenden	Ark
Blue Valley	York	Neb
Bon Aqua	Hickman	Tenn
Bond's Station	Shelby	"
Bono	Douglas	Ill
Bridge Creek	Carroll	Mo
Broomall	Delaware	Pa
Brownsport Furnace	Decatur	Tenn
Bull Creek	Georgetown	S. C
Burdett	Bates	Mo
Champion	Marquette	Mich
Chinkapin Hill	Sangamon	Ill
Columbia Farm	Venango	Pa
Craighead	Mecklenburg	N. C
Cresswell	Houston	Texas
De Lassus	St. Francis	Mo
Diehlstadt	Scott	"
Dittmar's Store	Jefferson	"
Donorsville	Burnet	Wis
Dorlan's Mills	Chester	Pa
Dorr	Allegan	Mich
Downey's Springs	Randolph	Ark
Duelm	Allegan	Mich
Eartmon	Pulaski	Ga
Eldredgeville	Ford	Ill
Ellis	San Joaquin	Cal
Enterprise	Hocking	Ohio
Ferry	Osceola	Mich
Fish Creek	Oneida	N. Y
Fonta Flora	Burke	N. C
Frenchtown	Crawford	Pa
Geneva	Henderson	Ky
Glen Carbon	Schuylkill	Pa
Gower	Du Page	Ill
Grand River	——	Dakota Ter
Green Centre	Noble	Ind
Hammond	Kent	Mich
Haydonville	Hocking	Ohio
Hessleyville	Marshall	Kas
Hinckley	Pine	Minn
Holt's Mills	Penobscot	Me
Howard City	Montcalm	Mich
Howard Springs	Cumberland	Tenn
Hurricane	Carroll	Mo
Idaho	Pike	Ohio
Iona Island	Rockland	N. Y
Jacksonville	Shelby	Ky
Jayvilla	Conecuh	Ala
Kellerville	Dubois	Ind
Kendall	Van Buren	Mich
Knob Lick	St. Francois	Mo
Kohlsville	Washington	Wis
Lenape	Chester	Pa
Long's Stand	Crawford	"
Long Valley	Lassen	Cal
Los Alisos	Santa Barbara	"
Loyal	Carroll	Ga
Ludlow Grove	Hamilton	Ohio
Manquin	King William	Va
Marvin	Henry	Mo
Melito	Alameda	Cal
Middlesworth	Shelby	Ill
Mile's Pond	Essex	Vt
Milton Station	Mills	Iowa
Miners' Delight	Carter	Wyoming Ter
Morseville	Schoharie	N. Y
Mount Vernon Forge	Rockingham	Vt
Napias	Lander	Nev
Nason's Mills	York	Me
National City	San Diego	Cal
New Hope Mills	Granville	N. C
New Republic	Monterey	Cal
Norwood Park	Cook	Ill
Ocate	Mora	New Mex. Ter
Ogden Centre	Lenawee	Mich
Grange Valley	Essex	N. J
Orangeville	Baltimore	Md
Osborn	Rock Island	Ill
Packard	Vinton	Ohio
Palmer	Christian	Ill
Panoche	Fresno	Cal
Patriot	Decatur	Iowa
Pea Ridge	Caswell	N. C
Pine City	Pine	Minn
Pine Mills	Muscatine	Iowa
Pierron	Madison	Ill
Plummerville	Robeson	N. C
Point Lookout	St. Mary's	Md
Poltamio	Ottawa	Mich
Prescott	Adams	Iowa
Raynold	Montcalm	Mich
Richmond Switch	Washington	R. I
Ridge	Carroll	Mo
Ripon	Labette	Kas
Riverville	Amherst	Va
Rock Valley	Redwood	Minn
Roperville	Gage	Neb
Rosenhayn	Cumberland	N. J
Rush Run	Ritchie	W. Va
Russelville	Fayette	"
Saint Benedict	Doniphan	Kas
Saint Henry	Le Sueur	Minn
Sand Lake	Kent	Mich
San Marcial	Socorro	New Mex. Ter
Seeley	Bradford	Pa
Severance	Doniphan	Kas
Sheridan C. H	Grant	Ark
Shootman	Carroll	Mo
Sioux Rapids	Buena Vista	Iowa
Smartt's Station	Gallatin	Ky
Somerset	Windham	Vt
South Duxbury	Plymouth	Mass
South Liberty	Adams	Ohio
South Peacham	Caledonia	Vt
Sparta Station	Gallatin	Ky
Stanton	Prairie	Ark
Sunny Side	Washington	N. C
Surgoinsville	Hawkins	Pa
Swedesburgh	Henry	Iowa
Sweetwater	Esmeralda	Nev
Taxahaw	Lancaster	S. C
Tuttle's X Roads	Caldwell	N. C
Walker's Ford	Amherst	Va
Waranancoke	King William	Va
Waveland	Pottawattomie	Iowa
Waynewood	Marion	Ind
Whetstone Agency	——	Dakota Ter
Wilkinson's Shop	Amelia	Va
Winton Place	Hamilton	Ohio
Woodford's	Cumberland	Me

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Ashwood	Maury	Tenn	Columbia
Attapulgus	Decatur	Ga	Bainbridge
Aunian's Hill	Montgomery	N. C	Troy
Avon	Coffey	Kas	Le Roy
Barren	Williamson	Tenn	Franklin
Bayou Barbary	Livingston	La	Springfield
Bridgehampton	Sanilac	Mich	Lexington
Buckeye Ranch	Plumas	Cal	Buck's Ranch
Butterfly	Oswego	N. Y	Mexico
Camp McDermott	Humboldt	Nev	Winnemucca
Centre Ridge	Conway	Ark	Springfield
Cold Springs	Noble	Ind	Albion
Colfax	Faribault	Minn	Mower City
Cooke's Landing	Bolivar	Miss	Bolivar
Corn House	Randolph	Ala	Wedowee
Cow Bayou	Orange	Texas	Orange
Crene's Forge	Assumption	La	Donaldsonville
Cumming	Arkansas	Ark	Arkansas Post
Cunningham's	Bastrop	Texas	Winchester
De Soto	Madison	La	Richmond
Draughon's Store	Sampson	N. C	Clinton
Duck River Station	Maury	Tenn	Columbia
East Walton	Eaton	Mich	Charlotte
Eglantine	Van Buren	Ark	Clinton
Pame	Choctaw	Miss	Cumberland
Flat Pond	Lee	Ga	Renwick
Port Hall	Oneida	Idaho Ter	Eagle Rock
Fort Sumner	San Miguel	N. Mx. T	Pt. Stanton
Port Zarah	Barton	Kas	Port Harker
Frozen Creek	Breathitt	Ky	Jackson C. H
Ossaius Landing	St. Charles	La	St. Charles
Gates	Monroe	N. Y	Rochester
Grape Grove	Greene	Ohio	Selma
Hailesborough	St. Lawrence	N. Y	Fowler
Harper's Station	Ross	Ohio	Lyndon Station
Hermosilla	Huerfano	Col. Ter	Huerfano
Hohenlinden	Chickasaw	Miss	Monte Vista
Jones' Hill	Woodruff	Ark	Des Ark
Juana Lopez	Santa Fe	N. Mex. T	Santa Fe
Leonville	St. Landry	La	Opelousas
Little Brazos	Robertson	Texas	Owensville
Miami Station	Carroll	Wis	Miami
Mill Creek	Red River	Texas	Clarksville
Mount Freedom	Jessamine	Ky	Nicholasville C. H
New Corthage	Madison	La	Richmond
Newport Centre	Johnson	Iowa	Iowa City
North Almond	Allegany	N. Y	Almond
North Guilford	Chenango	"	Guilford
North Springfield	Summit	Ohio	Akron
Orrville	St. Louis	Mo	Bonhomme
Pea Ridge	Montgomery	Tenn	Ripley
Pelahatchie Depot	Rankin	Miss	Brandon
Pike	Perry	Ohio	New Lex'n
Pleasant View	Jackson	W. Va	Great Bend, G
Pond	Geauga	Ohio	Bissels
Pouppeville	St. Landry	La	Vermillionville
Quality Hill	Bossier	La	Shreveport
Ralston's	Jefferson	Col. Ter	Golden City
Red Fork	Desha	Ark	Arkansas Post
Red River Landing	Point Coupee	La	Point Coupee
Rome	Winston	Miss	Louisville
Round Valley	Plumas	Cal	Taylorsville
Salem	Tippah	Miss	Holly Springs
Saugatuck	Lake	Ill	Waukegan
Selzertown	Jefferson	Miss	Natchez
Spoonville	Garrard	Ky	Lancaster C. H
Spring Cottage	Marion	Miss	Columbia
Spring Dale	Lafayette	"	Water Valley
State Line Station	Wayne	"	Bucatunna
Sucarnoochee	Kemper	"	Scooba
Sumner	Atchison	Kas	Atchison
Sycamore Alley	Halifax	N. C	Ringwood
Toano	Elko	Nev	Elko
Usona	Calhoun	Ala	Jacksonville
Veto	Giles	Tenn	P'spect Sta'n
Waller's Store	Austin	Texas	San Felipe
Wallerville	Pontotoc	Miss	New Albany
Walls Store	Johnson	Mo	Konobnoster
Walnut Post	Lauderdale	Penn	Ripley
White Pond	Barnwell	S. C	Williston
Wickliff Forge	Bath	Ky	Wyoming
Wild Cat Bluff	Anderson	Texas	Palestine
Winchester	Wayne	Miss	Waynesboro
Yaleville	Chenango	N. Y	Guilford

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Abiqui	Rio Arriba	New Mex. Ter
Bay Minette	Baldwin	Ala
Black River	King	Washington Ter
Breathingham	Lewis	N. Y
Bridgeport	Cocke	Penn
Bridgeport	Jackson	Iowa
Brussell	Door	Wis
Buckhead	Fairfield	S. C
Camp Halleck	Elko	Nev
Clear Creek	Marion	Ark
Coloma	Cherokee	Ala
Eagle Fork	Lincoln	Mo
Elm Wood	Carroll	Ark
Fallen Spring	Greenbrier	W. Va
Fairville	Saline	Mo
Forestville	Door	Wis
Gallaudet	Marion	Ind
Greenfield	Adair	Iowa
Haddam	Washington	Kas
Hailesborough	St. Lawrence	N. Y
Hamburg	Franklin	Miss
Haunsbatchee	Stewart	Ga
Hardyville	Mohave	Arizona Ter
Hays' Store	Gloucester	Va
Hickory Corners	Niagara	N. Y
Hills' Fork	Adams	Ohio
Hadges' Prairie	Sebastian	Ark
Intercourse	Sumter	Ala
James' Fork	Sebastian	Ark
King George C. H.	King George	Va
Kyger	Gallia	Ohio
Larkins' Fork	Jackson	Ala
Laurens' Hill	Laurens	Ga
Lehi	Jefferson	Ark
Limestone Cave	Carter	Penn
Lively Oaks	Lancaster	Va
Lodi C. H.	Wilson	Texas
Lyonrgus	Allamakee	Iowa
Maplesville	Baker	Ala
Mill Shoals	White	Ill
Millwood	Collier	Texas
Mona	Mitchell	Iowa
Mount Alvis	Blount	Ala
Mount Elba	Bradley	Ark
Naomi	Walker	Ga
Olivia	Conway	Ark
Gwens X Roads	Madison	Ala
Otisco	Waseca	Minn
Paris	Linn	Kas
Patriot	Wayne	Tenn
Pendleton	Arkansas	Ark
Penhook	Franklin	Va
Pennington's Mills	Pulaski	Ark
Pine Hill	Shannon	Mo
Pleasant Valley	Lancaster	S. C
Porter's X Roads	Porter	Ind
Red River Landing	Point Coupee	La
Riggsbee's Store	Chatham	N. C
Rob Roy	Jefferson	Ark
Rosedale	Madison	Ohio
Rose Grove	Hamilton	Iowa
Buckersville	Tippah	Miss
Saint Omer	Coles	Ill
Saluria	Calhoun	Texas
Sharon	Taliaferro	Ga
Skipton	Talbot	Md
Slaughter	King	Washington Ter
Snow Hill	Titus	Texas
Speedwell	Wythe	Va
Stephensville	Wilkinson	Ga
Stewart's Draft	Augusta	Va
Temperance Hall	De Kalb	Tenn
Templeton	Prince George	Va
Trenton	Jackson	Ala
Two Mile Branch	Smyth	Va
Updegraff	Jefferson	Ohio
Vidalia	Concordia	La
Wales	San Pete	Washington Ter
Wecogufka	Coosa	Ala
Whiteheads' Store	Pittsylvania	Va
White River	King	Washington Ter
White Rock Prairie	McDonald	Mo
White Sulphur Springs	Jefferson	Ark
Young's Creek	Whitley	Ky
Young's Mills	Guildford	N. C

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Appleton	Knox	Me	West Appleton
Bad Axe	Vernon	Wis	Liberty Pole
Bearmont	Schuylkill	Pa	Tower City
Calvary	Cook	Ill	Mulford
Clark's Creek	Montgomery	N. C	Montgomery
Coffee Creek	Porter	Ind	Chesterton
Doe River Cove	Carter	Penn	Hampton
Eaile C. H	Butler	Neb	Savannah C. H
East Unadilla	Otsego	N. Y	Wells' Bridge
Germantown	Marion	Ind	Oaklandon
Half Way	Jay	Ind	Redkey
Laurel Glen	New London	Conn	Clarks' Falls
McLain's Mills	Knox	Me	Appleton
Madison Station	Madison	Miss	Pearl City
Mann's Landing	Manitowoc	Wis	Northeim
Maple Grove	Manitowoc	Wis	Cato
Markanda	Jackson	Ill	Makanda
North Shore	Richmond	N. Y	W. New Brighton
Nottingham	Marshall	Kas	Frankfort
Oak Grove	Erie	Pa	Mill Village
Pattonsburgh	Botetourt	Va	Buchanan
Perkiomen Bridge	Montgomery	Pa	Collegeville
Perry	Allen	Ind	Huntertown
Round Grove	Macon	Mo	Beverly
Sac and Fox Agency	Osage	Kas	Quenemo
San Simeon	San Lo'is Obispo	Cal	Cambria
Van Buren Centre	Onondaga	N. Y	Warners

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of February, 1870.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Hamburg.	U. S....	1	Europe via Pl'mth & Ham.
L.&Gt.W.	U. S....	2	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Mexican..	U. S....	2	Mexico, via Sisal & V Crnz.
Havana...	U. S....	3	Havana and West Indies.
French...	France..	5	French Mail via Brest.
Aspinwall	U. S....	5	S. Pacific & C. America.
Bremen..	U. S....	5	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Hamburg.	U. S....	8	Europe via Pl'mth & Ham.
L.&Gt.W.	U. S....	9	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Bermuda.	U. S....	10	Bermuda.
Havana...	U. S....	10	Havana and West Indies.
Bremen..	U. S....	12	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Hamburg.	U. S....	15	Europe via Pl'mth & Ham
L.&Gt.W.	U. S....	16	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Havana...	U. S....	17	Havana.
Bremen..	U. S....	19	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
French...	France..	19	French Mail via Brest.
Hamburg.	U. S....	22	Europe via Pl'mth & Ham
L.&Gt.W.	U. S....	23	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Brazilian.	U. S....	23	B'zil, St. Thos. & Arg. Rep.
Mexican..	U. S....	23	Havana and Mexico.
Havana...	U. S....	24	Havana and Nassau.
Bremen..	U. S....	26	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........ 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz........ 6 cts
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz........ 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz........ 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz... 3 "

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

IMPORTANT TABLE

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia...	via Marseilles...	25th	57	21st
do.	Southampton...	14th	61	26th
Brazil...	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon...	Marseilles...	11th and 25th	24	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton...	5th and 19th	30	12th and 26th
China...	Marseilles...	11th and 25th	40	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton...	5th and 19th	47	12th and 26th
Hong Kong...	Marseilles...	11th and 25th	40	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton...	5th and 19th	45	12th and 26th
India...	Marseilles...	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton...	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore...	Marseilles...	11th and 25th	43	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton...	5th and 19th	46	12th and 26th

[Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 5th and 21st of each month. Time, 23 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokohama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 23 days.

N. B.—In some cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY.—New Post-office Directory just issued. Orders from Postmasters and others will secure the book by return mail, on receipt of price. Paper, $2 50; cloth, $3 00, postage paid. Address WM. PLIMLEY, Money-order Dept., P. O. N. Y.

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1870.—THE POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY for 1870, with Additions and Corrections to Nov., 1869. Price, $3 in muslin. Mailed free of postage. Just published and for sale by DISTURNELL & STATIA, No. 1 Third Av., cor. 7th St., N. Y.

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TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address box 8,171, New York Post Office.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—FEBRUARY, 1870.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	23	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	6	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do closed mail, via England	....	20	8	12	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Algeria, via England	12	20	b4	12	12	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	16	....	....	....	16
do England	a16	28	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	12	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h 8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	8	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Borneo, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	8
Bourbon, via England	....	24	8	18	18	i
Brazils, via England	....	28	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do via England	....	28	b4	12	12	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	18
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	4	....	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	13	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	6	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	18
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
France	....	10	2	4	....	....
do open mail, via England	....	* 4	....	....	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Gibraltar via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*						
Not over 1 oz. .... 2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. .... 4 "						
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. .... 6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
Greytown	....	10	2	4	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	16	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do do Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	20	36	b10	18	....	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	0	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	22	b6	14	14	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	26	8	12	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Liberia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Majorca	....	10	2	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	12	12	18
do do do via Messina	a16	28	b8	14	14	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	2	4	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Minorca	....	10	2	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	28	b4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, via England	....	18	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Netherlands	....	* 0l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	18	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 8 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	34	6	10	....	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	6
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	6	8	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via England	....	23	....	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*25	10	14	14	h 8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a16	28	b8	14	14	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*8	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	13	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	0	9	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	0	9	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savoy	....	10	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail		....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	2	4	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail		....	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	18
do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	6	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	16
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	38	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 19c.)	....	*21	9	13	13	h 6
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, via England	....	16	b6	12	12	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	6	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	8	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	0	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	6
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, via England	....	10	2	4	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 4 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*) subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

*m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

ELECTRO OF THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 16[illegible] WILLIAM STREET NEAR DUANE, N Y

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. X., NO. 6. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1870. WHOLE NO. 114.

LOST IN THE POST-OFFICE.

BY HESBA STRETTON.

[CONCLUDED.]

About five weeks after old Lawrence's death I received a summons to present myself before the post-office surveyor of the district, a Mr. Talbot, who lived sixteen miles or so from Thornbury. He, too, was an old friend of our family, and had succeeded in obtaining the post office for my father. He was one of those jovial, courteous old gentlemen of a past generation, who liked to make his own, and every one's life as easy and agreeable as possible, and who had somewhat of an aristocratic contempt for the exacting public—far less exacting then than now. I received a cordial greeting from him, was set down to a good dinner, and forbidden to speak of business until he began, which he did over our wine.

"Now, Harry, just tell me all about it as shortly as possible," said Mr. Talbot: and I obeyed him.

"But this is a deuce of a mess!" he exclaimed, when I had finished. "The will must be found, sir. The authorities insist upon it, and I will not answer for the consequences if there is much longer delay. Do you know what your townsfolk are saying, my boy?"

His manner had changed from consternation to anger, and then into compassion, as he spoke; but I only looked into his friendly face and shook my head in reply.

"They say just this," he continued, "neither more nor less—that the will is in your own possession. They say you are going to marry Parson Lawrence's only daughter, and by keeping back the will you expect him to come into possession of all the property."

"I should be a fool if I did," I answered, stammering; for this phase of my position had not failed to occur to me.

"A confounded fool," he added, dryly; "the estate will be thrown into Chancery, and the lawyers will get the best pickings out of it. Come, Harry, we are old friends; I knew you when you were a baby, and your father and mother years before. You might tell *me* anything, my boy."

"Thank you," I cried, grasping his offered hand, "but I have nothing more to tell. I swear I know no more about the will than you do."

"Could anybody else know of its being in your office besides you and the clerks?" asked Mr. Talbot.

Strange to say—so strange that I marveled at it myself—until that moment I had altogether forgotten, or it had been kept back from recurring to my memory, that Katie had been with me when my mother's agonized voice called to me. Like some vivid revelation made by a flash of lightning, lurid and blinding, came back the position in which we stood, and the last words I had uttered. The events which followed had been so hurried and engrossing, the sleep succeeding to them so exhausting, that the impression must have been, for the time, almost obliterated. It returned all the keener now; and my pulse stood still, and my heart sank heavily. Katie had been there: Katie had seen her uncle's will; I had left her behind me in the office alone.

I answered incoherently, stammered, contradicted myself, and at last, for almost the only time in my life, fairly burst into tears. Never did a poor, weak wretch appear more guilty than I did. My friend—for he was truly my friend—urged me, implored of me, in vain, to confess all, and make him the confidant of my temptations and my fault: he gave it no harsher name. It was impossible for me to cast a suspicion upon Katie, though as I came to think quietly over it in my bedroom—I stayed all night at Mr. Talbot's—I could not banish from me the dread misgiving that here lay the solution of the mystery. I said to myself that at first it would be nothing but a girl's thoughtless curiosity which had changed into shame and terror upon facing the consequences of her action; and that every day had made it more impossible for her to own her fault. Then returned powerfully to me the fascination the mere sight of the will had exercised over me, and the conjectures which had rushed to my brain as I sat staring at it. A tenth part of such a temptation, I was inclined to argue, would be too strong for the curiosity of a woman, especially a woman the most deeply interested in its contents. Yet Katie was so good, so simple-minded, so religious; should I be forced to lose my faith in her? No; I could not believe her capable of a dishonorable and criminal action. Yet where, then, was the will?

It will be readily credited that I did not sleep that night, and that I was haggard and miserable-looking in the morning. The surveyor made a last effort to gain my confidence, and my agitated reserve produced upon him the impression that I was guilty. The last sentence he uttered, with unusual sternness, was to the effect that unless the will was speedily found, there was no hope of my retaining my office, even if my father kept his, being shielded by his dangerous illness at the time.

I rode homeward, wretched enough, and found Snape awaiting my return. Mr. Grey had gone back to London, after staying no more than a few days in Thornbury.

"Nothing discovered yet?" said Snape.

"Nothing," I answered despondently. "If there was, you'd have no need to come to me. I should be only too glad to let you know."

"It beats everything in my professional experience," he continued.

"That's no satisfaction to me," I said in a testy tone; "the question is, what is to be done if the will does not turn up at all?"

"The very question all the relatives are asking," replied Snape. "Mr. Lawrence drew up the will himself, gave me no hint of its contents and has left no copy. We are, every one of us, utterly in the dark as to his intentions. We cannot proceed as if he had died intestate; all the world knows he did not; and no one has a legal right to touch a penny of his property."

"Will it be thrown into Chancery?" I asked.

"There will be nothing else for it if the will is not found," he said; "and, to let you into a secret which concerns you, some of the relatives are talking of a prosecution against you. But I ask them, What proof have you that Mr. Henry Slaney has abstracted this document? The abstraction of any letter or packet from the post office is felony, such letter or packet being the property of the Postmaster-General during its transit, and the penalty is penal servitude or transportation. But how can the felony be proved? There may be good grounds for suspicion, strong and presumptive evidence—his own admission of having received the document and a sufficient motive; but there is no positive proof, and could be no positive proof, unless it was found in his possession or proved to have been in his possession or in the possession of some individual who could only have received it from him."

"It's a pleasant position to be in," said I, biting at my nails viciously, which is no habit of mine, but which seemed to come naturally to me in these circumstances.

"If the will could only be found," answered Mr. Snape, with a provoking significance of tone, "all might be smoothed over even now."

"If it could only be found!" I said, over and over again to myself. As soon as the solicitor was gone, I went up-stairs to my mother's usual sitting-room. My father had that morning been pronounced well enough to leave his room for a few hours, and he was sitting in an easy-chair near the fire, with a faint smile upon his sunken face which grew stronger when he saw me. It was a little brightness in the deepening gloom closing around me, and I forced a smile to my lips.

"All going on well down-stairs, Harry?" he said.

"Why not?" I answered, evasively; "why not? The work is simple enough."

He was easily satisfied about that, but not so easily about myself. What had I been over to Mr. Talbot about? What made me look so pale and anxious? Was there any coolness between Katie and me?"

"She is a girl after my own heart," said my father, warmly, "a perfect treasure. Don't you let her slip through your fingers, Harry. By the by, now we are alone, tell me how poor Lawrence made his will and what he has done for Katie—something handsome, I hope? Your mother would not let me speak about it for fear of excitement."

I hesitated for a moment, but so briefly that he did not notice it.

"The will cannot be found," I said.

"Not found!" he repeated.

"Yes," I continued, hurriedly, "but every search is being made for it. Snape is positive that there was a will executed a few months ago, but all he knows of the contents is that you and Mr. Grey are the executors."

"Poor Lawrence!" sighed my father. "Do you think they have searched his laboratory well? It is not unlikely he would deposit it there in his cabinet. Tell them to leave no corner unsearched in the laboratory."

I promised to do so, and made haste to get away. In the drawing-room I found Katie, in her morning dress and bonnet, come in to go a walk with my sisters, who luckily had just started off before her arrival. She advanced to meet me with both hands stretched out, and with her usual frank, pleasant, calm smile upon her face. There was no one there and I stooped down to kiss her, feeling myself an unhappy, guilty wretch, as if I were the culprit and unworthy to lay my lips upon her smooth fair forehead, which grew rosy with my kiss.

"Harry!" she murmured in a tone of remonstrance.

"I am so miserable, Katie," said I; and on the instant I resolved to lay before her my position, to exaggerate it even, to paint it in the blackest colors; and then to make it plain to her that, could the will be found, all might yet be explained away and smoothed over without any public exposure. I did my best and acquitted myself so well that she shed torrents of tears, her head resting upon my shoulder; but not a syllable did she utter which in the slightest degree hinted or betrayed that she had any knowledge of the missing will.

"Katie," I said, when I had exhausted all my eloquence, "you understand that no one now will come into possession of your uncle's property?"

"No one!" she cried, lifting up head and looking earnestly in my face. "I thought, if there was no will, my father would have everything. You said he was heir-at-law and I should be a great heiress. It will not signify if you do lose your situation, Harry; I shall have enough for us both; and, if everyone in the world thought you guilty, I should know you were innocent."

"But it will be thrown into Chancery instead of coming to anybody," I said, a cold, hard feeling toward her creeping over me.

"But Chancery could do nothing after all but give the landed property to my father," she persisted; "there can be no nearer heir, and if the will is lost it is the same as there being no will—if Chancery has any sense," she added, half gayly.

Very heavy indeed grew my heart. I attempted again to impress upon her the position in which her father, herself and all the relatives stood; but she either could not understand it or would not believe it. If it came to the worst, she answered, they would all agree to some arrangement for the division of the property, and her father, being the eldest and the heir-at-law, would receive the largest share. She would be an heiress, and why need I fret myself about a paltry place in the post office?

I could not for the very life of me look her in the face and say, "Katie, is it possible that you were over-tempted and took the will?" Yet I could not shake off the growing conviction that this was the truth. I despair of conveying to you the hundredth part of the mad dening conflict of my feelings during the next few weeks—my love for Kate Lawrence, my disappointment, my strong desire to believe her innocent, my pity for her, my close vigilance upon every word and glance which fell from her, my terror lest the truth should become known to any one else. There could be no suspicion of her in any heart but mine, which loved her so truly, and was willing to endure mistrust, cold looks and angry insinuations for her sake, yet which every day was growing colder toward her, and more full of severe judgments upon her crime. Expectation was dying away in the town, and hope was almost dead within me.

It was not possible to keep the secret any longer from my father, when he became able to attend to business. A London surveyor, accompanied by a detective, came down to investigate the matter thoroughly; but they could learn no more than was already generally known. It was a severe trouble to my father, and serious consequences threatened him in spite of his plea of sudden and dangerous illness. The fact that he was one of the executors told against him with the strangers who were appointed to investigate the affair; for they appeared to argue that he might have taken possession of the will, though it was illegal to do so after it had once been posted, and for some reason or other suppressed it, throwing the onus of the loss upon the post office.

When nothing could be discovered by the surveyor or detective, old Lawrence's relatives held a family meeting to consult upon what was best to be done. But it was not very clear what the law would permit them to do in such circumstances; and there was not one of them who would have agreed to proceed as if he had died intestate. Every lawyer in Thornbury had given some opinion, and received a fee for it, upon the point; but nothing was clear and certain.

Those were the most miserable three months that ever passed over my head. The changed faces of my townsmen, the suspicion attaching to me, and the near prospect of ignominiously losing my post, were hard to bear. But the deepening conviction of Katie's guilt, and my gradually decreasing love for her, were incomparably harder. She did not fail to feel the coldness and distrust of my manner, and being a girl of spirit she did not fail to mark the change by a corresponding change in herself. I pondered over such questions as these—how was the will made, and what had she done with it? Had she destroyed it? Or was it still in existence to be discovered, perhaps, at some future day to work a just judgment upon her? However it might be, I knew that my Katie was lost to me forever; yet not for worlds would I throw upon her the burden of suspicion which weighed so heavily upon me.

The last day of the year came. There had been a semi-official letter in the morning from Mr. Talbot, intimating that the people of Thornbury were dissatisfied at my retaining an important and confidential place in the post office, and that their complaints were about to be noticed from headquarters. My father, only partially recovered, was very low, and my mother and sisters cried at intervals during the day. I found myself as usual, in the office about the same hour in the evening as when old Lawrence's will was brought in and laid before me on the counter, just as I had finished and folded up the quarterly money-order account. Another quarter was ended, and I said, with some bitterness of tone, "that there could be no objection to me making up the account once again. The forms upon which they were drawn out were kept in a small drawer in the counter, and I found them packed rather tightly, having evidently been pushed in in some haste and confusion. The drawer would only open with a sharp jerk, and as I gave it, I heard a sound of something falling behind, while the drawer came out in my hand. I stooped to look what had fallen, and—you will have guessed already—there lay old Lawrence's will, looking precisely as it had done when it lay on the counter before me, directed to "R. Grey, Esq., Mitre Buildings, The Temple, London."

I gave a great shout, which made my father spring up from his desk, and I fell down on my knees before the empty space where the drawer had been, scarcely able to stretch out my hand to touch the will. How it had got there was plain enough to me. I had left it lying among the forms, which were not unlike it in shape and size, and the clerks, coming in to their hurried and unaccustomed work, had cleared the counter after a summary fashion, by sweeping them all away together into the drawer beneath, which was used for no other purpose, and never opened except on the last days of March, June, September and December. It had been lying there all the while, under my hand a score of times a day, while I had been suffering one of the bitterest conflicts a man can suffer for it.

When I looked round, with the will in my trembling hand, there stood my father and the two clerks from the outer office, who had rushed in on hearing my shout, while through the door which they had left open, a lucky unit of the public surveyed the scene.

"Old Lawrence's will!" I gasped, and the unit immediately darted into the streets to proclaim the discovery.

Almost before I could recover my voice, which sounded choked and unnatural in my own ears, or had risen from my knees and picked up the fallen drawer, the outer office was invaded by a crowd of excited and anxious inquirers, some of whom pressed into our sanctum, and began shaking hands with me in that frenzy of good-will and congratulation which now and then breaks out among the sympathizing public.

Old Lawrence's relatives were not long behind their townspeople; they came in agitated numbers, Katie and her father among them, with Mr. Grey, who had been spending his Christmas at Thornbury. She looked pale, and my heart smote me for my base, treacherous, insane suspicions of her. She neither glanced at me nor spoke to me, and when my father invited all the relatives and Mr. Snape to go on into the house, she passed me, as I stood humbly at the door, with averted eyes and a high, dignified carriage.

As both Grey and Snape were present, it was unanimously agreed that the will should be opened and read upon the spot. Several persons, with no immediate interest in it, had made their way into our drawing-room, and as nobody seemed inclined to turn them out, I also remained, standing against the fire-place, and watching steadfastly for some glance from Katie's eyes.

Mr. Snape opened the will sharply, and started off at reading it, with none of his professional deliberation and delay, but as if he was as eager to get at its contents as any person present. It was a short document, and did not take many minutes to get through at the pace he read it. The property was worth about £70,000; thirty thousand of which was left in legacies to old Lawrence's brothers and sister, and the residue bequeathed to the testator's beloved niece, Catherine Lawrence, on the sole condition that she married Henry Slaney, the son of his old friend, George Slaney, postmaster of Thornbury. If otherwise, it was to be divided equally among his brothers and sister.

All that followed may easily be guessed. I had to make a thousand protestations of my love, and implore Katie again and again to consent to be my wife—a thing which we had both taken for granted years before old Lawrence's will was lost in the Post Office. My situation remained my own, until she relented, which she did not do until by my father's advice I confessed to her the reasons which had caused my change of manner toward her—the painful suspicions which had thrust themselves upon me, and the bitter sorrow they had produced. We were married at last, to the concealed disappointment and chagrin of her affectionate relatives; and I ceased to be among the number of Post-office clerks.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

CLAMBANK N. J.,
Feb., 1870.

Clambank is a post town—Clambank has a post office, and Ptolemy Lawl, Esq., or, as he is familiarly called Tollol, is Postmaster. The arrival of our first mail created a sensation. The night before the eventful day, a meeting of the inhabitants was held in the lecture-room of the church (we call it the lecture-room during the week, for the pulpit candles are not lighted) for the purpose of adopting the proper measures to receive our first mail with becoming honors. Pastor Moddle was appointed master of ceremonies, with unlimited powers, and nobly he sustained himself. He returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a neat little speech, and wound up by imparting to his hearers the electrifying intelligence that, "to-morrow Clambank will be in postal communication with America, Asia and Africa, and all the proud cities of the world." There was but little sleeping done in our village that night. Everybody was feverish with excitement, and music was the only soothing application. In fact, we got up quite a concert at Mr. Moddle's. We all sung. The instrumentational part of the entertainment, consisting of a parlor organ, an accordion, a German flute and a triangle, was not to be sneezed at.

Everybody was astir betimes in the morning, and as soon as breakfast was over and the dishes washed, the best bib and tucker were put on by the ladies, and the other suit by the gentlemen—and we were ready. A procession was formed, to march out to meet the mail carrier; and four little girls, arrayed in four very short-waisted white dresses, and wearing sashes over their left shoulders, made out of blue mosquito netting, ornamented with rosettes of yellow paper, were placed in front. I tell you, sir, it was an imposing sight, and every one was in raptures.

The march to the hill-top, from whence the road beyond could be see for miles, was made with appropriate music from the accordion, flute and triangle, and the last of the line had just got there when we perceived the post coming. At the suggestion of Pastor Moddle, the column opened and fell back, so as to allow the Government messenger to pass between and receive its salutations; but this individual was either too fatigued, too much surprised by the demonstration, or too ignorant to know what it meant, for he stopped suddenly, and, staring round impertinently, he shouted out gruffly:

"Whar's your letter-shop?" And before any one could reply, he continued, "Here's a salt sack for the Postmaster—whar is he?"

Of course this conduct took all the romance out of the affair, and disconcerted all our plans, and Lawl at once stepped forward and proclaimed himself, and was handed a very dirty canvas sack, tied with a string, which he threw over his arm, and started for his office—the procession breaking rank and following. At the request of the postmaster, being duly sworn, I assisted in opening the mail, which was quite as large as could have been anticipated, and in a little while the institution was open for business, and the citizens quietly repaired to their homes. I told Lawl it was wrong in the P. M. at Peachblow to send an unlocked bag, and that under no circumstances must he ever be guilty of such an impropriety, and he will not, I am sure; but the mail-carrier, who was present, impertinently remarked that I wasn't the Postmaster-General, and if postmasters wanted to send mail bags locked, or tied, or wide open, it was their business. He had been carrying mails for many a year, and he knowed plenty of offices that sent tied bags. I showed him, from the P. O. Regulations, chap. 9, secs. 85 and 86, what was said upon the subject, and suggested to the P. M. to write to the P. M. of Peachblow, which he did, and the bags have come all right since. I am a little afraid, however, that Lawl will not wear well. A visit to Peachblow, and a conversation with the P. M. there, has evidently inflated his ideas of the postal business, and he already talks of making application for allowances to meet imaginary increased expenses. He is going to ask for clerk hire. I told him he needed no clerk; he said he knew that, but if he got the allowance and did the work himself he was entitled to the pay. He said the Peachblow official got an allowance for clerk hire, a part of which he paid to a small boy, taking a receipt for the full amount, and the balance he put in his own pocket. I showed him what the last UNITED STATES MAIL said on this subject, and it rather disturbed his fine dreams. Post-office clerks are not at best paid very exorbitant salaries, and the postmaster who fraudulently appropriates a portion of their earnings is as mean as he is dishonest. He was further advised by his official neighbor that he could make money by renting boxes to "city speculators" (I told him that meant swindlers), who would use his P. O. for their address, and send or come for their letters at intervals. I explained to him what *this* meant, and although he appeared to comprehend the trickery of the thing, and the position he would occupy as a confederate, by furnishing facilities whereby the public could be cheated, still he acted and spoke as if he had a right to make money out of his office in any manner, so long as he accommodated our citizens and paid the Department what he owed it. Several other smart "dodges" were put into his head, all of which he took a fancy to, and all of which I denounced, to his apparent dissatisfaction. His statements, however, excited my curiosity, and I felt anxious to see his counsellor, and feigning a business-call to Peachblow, I determined to look into the P. O. there in my quiet way, and I did.

Now, you must understand that P. is quite a place. It has a population running into the thousands, and in the course of the year manages to transact a large amount of mercantile, manufacturing and agricultural business, and the post office, therefore, is an important accessory. The office is in the rear of a deep room, and to reach it one has to pass between a newspaper, gift jewelry and musical instrument affair on one side, and a candy, cigar, root-beer and mineral-water establishment on the other—in both of which the P. M. is interested, and in one or the other of which his clerk spends much time, which should be devoted to office duties. When I entered, about a dozen young men and half-grown boys were crowded in the avenue, and vigorously engaged in whistling an accompaniment to this clerk, who was agonizingly pumping "Shoo-Fly Don't Bodder Me," out of an accordion. Never, I believe, since the earth was made was such an orchestra arrayed. Discord herself must have been dismayed by it. Several ladies and children attempted to get to the office, but a shake of the head or a shout of "Nothing," loud enough to be heard over the fearful clamor, turned them away—the enthusiastic musician in the meantime ceaselessly continued to blow his bellows. I was about to retire, supposing as a matter of course the Postmaster was out, when a loud knocking in the back of the room instantly silenced the concert, and a squeaking voice followed from the same direction, saying, "Shut up out ther', will yer? You'll kill all the cows 'round here with yer dog gon'd Shoo-Fly business—and you, Gabe (the euphonious name of the clerk), come yer and 'tend office. I must go out and get some more 'Godfrey's Cordial,'" to which Gabe responded, *sotto voce*, and slyly winking to his cronies, '*Godfrey's Cordial!*' Godfrey's *rum*, ten cents a pint, and dear at that!"

Gabriel, however, obeyed the summons, and in a few moments the genius of the place made his appearance. His lathy frame was surmounted by a long, thin head, which looked as though it had been kept in a press until permanent triangles were made of his mouth and eyebrows; the upper part of his cheek bones stuck out like door knobs, and his nose was so pinched that the share of respiration usually performed by that feature, must have been added to the labor of the mouth, or else transferred to the ears. His hair was a bright yellow, and he wore a suit of the same color, and in repose he would have passed muster anywhere for a gold-beater's sign. As he was about to pass me I bowed, when he paused, and asked if I was waiting for anything. "Nothing in particular," I replied: "I am from Clambank, and as I was here on a little business, I thought I would just drop in and take a look at your post office, as we recently"— "Jest stop wher' y'ar," he abruptly broke in; "I guess I know you—you're the man that's bin tryin' to learn Tol Lawl how to run his machine out thar." I admitted the correctness of his statement by a nod, and he continued: "You ain't learnt him much yit, I reckon, from the way he talks. You outsiders think you know mor'n anybody else, but I bet you seven dollars I kin teach him mor'n a minute than you kin in a month." "That's very possible," I replied; "all I did was to aid him in starting; and from what he tells me since his interview with you, you certainly understand *your* business, and are competent to teach your style to new beginners."

This remark set him ablaze, and, glaring at me like a madman, he sung out, "What d'ye mean by that? I tell you what it is, my old gentleman, you must be dev'lish keerful of your insinnyations round these diggins!" I deprecated the idea of saying anything offensive and his ire cooled immediately, and he straightway commenced to give me his views on post-office management.

As it is, however, a half-biographical and half-official statement, and pretty lengthy withal, I will reserve it for another letter.

Truly yours, MONS. TONSON.

P. S.—J. M. does not understand what you meant by my being "more *subdued*." She says I "ar'n't a bit.'

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . , By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1870.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

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Official Endorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860. the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and endorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1870.

SIR—I inclose a notice to postmasters and the public respecting a reduction in the rates of postage chargeable from this country to the States on the Western Coast of South America, and request that you will please cause the same to be published in the next issue of THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obt. serv't,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "U. S. Mail," N. Y.

Reduction of Postage to Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Chili.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1870.

The postage chargeable upon correspondence posted in the United States and addressed to Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Chili has been reduced to the following amounts, prepayment compulsory, viz.:

On letters, 22 cents per each half ounce or under.

On newspapers, 4 cents each if not exceeding four ounces, and 4 cents additional for every excess of four ounces, and on book-packets and samples of merchandise, 10 cents per each four ounces or under.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly from and after the date hereof.

Packets of patterns or samples for the States in question, will be subject to the usual conditions which require them to be of no intrinsic value; to be inclosed in covers open at the ends or sides so as to be easy of inspection; to have upon them no writing other than the address of the sender and the address of the person for whom each packet is intended; and trade marks, numbers and prices written or printed on labels attached to the patterns or samples; and that no packet shall exceed the dimensions of two feet in length and one foot in breadth or depth.

By order of the Postmaster-General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1870.

An additional Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and Belgium, reducing the rate of international letter postage, on letters exchanged in closed mails *via* England, from *fifteen to ten cents* per single rate of fifteen grammes (half-ounce) or under, prepayment optional; to take effect March 15, 1870.

The rates of postage, conditions of payment, etc., on newspapers, book packets and samples of merchandise, remain unchanged.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly, on and after March 15, 1870.

By order of the Postmaster-General
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. of Foreign Mails.

Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1870.

An additional Postage Convention has been concluded between the United States and Italy, reducing the rate of international postage on letters exchanged in closed mails, via England, from fifteen to *ten cents* per single rate of fifteen grammes (half ounce) or under, *prepayment optional*, to take effect February 15, 1870.

The rates of postage, condition of payment, etc., on newspapers, book packets and samples of merchandise remain unchanged.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after February 15, 1870.

By order of the Postmaster-General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

Another Caution to Postmasters.

In reply to our article in December number of THE MAIL, cautioning postmasters against swindlers who were attempting to defraud them by means of circulars offering marvellous things in the way of prizes for clubs of subscribers to bogus newspapers and periodicals, we have received a number of inquiries somewhat in this form:

"I got up a club for the ——, and sent $20 to —— & Co., the publishers, but have got no papers except two or three old numbers. *Please inform me if they are responsible.*"

Now, this inquiry should have been sent *before* the club was gotten up or the money forwarded to the pretended publishers, and the P. M. would have been $20 the richer if he had followed the advice. To send the money *first*, and then make inquiry as to the likelihood of getting any return for it, does not seem to us to be the most prudent course in such a case.

We now make this offer: If any subscriber to THE MAIL desires to obtain information as to the responsibility of any person, firm or company (whether publisher or not), or any advice as to the wisdom of sending money to any such person, etc., for anything advertised by circular or in newspapers, and will write to us, inclosing a prepaid envelope directed to himself, we will send him, as soon as possible, a reply, giving very briefly the best advice we can on the subject. This should be done *before*, and not *after*, sending any money to the person or firms inquired about, and is for the benefit of SUBSCRIBERS only. (Those in arrears may remit their subscriptions at same time, if convenient.)

A Plan for Prepayment on Newspapers.

On January 28, a memorial was presented in the House of Representatives, from Mr. John W. Munday, of La Porte, Ind., which was referred to the Post-Office Committee and ordered to be printed. Mr. Munday, after demonstrating the difficulties and vexations incident to the present imperfect method of collecting postage on newspapers and periodicals sent to regular subscribers, presents for the consideration of Congress a plan for that purpose, which he considers would, if adopted, prove a remedy for the existing evils, and as most of our readers take a lively interest in the matter, we give Mr. Munday's proposal in full:

Compel publishers to send with their first issue after January 1 of each year an invoice of subscribers' names, with date and duration of each subscription, to each post office addressed; the invoice to comprise all subscribers at the post office addressed, and to contain as a heading the name of the publication, where published, and how often published.

Compel the postmaster to make his returns to the Department from these invoices, by charging himself with the proper postage for each copy therein represented.

Compel publishers to send from time to time, as new subscribers are acquired, notice to the post office addressed of such new subscription by an invoice inclosed with the first copy sent. And if it is a single paper and addressed with the subscriber's name upon the wrapper, then, along with the address, the words "invoice inclosed," or "first copy;" or some conventional mark should be placed, to inform the postmaster, and cause him to examine and charge the paper. Compel the postmaster to preserve these invoices, and at the expiration of each year to forward the same to the Post-Office Department as vouchers.

The practical working of this plan will be, the writer imagines, as follows:

Postmasters will collect the postage by simply marking the amount due upon each paper or magazine, either upon the first copy that is dated within the new quarter, or upon the first copy that arrives after the commencement of the new quarter. Such periodicals as are given out through the general delivery he will collect for upon delivery; such as are given out by carriers he will also collect for upon delivery; while such as are given out to box-holders he may distribute as ordinary prepaid mail, without further trouble; at his leisure he may look over the invoices and charge box-holders with postage due, as is already provided with the box rent. He will thus be relieved from the onerous burden of committing subscribers' names to memory, or of examining or making out long lists at his busiest hour. There will be small danger of mail matter slipping post unpaid, through his negligence, for he is immediately warned at the arrival of each new subscription by the invoice.

If through negligence he fails to collect postage the loss will be his own and not the Department's. Under such a check it would be very difficult for the postmaster to be dishonest with regard to this class of postages, as he knows vouchers will have to be forthcoming at the close of the year which must compare with his returns.

This system need not cause any additional labor to the Post-Office Department, as it will be sufficient if the postmaster knows that it is within the power of the Department at any time to compare his return and vouchers—even if it is never actually done except when actuated by suspicion.

This plan would certainly cause some additional labor to publishers, but not so great an addition as at first glance would seem probable. Most publishers, when their issue is by any means large, use some mechanical contrivance to attach subscribers' names, which are first printed in long lists in columns upon large sheets; the names for each post office together; the date of expiration being affixed opposite each subscriber's name; the number of copies taken being indicated usually in large figures placed between the name and date where more than a single copy is taken by one subscriber. An invoice might be easily made, by taking the names so printed and pasting them upon a blank properly headed. The fact that invoices made in this way would not give the commencement of subscription and date, is a trivial objection as the receipt by postmaster of an invoice is notice enough of the commencement. It will be sufficient if the invoice itself be dated without dating each separate subscription.

Under the present system of collecting postage upon the class of matter under consideration there is considerable swindling done by pretended publishers who send advertising sheets to pretended regular subscribers. The plan above suggested would have a tendency to check this sort of thing, as will be apparent upon consideration.

To enforce obedience of publishers it will be necessary to stop the delivery of all publications not properly invoiced. A correspondence held between the writer hereof and the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. W. H. H. Terrell, upon this subject, bears the following dates, viz.:

Letter to Mr. Terrell, September 28, 1869; reply from Mr. Terrell, October 27, 1869; letter to Mr. Terrell, November 23, 1869; of which copies may be obtained, probably, if desired.

Very respectfully submitted.
JOHN W. MUNDAY,
La Porte, Ind.

Sundry Post-office Matters.

We begin our usual article with referring to a letter signed "A small office postmaster," wherein exception is taken to some of the suggestions made to the Postmaster-General by several postmasters and others and which were printed in last month's paper. The objection seems to be that the practical working of these suggestions would lessen the salaries of smaller offices This may be so, but then post offices are not established to furnish salaries, but to meet the wants of society, and it was these wants which the Convention had in view when the suggestions were made. If salaries had been in view, other suggestions would have been presented. Our next letter is from a Pension Agent, who complains that postmasters do not promptly return "request letters," and asks us to give a "*delicate* hint" to such delinquents. We will give the hint, but it shall not be delicate, for we consider the prompt return of request letters one of the "higher" obligations of a postmaster, and its neglect one of the greater sins of omission. In our judgment the principle of "request" letters is one of the best and most valued improvements of the postal service for the public benefit that has been devised, and is particularly adapted to our country. We consider that postmasters should be specially careful to see that, so far as they are concerned, its fullest benefits are realized; and we would more than delicately hint to the postmaster who is delinquent—we would say, "Go! thou unprofitable servant."......Our next letter, among other things, refers to matter which will be found mentioned in our "Answers," viz.: Postage on miscellaneous matter. "A white merino *shroud* for the dead attaching only a two-cent stamp," is certainly a very extended application of the word miscellaneous. Was this postmaster very sympathetic, or very ignorant? Our correspondent drew down upon himself the "wrath" of an editor's wife, because he would not recognize the privilege of free exchange as peripatetic, and charged postage upon papers sent to the editor, who was only temporarily within his delivery. He was right, notwithstanding the wrath. Is it a simple question for us to ask, "What do some people think the mails were established for?" ....Our next is on the subject of box rents—not the usual query—who is entitled to box rents? or who pays for erecting boxes? or whether it is not unjust for the Post-Office Department to claim them? but states that many postmasters do not report them and account for them, and asks—if some do not, why should any? While it is the duty of postmasters to make such report—and no postmaster can honestly swear to his quarterly returns unless he does—practically, it amounts to but little, for the theory and practice of the Department is that postmasters receive in return, in their salaries, all, or nearly all, they would receive as box rents; and on this theory salaries are adjusted, so that if a postmaster does not return box rents, his salary is just so much less. We must not be misunderstood to justify postmasters in this delinquency, we merely wish to show that it is not unjust to those postmasters who make correct returns. The same letter contains an objection to a reduction of the registry fee. Our reply will be found above......Our next treats of plainly and correctly addressing letters. Most assuredly, this is a "Consummation devoutly to be wished," but it is not one of the duties of a postmaster, it lies entirely with the writers of letters. If A. B. wishes to send a letter to C. D., in 1261 Main St., Boston, Mass., A. B. should be particular to tell the mailing postmaster so by writing it plainly on his letter; and lest there may be more than one C. D., he had better add his business, by way of identification. Now if A. B. addresses his letter to E. D., or to 261 Main St., or to Buffalo, or to New York, it is not the fault of any one connected with the Post-Office Department if C. D. does not receive it. And both he and A. B. should be very careful about indulging in that "blowing up" process with which the public are so prone to visit postmasters who have not brains enough to deliver letters to the persons for whom they are intended, no matter how they are addressed.......The question of responsibility for the payment of newspapers is not within our province. The Post-Office Department does not undertake to manage affairs between publishers and subscribers, but only between them and itself....A "Post-Office clerk" is informed that we answer questions from subscribers, or their clerks, that come to us in proper form, that are of general interest, and over a *bona fide* signature.

Postal Telegraphy.

THE NEW ENGLISH SYSTEM.

The telegraph lines of Great Britain have recently been transferred to the control of the post-office authorities, and a number of changes and modifications have in consequence been made in the system, the results of which remain to be tested. The following interesting particulars are condensed from the London papers:

The transfer was made on the 29th of January, but the actual opening of the new postal telegraph offices took place on the 5th of February. It is expected that under the new arrangement the community will gain largely at once, and very considerably a little later, in three particulars, namely—in cheapness, in extended facilities, and in greater assurance of promptitude, correctness and secrecy. The charge for a telegram of not more than twenty words will be a shilling from any one place to any other place within the United Kingdom—the names and addresses of the sender and the receiver being free; and for each additional five words three pence will be asked. Telegrams may be repeated, at the option of the sender, by paying one-half the ordinary tariff. The charge for transmission covers the cost of delivery by special foot messenger within a mile of the terminal telegraphic station, or within the limit of the town postal delivery of that office, when it is a head office, and the delivery extends for more than a mile from it.

The preliminary administrative work has been enormous, and has somewhat checked the development anticipated at starting. But, after all drawbacks have been made, the real improvement is great, as may be inferred from the fact that the number of telegraphic offices in London and its nearer suburbs alone will be from 200 to 250. The total mileage of wire within the United Kingdom now settled or in immediate prospect, is 66,000 miles, of which 39,000 are on lines of railway, 6 000 miles represent short extensions, and 21,000 miles the wires along common roads. The list of post offices at which messages will be forwarded, transmitted or received, is not yet complete, and will, of course, constantly receive additions. But one rule may be safely laid down for public guidance. Every post office and pillar box will be a receiving place for messages. If the sender desires promptitude, he had better direct to the nearest telegraph office, where, besides securing quick dispatch, he can, if he pleases, arrange for speedy delivery; if, on the other hand, he is not particular for an hour, more or less, he has only to deposit his message, stamped and directed as a telegram, in the nearest box, and he has no further trouble. The number of hours during which a postal telegraph office will be open will average about twelve a day, say from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; but the practice will vary according to the locality, in some large towns, as Liverpool and Glasgow, offices being open all night, and in others extra hours being given for press messages.

The use of stamps in payment of telegrams is a further valuable feature of the new system. Stamps, of various amounts, from one penny to five shillings, are to be on sale at all the offices. Forms of messages, singly or in books, are also to be on sale. The enumeration of the number of words is rendered quite unnecessary by the simple process of dividing each line into five spaces, in each of which a word must be written. A marginal note shows the charge for each line. All forwarded messages, whether inland or continental Indian or American, are to be entered and sent in the order of receipt from the public.

The postal officers are given to understand that the messages are to be regarded as strictly confidential communications, and that any breach of confidence will be visited with severe punishment; they are further enjoined to show no favor or affection in the retransmission or delivery of messages. No stranger is to be admitted to the instrument room of any postal telegraph office "without the written authority of one of the Secretaries of the General Post Office," and even then he is not to be allowed to go near the instruments while they are at work or to send the messages. When news telegrams have to be delivered to more than one proprietor of a newspaper or news-room in one and the same town, every exertion must be made to effect a simultaneously delivery, without favor to any one. So jealously, in fact, are the rights of the public guarded, that even messages which are "indecently or obscenely worded, or which appear to contain abusive, libelous or slanderous matter," must not be refused by a counter-clerk at his own discretion; he must take the opinion of his superior officer and abide by that decision.

But one all-important point has still to be considered, and that is, the sources whence the numerous skilled staff required to undertake so extensive a duty will be supplied. A large and efficient body of operators was transferred from the companies to the post office, and, in addition, learners brought by hundreds from various parts of the country have for months been at work with the instruments selected. The postmasters throughout the kingdom, with members of their families, readily acquired the practice of the instruments, and the acquirements of each learner have been rigidly tested by experienced telegraphists employed for the purpose

A hall in the General Post Office is now used as an instruction school, and there young men and women may be seen practicing all day, singly or in couples; dexterity of manipulation thus attained being followed up by the exercise in transmitting messages to one another. The telegraphic instruments to be employed in the various offices throughout Great Britain will be the single needle, the bell, the Morse's printer, the Hughes's type-printer, Wheatstone's automatic instrument and Wheatstone's A B C instrument—the last, however, being retained chiefly for private lines, and seldom for public messages. Wheatstone's automatic and Hughe's type-printing instrument will be in use at none but offices of the first class, and those chiefly used for general transmission will be the single needle, the bell and the Morse.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Forwarding Letters to Canada.—C. B., C——, Ill.—Letters cannot be forwarded to Canada *free* of additional postage. The law says, "from one post office to another," which can only mean the offices in the United States, as it is only those over which the United States has control. They should be sent forward, and postage will be collected in Canada on delivery.

Posting Letters, etc.—H. B., W——, N H.—1. No one has a right to make a practice of collecting letters and posting them on the cars, as it is only letters, which there is good reason to believe were written after the usual hour for closing the mail, that may be so posted, unless it be on the railway postal cars. The matter should be reported to the Department. Section 99, Reg. 1866. 2. A route agent must receive letters written after the mail has closed and all prepaid way letters, and direct them to the proper office for delivery or distribution. Sections 400, 470. Reg. 1866.

Samples.—F. W. B., W——, Mass.—If the scrap of muslin you send is a *bona fide* sample, the package was properly rated at two cents for four ounces. Section 224. Reg. 1866.

Counting Letters the Last Week in the Quarter.—F. G. S., W——, Ill.—The count refers to the number of letters, and not of rates

Part Prepayment.—Circulars containing writing, and weighing not more than half an ounce, arriving at the office of delivery, paid only the rate of two cents, should be charged with an addition of one cent, as that is the "unpaid postage." Sec. 151, Reg. 1866.

Stamps Cut from Envelopes.—B. J. P., L—— G——, Oregon.—A stamp cut from a new envelope, or one never used to convey mail matter, merely loses its value and is of no account, Sec. 174, Reg. 1866; but the attempt even to use for postal purposes a stamp or stamped envelope that has been used before for such purposes, renders the person liable to a penalty of fifty dollars. Sec. 179, Reg. 1866.

Delivery of Papers.—G. W. C., A——, N. Y.—Weekly papers, when deposited in the office nearest the place of publication, are to be delivered free of postage, if delivered from the office; but if delivered by carriers, they are subject to the regular quarterly postage.

Delivery of Mail Matter.—E. H. S., S——, Va.—It is contrary to regulation to deliver mail matter from one office that is addressed to another, although the postmaster may be certain that he delivers it to the party entitled to it. Sec. 63, Reg. 1866.

Returning Stamped Envelopes to the Department, etc.—J. J. B., M——, Pa.—1 If you have stamped envelopes for which you have no sale, write to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for permission to return them. 2. Persons removing to the delivery of another office should have the addresses on their regular papers changed: the postage already paid would then be good on presenting a receipt.

Carrying Letters outside of the Mails.—J. F. C., C—— C——, Ind.—1. A slip or piece of paper containing writing, and addressed to one person by another, is as much a letter as though inclosed in an envelope, and cannot be carried by a mail carrier, out of the mails, unless it relates to some article conveyed at the same time. Your duty was to tell your neighbor that you could not send his note in the manner he requested, and that if he wanted the driver to take it outside the mail, he should inclose it in a Government stamped envelope. Sec. 45., Reg. 1866. 2. It is forbidden that any person less than sixteen years old be employed in a post office. Sec. 8, Reg. 1866......B. T. F., N—— C——, Mass.—A mail carrier is not allowed to carry letters outside the mails, unless in Government stamped envelopes, except they relate to some article carried by him at the same time. See preceding answer.

Fractional Currency.—M. J. G——, N. Y., and A. B. M., O——, Me.—Postmasters are obliged to take fractional currency, of which not more than one-tenth is missing. For instructions to guide you in this matter, write to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Registration.—C. E. S., G—— P——, Ill.—A post-office clerk who carries the mail from the office and delivers it to a railway post-office clerk, has a right to carry registered package envelopes out of the mail pouch and deliver them to the postal clerk, obtaining a receipt therefor......J. W., S——, Me.—It is required that postmasters should receipt from one to another for registered package envelopes, in transit. The mailing postmaster should attach a blank receipt to the registered package envelope. This receipt should be signed by the postmaster at the first office at which the pouch is opened, and returned to the mailing postmaster, while he should attach another blank receipt, to be signed and returned by the postmaster at the next office at which the mail pouch is opened, and so on, as long as the registered package envelope is on a route on which there is no route agent or postal clerk. Sec. 2. Reg'n Reg., 1868. ......M. J. N., W——, N. Y.—A postmaster is not liable, under postal law, for any loss by registered letter; what he may be under State law depends on the circumstances of the case, and it is not for us to decide. Of course we refer only to the civil aspect of the case; if there is criminality on the part of the postmaster he is liable to punishment......I. Z. M, N—— L——, Conn.—Photographs and all other matter to be entitled to domestic registration, must have the postage paid at letter rates, and the registry fee of fifteen cents. Sec. 8, Reg'n Reg., 1868......S. P., K——, Miss.—See preceding answer.

Postage.—J. R., P——, Vt.—A single issue of a regular newspaper weighing over 4 oz. where the usual weight of each issue is under 4 oz., and the increased weight exceptional, would be entitled to pass at the regular quarterly rate of a regular paper weighing four ounces or less....A. J A., B——, O.—Regular papers to Canada are charged the regular quarterly rates on domestic papers, to be prepaid at the mailing office, this pays only to the line of crossing. Sec. 261, Reg. 1866....W. L., C——, O.—Papers sent to a post office for a club should be delivered at that office and not a part of them forwarded to another office on the same payment of postage....T. G. T, N—— S——, Mass.—The franking privilege does not extend to Canada; letters to members of Parliament are chargeable with postage....M. S., M——, Conn.—The proper way to notify a publisher that a subscriber refuses a paper, is to inclose the notice in an envelope addressed to the postmaster. It will not then require postage. The Department furnishes envelopes specially for this business.....D. P. S., S——, Mass.—Postage is chargeable on papers delivered through

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an office, if such papers were brought from another place out of the mails by the mail-carrier ....J. R., P——, Vt.—A bill for printing, in a package of handbills or posters, subjects the package to letter rates, and the sender to a penalty of five dollars. Sec. 316, Laws 1866....C. A. F., H——, N. H.—Neither cotton nor linen shirts are mentioned in section 250 of Laws or 204 of Regulations. How your "postmaster out in Pennsylvania" could charge only two cents for four ounces on such articles is something of a mystery. Postmasters should adhere strictly to the definition of mailable matter, and rate all other matter, "that nevertheless may be mailed," at letter rates under Sec. 245, Laws 1866. But some postmasters seem to think that the word "Miscellaneous" refers to everything but letters and regular publications. Your friend is doubtless one of those, and so you must not be surprised if some day you find he has sent a portable steam-engine or a two-horse farm wagon at "miscellaneous rates."....T. B., N——, Conn.—The quarterly postage is to be charged on each copy of the periodical sent; that is, two copies weighing one ounce each must both be charged with postage, the same as if they weighed four ounces each. This does not apply to small religious, temperance, etc., publications rated under Section 207 of Regulations....T. E. M., W——, N. Y.—The postage on seeds, roots, etc., to England is the same as the rates on book packets to that country, for which see the Foreign Postage Table in the MAIL....S. C. T., T—— C——, Mich.—1. Postage on medicine should be charged at letter rates, but all packages of medicine are not admissible in the mails. Sec. 38, Reg. 1866. 2. Paper-covered novels and almanacs issued periodically, or at stated periods, should be charged at two cents for four ounces; if not issued periodically, at four cents for four ounces. 3. Boots and such articles are not mentioned in Sec. 222 of Laws, or elsewhere declared mailable; but if not calculated to endanger the mails (Sec. 38, Reg.) may be mailed at letter rates, but the packages must not exceed four pounds in weight. 4. Yarn or dry-goods, however wrapped, should be charged with letter postage.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of January, 1870, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	308	1,558,970	630,842	460,085	2,591,790
Philadelphia	164	897,935	435,535	331,710	1,205,827
Chicago	96	825,356	106,815	174,294	670,289
St. Louis	48	506,268	39,264	88,964	279,685
Boston	70	430,805	131,890	99,546	613,861
Cincinnati	49	357,590	43,213	56,870	205,650
Baltimore	55	269,846	82,018	84,930	191,347
Indianapolis	18	249,588	17,646	28,814	99,450
Brooklyn	40	195,064	29,445	66,198	79,999
Detroit	20	178,097	20,171	68,713	88,815
Cleveland	23	172,904	12,243	62,156	119,974
Albany	23	169,740	21,210	35,731	131,202
Buffalo	28	168,621	19,709	67,135	93,779
Louisville	21	165,216	13,159	44,660	91,959
Rochester	18	149,436	0,819	64,426	65,418
Milwaukee	19	132,836	8,343	33,997	86,064
Washington, D. C.	30	126,818	8,961	43,791	104,271
Syracuse	13	121,921	6,979	44,277	69,163
Pittsburg	10	115,793	18,441	41,357	111,425
Troy	12	104,991	8,819	23,110	65,010
Newark	21	90,653	15,705	36,794	62,498
Memphis	12	85,635	4,300	24,411	79,181
Williamsburg	12	85,363	5,776	16,070	32,248
Utica	12	71,714	7,217	28,108	57,196
Nashville	7	62,532	3,335	21,360	28,117
Toledo	9	56,134	2,762	36,802	60,094
Providence	11	54,810	11,026	18,943	25,888
Wilmington	6	51,442	7,993	17,591	23,532
Hartford	8	51,637	6,959	16,663	33,187
Richmond	14	48,106	2,793	14,541	33,672
New Haven	8	46,543	7,762	15,123	23,936
Allegheny	7	46,288	5,441	24,719	16,970
Dayton	10	40,779	5,505	21,286	39,760
Jersey City	5	40,201	1,952	0,904	15,071
Lowell	8	38,453	2,142	12,350	33,541
Portland	8	38,016	2,744	20,431	60,699
Worcester	6	36,950	3,577	12,361	19,837
Reading	8	36,241	2,800	19,452	19,890
Charlestown	5	34,567	1,729	11,254	22,915
Erie	6	34,076	4,397	31,664	14,292
Lawrence	6	33,408	1,403	12,043	32,611
Manchester	6	33,349	1,566	15,976	16,826
Lancaster	5	29,150	1,952	9,762	9,913
Lynn	5	28,952	1,579	9,983	23,243
Cambridge	4	29,464	4,022	17,890	9,877
Trenton	4	24,342	2,696	0,243	16,218
Salem	5	23,032	2,716	0,719	16,273
Harrisburg	4	22,973	1,646	8,032	7,662
Cambridgeport	3	22,283	1,383	6,369	8,248
New Bedford	5	21,353	1,247	7,441	18,323

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge*.

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free*.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of February, 1870:

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	County.	State.
Alonzyaville	Shenandoah	Va
Aspin Grove	Rockingham	N. C
Atalla	Etowa	Ala
Ava	Buchanan	Va
Bacchus	Hopkins	Texas
Banger	Northampton	Va
Bank Lick	Kenton	Ky
Bayboro	Horry	S. C
Bay View	Essex	Mass
Below Creek Mills	Forsyth	N. C
Belleville	Republic	Kas
Belvor	Vernon	Mo
Bernard	Brunswick	N. C
Berros Creek	San Luis Obispo	Cal
Big Coon	Jackson	Ala
Bolling's Landing	Buckingham	Va
Bower's City	Carroll	Mo
Boyd Lake	Piscataquis	Me
Brinkley	Monroe	Ark
Brookeville	Saline	Kas
Buckner's Station	Louisa	Va
Bucksville	Horry	S. C.
Byron	Woodson	Kas
Calico	Johnson	Ark
Cambria	Cambria	Pa
Cardville	Washington	"
Castor	Bollinger	Mo
Cat Creek	Lowndes	Ga
Cedar Junction	Missoula	Montana Ter
Cedar Mills	Renville	Minn
Cedar Rock	Franklin	N. C
Cheat Mountain	Randolph	W. Va
Cherry Creek	Woodson	Kas
Chester	Eaton	Mich
Chippewa Lake	Mecosta	"
Choteau Creek	Bonhomme	Dakota Ter
Circle	Vermillion	Ill
Comly	Montour	Pa
Cooksburg	Forest	"
Crawfordsville	Linn	Oregon
Cross Timbers	Ellis	Texas
Crow Creek	——	Dakota Ter
Crystal Lake	Hancock	Iowa
Deedsville	Miami	Ind
Delmont	Anderson	Kas
Delray	Wayne	Mich
Donald	Washington	Kas
Dornsife	Northumberland	Pa
Dunningsville	Allegan	Mich
Eagle Corners	Richland	Wis
East Salamanca	Cattaraugus	N. Y
Eltham	Westmoreland	Va
Esperanza	St. Johns	Fla
Evan's Landing	Harrison	Ind
Evanston	Uintah	Wyoming Ter
Fair Play	Randolph	Ala
Falun	Saline	Kas
Five Mile House	Milwaukee	Wis
Florence	Drew	Ark
Fork	Mecosta	Mich
Fort Lemhi	Lemhi	Idaho Ter
Frank	Seneca	Ohio
Fudge's Creek	Cabell	W. Va
Gainesville	Junction	Miss
Gower's Ferry	Cedar	Iowa
Green Sea	Horry	S. C
Gum Sulphur	Rock Castle	Ky
Harp	De Witt	Ill
Harris' Lot	Charles	Md
Henry's Fork	Roane	W. Va
Highland	Clackamas	Oregon
Hill's Station	Rock Island	Ill
Horse Prairie	Beaver Head	Montana Ter
Houston's Shop	Mecklenburg	N. C
Howard	Howard	Kas
Iberia	Brown	Minn
Imlertown	Bedford	Pa
Isabella City	Isabella	Mich
Ithaca	Saunders	Neb
Jaurton	Montgomery	Ohio
Kane City	Venango	Pa
Keating	McKean	"
Kingsbridgeville	Westchester	N. Y
Knightsville	Clay	Ind
Lane	Montgomery	"
Letty	Des Moines	Iowa
Liberty Prairie	Madison	Ill
Little Indian	Cass	"
Little Sandy	Jefferson	Neb
Locust Gap	Northumberland	Pa
Lone Valley	Saunders	Neb
Lowville	Erie	Pa
McKenny's Mill	Rockbridge	Va
Macksville	Pendleton	W. Va
Mahwah	Bergen	N. J
Merritt	Scott	Ill
Midway	Alameda	Cal
Millport	Sandford	Ala
Milton	Saunders	Neb
Motley	Lancaster	Pa
Mountain City	Elko	Nev
Musson	Iberville	La
Newport	Johnson	Iowa
North Buffalo	Armstrong	Pa
North Permington	Franklin	Me
North Lubec	Washington	"
Osage Centre	Osage	Kas
Otay	San Diego	Cal
Ouelle's Gap	Cabell	W. Va
Palo Alto	Schuylkill	Pa
Paul	Benton	Iowa
Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha	Wis
Potoei	Stevens	Minn
Pumphrey's Landing	Lewis	Wash. Ter
Raif Branch	Montgomery	Ala
Red Apple	Marshall	"
Ree's Mill	Etowah	"
Riddleville	Washington	Ga
Rienza	Mecosta	Mich
Rock Springs	Chickasaw	Ark
Rush Lake	Otter Tail	Minn
Saint Cloud	Scott	Mo
Saint Paul	Montgomery	Kas
Seekonk	Bristol	Mass
Shelby Iron Works	Shelby	Ala
Sheridan	Macon	Mo
Shinbone	Fayette	Pa
Sipsey Turnpike	Tuscaloosa	Ala
Solon	Lelanaw	Mich
South Gardiner	Kennebec	Me
Sperry	Des Moines	Iowa
Springfield	Bonhomme	Dakota Ter
Spruce	Indiana	Pa
Tecumseh	Warren	Ky
Thomasville	York	Pa
Urban	Butler	Neb
Vineyard	Bradley	Ark
Watt	Indiana	Pa
Wautiska	Saunders	Neb
West Brunswick	Cumberland	Me
Westfield	Worth	Iowa
West Newburgh	Penobscot	Me
Willcuts	Grant	Ind
Woodford	Barbour	W. Va

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Allen	La Salle	Ill	Highlandtown
Argus	Claiborne	La	Lisbon
Bailey's Springs	Lauderdale	Ala	Florence
Bald Creek	Yancey	N. C.	Burnsville
Bear Creek	Henry	Ga	Griffin
Bellview	Talbot	"	Pleasant Hill
Birmingham	Pontotoc	Miss	Saltillo
Brown's Mill	Clark	Ill	Livingston
Buchanan	Ouachita	Ark	Camden
Buck Eye	Freeborn	Minn	Alden
Carr's Point	Montgom'y	Iowa	Red Oak Junc
Cleburne	Cross	Ark	Wittsburgh
Coleman's Depot	Randolph	Ga	Cuthbert
Cowaselon	Madison	N. Y.	Stockbridge
Crawfordsville	Spartanburg	S. C.	Spartanburg
Culmerville	Allegheny	Pa	Rural Ridge
Davis' Creek	Payette	Ala	Fayette C. H
Densonville	Yazoo	Miss	Benton
Defriestville	Rensselaer	N. Y.	North Greenbush
De la Palma	Brown	Ohio	Williamsburgh
Dennis' Mills	St. Helena	La	Greensburgh
Dry Creek	Lancaster	S. C.	Lancaster C. H
East Carlton	Orleans	N. Y.	Carlton
Evensville	Ulster	"	Ellenville
Fisher's Landing	Clark	Wash. Ter.	Vancouver
Fitzhugh's Mills	Hot Springs	Ark	Tarin
Flat Rock	Henry	Ga	Lithonia
Ford River	Delta	Mich	Escanawba
Gainestown	Clark	Ala	Choctaw Bluff
Gardnersville	Schoharie	N. Y.	Seward
Gibsonville	Livingston	"	Mt. Morris
Gordo	Pickens	Ala	Reform
Granite Vale	Park	Col	Buckskin
Grassy Creek	Yancey	N. C.	Burnsville
Gravelly Ford	Lander	Nev	Carlin
Greenbush	Rensselaer	N. Y.	Albany
Green Hill	Rutherford	N. C.	Rutherfordton
Harmony	York	S. C.	Clark's Ford
Henryville	Ripley	Kas	Manhattan
Hico	Benton	Ark	Hickory
Hollywood	Carver	Minn	Watertown
Humboldt	Milwaukee	Wis	Milwaukee
Hunters	Washoe	Nev	Reno
John Day's Creek	Idaho	Idaho T.	Florence City
Kilmichael	Choctaw	Miss	Valden
Langston	Jackson	Ala	Scottsboro
Lee's Mills	Walker	Ga.	Chattanooga, Ten
Linville River	Burke	N. C.	Morganton
Martinsburg	Monroe	Ky	Burkesville
Mill City	Humboldt	Nev	Dun Glen
Mill Grove	Erie	N. Y.	Looneyville
Mindenville	Montgomery	"	St. Johnsville
Morseton	Sullivan	"	Parksville
Mount Carmel	Wilson	Tenn	Lebanon
Mount Penn	Berks	Pa	Reading
New Plymouth	Lunenburgh	Va	Lunenburgh C. H
Newton's Corners	Hamilton	N. Y.	Sageville
Norman Hill	Bosque	Texas	Meridian
North Greenbush	Rensselaer	N. Y.	Albany
Oak Grove	Christian	Ky	Garrettsburg
Olive Branch	Union	N. C.	Kendell
Pallo Alto	Chickasaw	Miss	Big Springs
Pana Maria	Karnes	Texas	Lodi
Pattee's Ranch	Calaveras	Cal	Jenny Lind
Pineville	Marengo	Ala	Linden
Prairie	Racine	Wis	Racine
Ragland's	Bath	Ky	Gill's Mills
Rayeville	Madison	N. C.	Lexington
Rehoboth	Somerset	Md	Marshall
Rich Fork	Davidson	N. C.	Kingston
Robinson's Mills	Tarrant	Texas	Weatherford
Saint John's	Bradford	Pa	Orcutt Creek
Saunder's Prairie	Lewis	W. T.	Skookumchunck
Silver City	Lewis & Clarke	Monta. Ter.	Helena
Six Points	Butler	Pa	Ben Claire
South Bristol	Ontario	N. Y.	Bristol Centre
South Rock Island	Van Buren	Tenn	Spencer
Spotteville	Henderson	Ky	Henderson
Stover's X Roads	Kaufman	Texas	Kaufman
Ten Islands	Calhoun	Ala	Jacksonville
Ten Mile	Macon	Mo	Beverly
Thompson's Flat	Butte	Cal	Oroville
Tonti	Marion	Ill	Odin
Town Creek	Lawrence	Ala	Courtland
Tuesekiah	Lunenburgh	Va	Lunenburgh C. H
Wapsa	Linn	Iowa	Central City
Weiser Ranch	Ada	Idaho T.	Payetteville
Wells	Humboldt	Nev	Elko
White Oak	Columbia	Ga	Appling
Williamsville	Jasper	Iowa	Kellogg
Woodville	Jackson	Ala	Larkinsville

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Abbeyville	Medina	Ohio
Akron	Peoria	Ill
Albany	Henry	Tenn
Bear Creek	Henry	Ga
Bethlehem	Henry	Ky
Boise Brule	Perry	Mo
Caledonia	Goochland	Va
Cardiff	Mitchell	Iowa
Caroline Seminery	Green	N. C.
Central Institute	Coosa	Ala
Clay Hill	Lincoln	Ga
Collegeville	Saline	Ark
County Line	Lincoln	Tenn
De Soto Front	De Soto	Miss
Dug Spur	Carroll	Va
Eagle Creek	Bradley	Ark
Eagle Lake	Colorado	Texas
Fowls Bridge	Jefferson	Ga
Frenchtown	Missoula	Montana Ter
George's Creek	Pickens	S. C
Gilford Village	Belknap	N. H
Haynesville	Claiborne	La
Hinesville	Liberty	Ga
Hopewell	York	S. C
Joe's Lick	Madison	Ky
Jordans Saline	Van Zandt	Texas
Lumber City	Telfair	Ga
Meadow Creek	Whitley	Ky
Mill Grove	Erie	N. Y.
Miranda	Rowan	N. C
Nine Times	Pickens	S. C
Oaky Streak	Butler	Ala
Olustee	Baker	Fla
Oreana	Humboldt	Nev
Osage Mills	Benton	Ark
Peden	Kemper	Miss
Port Conway	King George	Va
Red Jacket	Erie	N. Y
Rees Hill	Johnson	Mo
Rudyville	Hidalgo	Texas
Simpson's Store	Washington	Penn
Steam Corners	Morrow	Ohio
Summerville	Calhoun	Ark
Table Bluff	Humboldt	Cal
Tate's Station	Montgomery	Tenn
Tunnell Hill	Oconee	S. C
Turner's Point	Kaufman	Texas
Turnersville	Crawford	Penn
Waller's Store	Austin	Texas
Walnut Creek	Buncombe	N. C
Waubeck	Pepin	Wis
Wells	Elko	Nev
Wealwood	Erie	N. Y.
Winchester	Wayne	Miss
Yadkin College	Davidson	N. C

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Andy	Sussex	Del	Roxana
Atlantic	Queens	N. Y.	East Rockaway
Bacon Castle	Surry	Va	Dallice
Beech	Franklin	Mo	Clarkton
Chester	Eaton	Mich	Allens
County Line	Clay	Ala	Lineville
Crooked Creek	Carroll	Ark	Harrison
Crow River Station	Wright	Minn	Delano
Dayton Centre	Chickasaw	Iowa	Ionia
Duncan	Cheboygan	Mich	Cheboygan
Finley	Hancock	Ohio	Findlay
Greenwood Mills	Franklin	Pa	Black's Gap
Grout's Corners	Franklin	Mass	Miller's Falls
Gunn Lake	Barry	Mich	Bowen's Mills
Hall's Store	Sussex	Del	Ocean View
Oakland	Woodruff	Ark	Brillon
Owensville	Mono	Cal	Bishop Creek
Riga	Lucas	Ohio	Berkey
Ritchie, C. H.	Ritchie	W. Va	Harrisville
Saint Cloud	Monmouth	N. J	New Branch
Sunny Side	Jefferson	Ohio	Irondale
Velta	Solano	Cal	Vaca
Weverton	Frederick	Md	Knoxville

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of March, 1870.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Hamburg	U. S.	1	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	2	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	3	Havana and West Indies.
Bermuda	U. S.	3	Bermuda.
French	France	5	French Mail via Brest.
Aspinwall	U. S.	5	S. Pacific & C. America.
Bremen	U. S.	5	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Hamburg	U. S.	8	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.
A. & Gt. W.	U. S.	9	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	10	Havana and West Indies.
Bremen	U. S.	12	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Mexican	U. S.	14	Havana and Mexico.
Hamburg	U. S.	15	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	16	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	17	Havana.
French	France	19	French Mail via Brest.
Bremen	U. S.	19	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Aspinwal	U. S.	21	South Pacific & Cent Am.
Hamburg	U. S.	22	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	23	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Brazil	U. S.	23	St. Thos. B'zil, & Arg. Rep.
Bermuda	U. S.	24	Bermuda
Havana	U. S.	24	Havana and Nassau.
Bremen	U. S.	26	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Hamburg	U. S.	29	Europe via Pl., Ch & Ham.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	30	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	31	Havana and West Indies.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) .... 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "

For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "

For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "

For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 6 cts
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. .... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. .... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ... 3 "

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

IMPORTANT

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	25th	57	21st
do.	Southampton	19th	61	26th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	11th and 25th	24	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	30	12th and 26th
China	Marseilles	11th and 25th	40	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	47	12th and 26th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	11th and 25th	40	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	45	12th and 26th
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	11th and 25th	42	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	46	12th and 26th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 5th and 21st of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In some cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Feb. '69, 6t.]

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No. 4, "	276 "	"	8 51
No. 5, "	376 "	"	12 00

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.
A. S BARNES & CO., Publishers, New York.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—MARCH, 1870.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts, Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Aden, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	...
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do closed mail, via England	....	20	8	12	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15		11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20		13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	c14	c14	d10
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Algeria, via England	12	20	b4	12	12	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y	....	18	4	10	10	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	16	....	....	....	16
do England	a16	28	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium—after March 15, letters, 10 cts. per half oz.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	12	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h 8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	....	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	8
Bourbon, via England	....	24	8	18	18	i
Brazils, via England	....	28	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or Bruxelles—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do via England	....	28	b 4	12	12	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	10
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or Coln—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a16	28	b 6	14	14	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	4	....	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b 8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	13	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*30	9	13	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b 6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
France	....	10	2	4	....	....
do open mail, via England	....	* 4	....	....	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Gibraltar via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*						
Not over 1 oz. ....2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. ....4 "						
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. ....6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
Greytown	....	10	2	4	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	18	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	0	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	10
do do do Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*18	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	20	30	b10	18	....	10
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	...	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	22	b6	14	14	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Liberia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*10	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	3l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	10
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Majorca	....	10	2	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	12	12	16
do do do via Messina	a16	28	b8	14	14	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	10
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	8	n	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Minorca	....	10	2	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	28	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, via England	....	10	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	4	....	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	6
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	...	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	4	..	....
do via England	....	22	...	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	...	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	13	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*25	10	14	14	h 8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	...	....	....	....	....
Portugal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a16	28	b8	14	14	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	6	9	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	0	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	....
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	...	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savoy	....	10	2	4	....	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	0l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail		....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	..	12	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	2	4	...	...
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	.	28	b 6	14	14	16
do via Marseilles	...	36	b 8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	.	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	.	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	16
do open mail	....	10	2	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*16	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 10c.)	....	*21	9	18	18	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 0 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, via England	...	16	b6	12	12	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	...	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	...	24	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France.						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	8	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas. (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	6
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	6
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, via England	....	10	2	4	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a.—When the letter *a* is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 4 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter *b* is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

P.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 166 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N. Y

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. X., NO. 7. | NEW YORK, APRIL, 1870. | WHOLE NO. 115.

The French and English Post Offices.

I.

FRENCH POST OFFICES.

The first attempt to introduce a regular postal system in France was made in the latter half of the reign of Louis XIV., under the minister Louvois. Boxes were then set up in several parts of Paris to receive private correspondence: but so meagre were the arrangements, so little important was the matter considered, that the boxes were often forgotten for several months, and, when the officials were at last reminded of them, the boxes only contained mice, which had colonized there, and had eaten to strips the letters which had been confided to official care. Later, in 1692, another attempt was made, and six public boxes were distributed through the town. These were emptied regularly, indeed, but at long intervals, and soon fell into disuse. So matters stood until about a century ago. In 1758, under Louis XV., private enterprise began to awake to the need of some postal arrangement, and supplied the deficiency of the public administration. One M. de Chamousset, a wealthy and public-spirited Parisian, asked and obtained the royal permission to establish, at his own cost, a modest post for the metropolis. This was accorded to him, and a concession, for thirty years, of the revenues he might receive was added. This was, however, not a monopoly; for the king made a decision that private persons might still have their letters and packages carried about the city and in the faubourgs by whomsoever they might choose. The charge per letter, in M. de Chamousset's system, was two sols for a single letter under an ounce, three sols per ounce for packages; the postage must be paid in advance, and to the letters a stamp was affixed. There were nine bureaux for receiving and expediting these letters distributed through Paris. In the first year M. de Chamousset received as his profits no less than fifty thousand francs net; and next, the Government, perceiving the gains thus derived from the enterprise took it from him, compensating him by an annual pension of twenty thousand francs for the rest of his life.

The French post office is under the general control of the minister of finance. I propose to give a brief account of the system as it at present exists, that the French may be compared with the English and the American systems. The French system, as exemplified in Paris, is established on a method of centralization. The mail-matter, which is collected at the railway stations, bureaux and boxes, is brought to the General Post Office in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, is there sorted, and is from there distributed to the various quarters. For the receiving of the mail-matter, there are, scattered through Paris, thirty-nine lesser, or district, post offices, where stamps may be bought, money-orders procured or cashed, and letters weighed and posted. These are open from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, and on Sundays and *fête* days till 5 P. M. Five hundred boxes are, in addition, distributed in the districts (*arrondissements*) of these smaller post offices, very many of these being placed at the tobacconists, who also sell postage-stamps. The postmen collect at these boxes seven times a day; some of them are emptied, too, at special extra hours, indicated by the printed tables to be found fixed under them. A new law, designed to give new facilities for sending letters at the latest moment, for an extra charge, has gone into operation. The latest regular hour for posting letters at Paris is 6 P. M.; but, by affixing an additional four-sous stamp, the letter posted between 6 and a quarter past will be collected and expedited; by adding an eight-sous stamp it will be in time up to half-past 6; and by adding a twelve-sous stamp, up to 7 P.M. There are, however, only certain specified bureaux or boxes where letters can be posted for these extra collections. There are in Paris four bureaux whose use is exclusively devoted to late letters extra-stamped—in the Place de la Bourse, Rue St. Honoré, Rue de Clery and one of the offices at the Hôtel des Postes. That this is a great benefit may be seen from the fact that more than two hundred thousand letters pass through the Paris post office a year with extra stamps. The letters and papers are all, in the first instance, collected at the smaller or district post offices, from the district of which they are the centres. They are placed on a large table and sorted. The sorting is into three classifications: mail-matter bearing the ten-centimes stamp (two cents), and which is sent from one part of Paris to another; that bearing the twenty-centimes stamp (four cents), and destined for the French provinces: and that which is for foreign countries. All letters which are not prepaid are marked with the amount due on them—plus fifteen centimes per fifteen grammes or less if for Paris, and plus thirty centimes per ten grammes or under if the letter is for the provinces, Corsica or Algeria.

The prepaid letters pass into the hands of the stamper, who obliterates the stamp with the seal. A second seal is put on, bearing the word "Paris," the name of the street where the district office is situated, the number of the collection and the date of the month and year. Thus there is a complete record or history of the letter, which has often been of great use to the police; for, by marking the number of the collection and the quarter where it was posted, the hour of its being posted and the place whence it came may be approximately decided. Thus stamped, the letters are distributed according to their destination, put into gray envelopes and sealed up, and locked in leathern bags. A post-wagon takes them to the General Post Office in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau. There are seven of these post-wagons which make seven journeys a day each, corresponding to the number of regular collections. They all arrive in the courtyard of the General Post Office at about the same time, when there is a busy and lively scene. A number of employees are in readiness, who take the bags from the wagons and carry them on their backs to the office of departure, section of letters, section of printed matter or section of distribution, as the case may be. The dispatches which thus reach the central office must be manipulated at once, very skilfully and very rapidly; for it is necessary to forward to the provinces or abroad the correspondence collected in all the boxes on the same day that they are collected. The latest post-express trains all leave Paris between a quarter before 8 and half-past 8 in the evening. During the day, the post-wagons carrying the mails for the trains make no less than sixty-three journeys to the stations—some with one horse, some with two. The frequency of these journeys is explained by the frequency of the departure of the trains, which have attached to them either a post-carriage or a compartment specially for the post-courier, who takes charge of the mails and delivers them as he progresses at the country stations, sorts letters which he receives *en route* and makes them up into special bags for delivery further on.

In the General Post Office there is a large, spacious hall, where the mails destined for Paris are collected, and where the postmen—so familiar to every one who has visited Paris—with their quick step and bustling hurry, gather to receive their quota for distribution. They assemble here seven times each day. Paris is divided into eleven districts of distribution; there are five hundred and ten postmen, of whom eighty-five are devoted especially to the distribution of printed mail-matter, which is delivered three times a day, and once on Sunday. If to these are added the collectors and various subordinate employees of the district post offices, the total of Paris post-office employees is about eight hundred and fifty men. The salaries of these vary from fifteen hundred to nine hundred francs; the head postmen receive three hundred francs more. All are allowed a yearly indemnity of forty francs for losses in changing money, and thirty-six francs for wear of shoe-leather. Their uniform is furnished by the Government, and comprises blue pantaloons, a green coat, and a black leathern bag for holding the mail-matter; the number of their district is signified on the collars of their coats. The selection of the postmen is in a great measure made from the discharged soldiers; for they have the habit of discipline, exactitude and promptness. They are forbidden by the post-office rules to stop until their supply of mail is exhausted. They arrive at the General Post Office at five in the morning; and at half-past 7 you may see them emerging, in alert and brisk groups, from the arch in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, and then scattering in all directions.

Letters began to be distributed in Paris in 1837, the example having already been set by London. At first the distribution commenced at 9 A. M., and did not finish till 2 P. M. Both Lyons and Lille were in advance of the capital in this respect, for in those cities there were postal deliveries in the early years of the first empire. Those postmen who have to deliver letters in districts remote from the central office are provided with omnibusses, both from and to them, which are nine in number, and start at the same hour with the postmen on foot. The first delivery is, as everywhere, the heaviest; for then both the local mails, the provincial and the foreign mails, are distributed, which have arrived during the night or in the early morning. Afterward, the deliveries take place at intervals of two hours, so that the Paris postman has some fifteen or sixteen hours of work every day. It is estimated that about four hundred thousand mail parcels, of which over one hundred thousand are letters, are on the average distributed daily in Paris, each postman thus having to distribute some eight hundred daily. The postmen, when he receives his batch, is obliged to give a receipt for it, and must never demand any extra fee for his own service. It is usual in France, however, for those who receive mail-matter frequently to make the postman a Christmas present of money, from two to ten francs. At the end of their round, the postmen bring back such letters as, for any reason, they may not have been able to deliver.

The system under which distributions of mail matter are made in Paris seems to give complete satisfaction to the people. Letters posted early in the morning to a city address reach their destinations by the hours of business, and an answer may be received in the course of the afternoon. Nothing can be more regular, prompt and efficient, than the metropolitan service. Mistakes or delays are of extremely rare occurrence. During an extended residence in Paris, and having a large correspondence, I have never known a letter to fail or be delayed, although often the addresses were illegible enough. The regulations, to which the employees of the Post Office are rigidly subjected, are stringent and perfectly effectual. Every year sees large additions made to the force necessary to carry on the postal administration; and how rapidly the work of the Post Office administration increases may be seen from the fact that it increased fifty-four per cent. from 1860 to 1865; and the employees were increased, in the same interval, ten per cent. There is, at the central office, a special bureau for dead letters, as in our own department; and here those letters which the postmen have, for any reason, been unable to deliver, are methodically classified. Of the four hundred million letters passing yearly through the office, about two millions return to this bureau, of which one hundred thousand bear incomplete addresses, five hundred thousand are addressed to persons who cannot be found, one thousand bear no address at all, and more than one million are refused by those to whom they are addressed. The letters are not, however, consigned hastily and lightly to the dead-letter bureau. The first attempt to deliver failing, a second and often third attempt is made, by different postmen. After this, the directories having been examined in vain, the addresses of the non-delivered letters are read aloud to the postmen when they are all together in the hall. If a postman recognizes the name as that of one to whom he has carried letters, he answers by calling out the number of his beat. These efforts all failing, the letters are returned by the bureau to the sender; if his address is found on the outside, the letter is not opened; otherwise, it is opened to ascertain it. Sometimes information contained in the letter itself indicates the true address of the person for whom it is intended, and it is then sent to him. If there is no clue either to the sender or the person addressed, the letters are classified alphabetically, and, later on, are destroyed. A letter thus classified may be claimed by the person addressed, either in writing to the *directeur-général*, or by going in person to the office, where he fills a printed form supplied for the purpose. Several days after, the letter is sent to the person's domicile by the postman. The Poste Restante, for the delivery of letters having no address of street and number, is situated several squares from the General Office, and is open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. A person asking for letters there must prove his identity, and to this end his passport, envelopes from the same person who wrote the letter asked for, or some other reasonable proof, is required. I am thus particular in describing the Paris office, to show how very careful and methodical is the whole system, the admirable results of which are patent to every one who has had need of its facilities.—*Appleton's Journal.*

Monsieur Tonson Again.

CLAMBANK, N. J., March, 1870.

The name of the Peachblow Postmaster is Bonnerges Gushweak. To give proper effect to the official views he was about to promulgate for my delectation, he invited me to "come inside th' office;" and I was not at all surprised to find it in perfect consonance with the characteristics of this chief of slovens. The Muggywasco office, which I described to you some time ago, was a lady's boudoir in comparison to it. The floor was covered with a paste made of mud, wrapping-paper and pieces of twine, interspersed here and there with newspapers which had fallen from the pouches—the whole forming a concrete that might be valuable as paving material, but not by any means pleasing to the eye where it was.

He attempted to neutralize my disgust (but he failed) by apologetically remarking, "This ain't a very tidy shop; but ef it was kivered with cyarpet a foot thick it wouldn't make any defference. All the dog-gon'd fellers in town makes this ther headquarters, and we hev a kind o' class-meetin' every night; and ef the floor was scrubbed and swep twice a hour every day it would look jes like this every mornin'. Now, I 'spose *you* think it's wrong to hev folks come in yer and lay round? Well, I don't; altho' you may say the law's agin it. If a fellow's got to shet hisself up, and keep his friends out, he might as well be in the lockup. I don't see it, and won't do it. On'y a few people here, who want to be very pe'tickler, blow about it—but they hain't got any influence, so who keers for them? I tell you, squire, I hev bin in this line since I was thirteen year old, and I think I know my biz. My furst experence was in a office in the Western Reserve. The old fellow I worked for knew it was agin the law to have a clark under sixteen, and instructed me to tell every body I was risin' seventeen, and both of us together told mor'n four hundred lies about it while I was ther'. I was with him about two year when I had a muss with a stage driver, and come out loser. You see I allus used to make the stage driver bring the mail into the store, while his team stood at the door. One day he druv up with a full load of parsengers, brought in his bag, and while he was inside his hosses got skeered, kited off on a run, upsot the stage, killed a woman and baby and hurt some others, and ther was a awful row raised about his leavin' his seat. Next day, up he comes agin, and hollored to me to come and git the mail. I wouldn't do it, so he throwd it on the side-walk, and I let it lay ther'. It was rainin' pooty hard, and the mail got soaked through and through, but I wouldn't touch it. So when old Batsfoot the postmaster cum in, I told him what the driver had done, and felt sure he would have him punished for it; but instead of that, the old cuss paid me a dollar and a quarter which was a comin' to me, and told *me* to git.

"I spose I was in the wrong; but I wouldn't let no stage-driver put on airs with me. From that place I went to St. Sanbar, below Wheelin', where I had a uncle livin', and he got me a posish in that post office, where I staid nigh onto four year, wen ther' was a change in Guverment. This office was three times as big as Batsfoot's. Ther was another clark besides myself—and we hed to do all the business, as the postmaster was a commissioner of deeds, town clark, supervisor, school commissioner, deputy sheriff, poundmaster, express and freight agent, the father of a large family, the president of the St. Sandbar Quoit Club, and a lawyer by trade, and he said he couldn't afford to waste his time peddlin' out letters. Sometimes we didn't see him fur a week, so we run the machine to suit ourselves, and what we didn't find out about St. Sandbar family matters wa'nt wuth knowin'. We used to write letters and sign other folks' names to 'em, and when the answers cum back of course they was ours, and we opened 'em; but ther' was a sneakin' fellow found out we had fooled him, and me and him had a fight, and one of us got licked like thunder. It is not necessary to say which one—but the other clerk in our office had to do the work hisself fur about two weeks—as about this time I was laid up with rheumatiz or something——

"When I got round agin I took a dislike to letter writin', and we quit it and set out to plan something else, and we did. It was an advertizin' dodge. We took in with us a couple of outsiders, and one of 'em—Reynard was his name—a lazy cooper across the canawl, was to be the king pin. We got up a cyard among us for him, and had it published in Harlie and Lesper's Pictorials, in the Woston Baverly, and in other weekliodicals, which stated that for twenty-five cents he, Reynard, would send any man or woman the likeness of ther' futur' wife or husbing; and we gin him box 391, to which the letters inclosin' the stamps was to be sent. In three months we cleared, after payin' expenses, six dollars and twenty cents a piece—not countin' four bad stamps, which we passed off by mistake on somebody—and then Reynard moved up the canawl to Mount Fulton, where he and the postmaster, on the sly, kerried on the biz, with on'y two to divide. I think that machine is runnin' yit. We tried to keep it up on a new deal, but one of them post-office detectives smelt it out and blocked the game for us. When this was played out we got up a kind of a poker club; and a lot of the boys used to meet in the office after it was shet up at night, and we enjoyed ourselves with cyards, cigyars and red-eye, many and many a night till a' most mornin'.

"When the new P. M. cum in he told me he wanted me to remain with him, and I meant to, but the very second night, about 11 o'clock, he cum prowlin' round. He knocked at the door, and never dreamin' it was him, I opened it, and when he walked in he saw the cards and the bottles and the boys, he warmed up consid'able, and says he: 'What's the meanin' of this, Mr. Gushweak?' 'Nothin' defferent' says I foldin' my hands, 'from what it's allus bin.' He looked at me with one eye shut, and said, 'You can *all* go, gentlemen, *I'll* lock up,' and we went, and next mornin' he told me 'he had no more need of my services.' So you see, squire, I I was made the victim of a change of administration. Through the influence of my uncle I was appinted a mail agent on the Pumphandle and Codliveroil R. R., and after postin' myself with the help of my perdecessor about the distribution, I took hold myself. The route was a long one, and post offices were as thick as blackberries. For the furst week or so I stuck to it, and wouldn't speak to any one; but soon the boys began to come in my cyar and ride with me (I always hid 'em behind the door when the conductor cum round) and made the time pass pleasanter. But this got me into trouble, for I missent so much stuff, and throw'd into the office at each end of the route such a quantity of mail matter that should have gone off at way-offices, that a petition was got up and another feller was appinted in my place: and as I didn't like the business very much anyhow, *I resigned.* I was about twenty year old now, and havin' some relatives in the hill country of Western Virginia, I went ther on a visit. A few days after my arrival I was asked to take charge of a country school, and as I was open for anything, I consented. I soon found out, however, that the scholars know'd more nor me, and could get along better without me than with me; so I spent most of my time in the Camomile Springs post office near by, and when the quarter expired, received the unanimous commendation of the directors and my salary for doin' nothin'—just as a good many postmasters do these days. When my school term expired, I was offered a position in the post office, and as it was the beginnin' of the visiting season, and as Camomile Springs was a fashionable wat'rin' place, I thought I might do wuse, and took it, and once more found myself among mail bags. Now, squire, you think that we folks are keerless in our ways of doin' things about here, but ef you was round some of these wat'rin' place offices you would soon think defferent. I b'lieve mor'n half the letters that are writ to these places are opened and read half a dozen times afore they reach the right hands, ef they reach em at all; and altho' the postmasters is blowed, badgered and cussed right and left about it it don't mend matters. Every stranger, male and female is supposed to be fashionable, influential and full o' money, and old residenters er afeared to call their souls ther' own durin' the season, and the postmaster is no exception. If Charles Augustus Thing, Esq., calls for a letter, and ther's nothin' for that particular address, but ther's one for G. B. King, Esq., the P. M. timidly suggests that that might be the letter inquired for; and Thing, of course, opens, mutilates and reads it, and after getting the contents he pitches it contempt'sly back, sayin' the dem'd letter' ain't fur him; or, if Miss Cleopatra Ilenswing calls, letters to ladies with names entirely dissimilar er handed to her by the nervous official, and she reads and returns, or carries away and destroys, correspondence that causes much mortification and disappintment to those for whom it was intended. I've seen letters layin' round Camomile that had the postmark of every summer resort on 'em, and the word 'forrard' had been writ on 'em so often that they looked just as if they was pages of po'try. and they had bin opened and shet up so often that the rips in 'em were as close together and as thick as comb-teeth. I wanted to send a lot of 'em to the Dead-Letter Office, but the boss sed he never sent sich letters thar, offices like his had discreeshonary power, and he allas kep' 'em a month or two and then forrarded 'em to some other waterin' place, and so they were kep' goin'. He said he had 'em come back sometimes after a absence of a whole year. The tarvern-keepers, too, at these places, allus brought in a lot at the end of the season, some with envelopes, some without; and he was obleeged to git rid of these the best way he could, by sendin' 'em to other places, as he was ashamed to send 'em to Washington in that condition. He said he was often writ to by special agents about sich letters, but as he didn't want to be bothered, he allus writ back that he know'd nothin' about 'em."

Just here we were interrupted by the arrival of the New York mail, and Gushweak was obliged to help open and distribute it.

Our new P. M. is improving since he received the back numbers of the U. S. MAIL. He is more "subdued." I think he will do. Our minister lectures to-night on the "Use and Abuse of Dip Candles;" and as June Mary is urging me to get ready, and as this letter is quite long enough, I will close, and resume Gushweak's experiences in my next.

MONS. TONSON.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of February, 1870, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Colle'd.
New York	308	1,574,728	849,219	484,179	3,021,433
Philadelphia	164	648,806	430,334	309,058	1,067,977
Chicago	96	779,383	122,390	164,775	647,413
St. Louis	49	512,591	58,208	96,512	299,983
Boston	70	395,778	113,493	92,668	557,883
Cincinnati	45	330,285	40,677	73,836	313,058
Baltimore	55	258,255	40,109	67,368	195,464
Indianapolis	18	245,968	17,538	26,649	109,253
Brooklyn	40	187,487	41,517	62,430	87,069
Albany	23	168,641	22,412	35,384	145,104
Detroit	26	166,501	22,193	64,250	98,507
Cleveland	23	164,289	16,301	61,507	117,297
Louisville	21	161,028	19,485	43,305	100,845
Buffalo	28	155,430	22,799	58,400	93,926
Rochester	18	143,734	11,749	50,125	65,928
Washington, D. C.	30	119,347	14,804	43,090	129,859
Syracuse	13	115,984	13,295	36,759	66,883
Milwaukee	19	114,230	9,997	30,788	74,690
Pittsburg	18	110,767	13,088	44,073	104,106
Memphis	12	93,943	4,992	26,987	84,021
Troy	13	90,265	8,901	22,357	58,569
Newark	21	85,379	17,392	36,239	61,781
Williamsburg	12	80,747	10,005	15,969	31,266
Utica	12	65,021	7,985	26,259	54,484
Nashville	7	62,867	8,965	20,187	31,974
San Francisco	17	58,955	11,494	14,875	56,678
Toledo	9	54,053	3,556	34,092	58,261
Richmond	14	53,567	5,181	18,562	37,649
Providence	11	50,445	10,497	17,293	26,000
Hartford	8	47,732	6,080	15,275	31,069
Wilmington	6	46,637	6,105	15,908	22,482
New Haven	8	46,551	8,960	13,724	27,575
Allegheny	7	41,555	8,627	23,153	17,699
Jersey City	5	39,321	3,586	7,950	14,960
Dayton	10	39,129	5,913	21,128	42,839
Lowell	6	36,747	4,135	13,502	25,337
Reading	6	33,691	4,229	21,291	19,806
Portland	8	33,634	2,430	19,425	52,541
Worcester	8	33,536	3,611	12,205	17,599
Lawrence	6	32,123	3,209	16,823	31,319
Charlestown	5	31,303	1,959	10,324	21,471
Erie	6	30,968	4,395	26,979	12,562
Manchester	6	30,912	4,031	16,322	16,742
Cambridge	4	29,469	1,403	18,897	8,027
Lancaster	5	28,242	3,158	10,830	9,428
Lynn	5	27,532	2,194	11,301	23,300
Trenton	4	23,752	3,329	7,854	15,178
Salem	5	23,379	2,061	9,571	13,211
Harrisburg	4	22,233	1,989	8,505	8,292
New Bedford	5	20,786	1,687	7,090	17,381
Cambridgeport	3	20,566	710	5,893	7,485

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

On the War Path.

VANDALIA, Cass Co., Mich.,
November 1st, 1869.

To the Postmaster at Elkhart:

Do you know anything about one William Rucker, supposed to be in your Village? He has Eloped with my wife Elizabeth Allen. You will please have this published in the paper of your town.

I will pay $50 Reward for their arrest.

Yours, etc.,

WM. H. ALLEN.

MR. ALLEN—I am sorry to inform you that Rucker has not yet put in an appearance, but I have engaged a person to kick the *lascivious cuss* on his arrival, and arrest him immediately after. If there is a single characteristic peculiar to Elkhart, and on which it justly prides itself, it is the sublime purity and exalted virtue of its inhabitants. No man of Rucker's propensities could live here an hour. He has probably gone to Goshen or South Bend. But you may rest assured that if, by accident, he enters this town, he is a "goner." The $50 reward will be divided equally between myself and the editor.

Respectfully,

R. K. BRUSH, P. M.

Letter Address.

Voila ladresse de
JOS. SARO,
Shipa-Gaune, Duncaln Conte,
Michigan.

The letter addressed as above was intended for
JOS. SARO,
Duncan,
Sheboygan County, Michigan.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1870.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **115**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Endorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and endorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Notice to Postmasters.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1870.

The attention of Postmasters is called to the following requirements of the 17th and 23d sections of the Census Act of 1850, and the ruling of the Department in regard thereto, viz.:

In the 17th section of the Census Act of 1850, it is enacted, "That the marshals and their assistants shall transmit through the Post Office any papers or documents relating to the census, by writing thereon '*Official business, census*,' and subscribing the same, with the addition to his name of marshal or assistant, as the case may be; but this privilege shall extend to nothing but documents and papers relating to the census, which shall pass free." * * * * *

And in the 23d section of the same Act, it is further enacted, "That if no other law be passed providing for the taking of the eighth, or any subsequent, census of the United States, on or before the first day of January of any year, when by the Constitution of the United States any further enumeration of the inhabitants thereof is required to be taken, such census shall, in all things, be taken and completed according to the provisions of this Act."

The time having come for taking a new census, as required by the Constitution of the United States, and no other law upon the subject having been subsequently enacted, the provisions of the Act of 1850 are in full force by the terms of the 23d section thereof; consequently "papers and documents relating to the census," when endorsed in the manner prescribed by the said Act, should pass free through the mails.

The foregoing may be modified or changed entirely by the action of Congress in regard to the franking privilege.

By order of the Post Master General,
J. W. MARSHALL,
First Assist. Postmaster-General.

The Franking Abuse.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives, abolishing the franking privilege, has not yet been acted on in the Senate, though petitions asking for its passage have continued to pour in from all sections of the country; but we do not think that action in the matter can be long delayed.

On the 28th February, the Postmaster General transmitted to the Senate a communication in reply to resolution of that body requesting information relative to the blank petitions, etc., recently sent from that Department asking the abolition of the franking privilege, and in regard to the transportation of free mail matter. He states that the number of blank petitions sent out was 75,000, and the number of accompanying circulars was 28,000. The total cost of both circulars and petitions was $499 66, which was defrayed by the office of the Congressional printer. No part of the expense was charged against any fund appropriated for the use of the Post-Office Department. The petitions and circulars were prepared under the direction of the Postmaster-General in accordance with the views expressed by the President in his late Message, and in response to what was believed to be a very general wish of the people that the franking privilege should be abolished. No attempt was made on the part of the Department to influence the views of postmasters respecting abolition of the privilege. They were simply requested to give citizens who were in favor of the measure an opportunity to so express themselves.

The Postmaster-General states that the returns of the transportation of free mail matter are yet too incomplete to furnish the data called for in the resolution. He submits, however, a statement, based upon such returns as have been received, embracing most of the principal cities. These returns are imperfect in many respects, but exhibit the following results reported from 454 post offices for the month of January: Number of free letters sent, 666,901; postage thereon at the regular rates, $117,399 73; weight of free printed matter sent, 346,194 pounds; postage thereon at regular rates, $42,334 96. Total cost of free matter sent from 454 post offices, $159,734 09. The Postmaster-General says that, considering this exhibit, it is safe to estimate that if full returns had been received from all the offices for the month of January, the aggregate amount would have exceeded $200,000 or at the rate of $2,400,000 per annum.

In response to the request to communicate to the Senate the facts on which the allegations of fraud and abuse in the exercise of the franking privilege were founded, in the petitions sent out by the Department the Postmaster-General says:

It is impossible to give precise information upon that point, owing to the fact that franked matter is always sealed, and the law does not authorize the breaking of a seal for the purpose of examination; but even the comparatively small amount of free matter now returned to the Dead Letter Office discloses many cases of abuse where books, papers and circulars, not printed by order of Congress, and even business and social circulars, have been transmitted under cover of a frank. If the facts of each particular case could be ascertained, remedies could be applied, and it would then only be necessary to reform the franking privilege. The system itself must be denounced because it invites to fraud, with a promise of impunity; and hence I repeat, what I have already said, in the language of another, there is no middle ground between no franking and boundless franking. Although unable to give facts in detail, it is yet notorious that the frauds which have been perpetrated under cover of the franking privilege have been enormous. Besides the cases mentioned above, which are constantly occurring, I hope I may be permitted, without offence, to state that in times of excited political campaigns, the various parties do not hesitate to employ it to transmit whatever of printed matter they may have wished to disseminate. This practice has grown into a bad custom, which can only be abolished by repealing the privilege under which it finds shelter.

The recent agitation for the repeal of the privilege has resulted in a large increase in the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes for the month of January, 1870, over the same month in 1869. This gain amounts to $311,332 50. He then reiterated views in favor of the immediate and total repeal of the franking privilege. In his judgment no system can be devised consistent with the rights and interests of the people that can tolerate its longer continuance.

The Postmaster-General then contrasts the postal revenue of Great Britain at the two-cent rate, and without the franking privilege, with the three-cent rate of the United States with the franking privilege, showing a much larger relative revenue is derived by the former Government. He closes as follows:

I believe sincerely that the time has come to attempt such reforms as will make our postal service worthy of our country and people. I believe with equal sincerity that these reforms cannot be made while the franking privilege is allowed to continue. Hence, I most earnestly renew my recommendations for its repeal. Doubtless, a measure of so much importance may be safely committed to an enlightened and patriotic Congress.

A New Invention in Letter Boxes.

A curious invention is described by a Berlin paper as follows: One of our citizens, the proprietor of a large bathing establishment, has invented a letter box, that not only receives all letters deposited in it by the carrier, but also pays the requisite postage on all unpaid letters, gives a receipt for all registered letters, as well as telegraphic dispatches, at the same time giving the owner of the box immediate notice whenever anything is deposited in it. This would seem hardly credible, yet it is, like most inventions, quite simple, as will be seen by the following description:

This automatic letter box consists of two parts, one in the other, the outside case containing the mechanism, and the inner one being a common receptacle for the letters, etc. The outer one, which is made of brass, is square, and measures about eight inches each way, having a horizontal lid at its lower edge (on which the owner's name is placed), working on hinges, which is, however, kept closed by springs. As soon as this is opened to put a letter in the box, a clockwork is set in motion, which can communicate with a bell, either on the door where the box is fastened, or in a distant room, placed in communication with it by either a pneumatic tube or electric wire. If the box is required to pay postage, the letter-carrier places his key (which fits all boxes on the route) into the lower right-hand keyhole, turns his key, when a sort of coin, of the value of about three cents, is thrown out into a projecting receiver, and the clock is caused to strike at the same time. As often as he turns the key, he receives such a coin, until he has the amount he requires. If a smaller amount is required, he goes through the same manipulations with the lower left-hand keyhole, by which a coin valued at one cent is thrown out. These coins are of common metal, of no intrinsic value, and have on their face the number of the letter-box in which they are to be used, and must be bought the same as our stamps in the post office. They are of value only to the Post-Office Department and the owner of the box and it would therefore be useless to steal them by means of false keys. If a receipt for a registered package is to be given, the carrier uses the upper left-hand keyhole, when a paper roller, visible from the outside through a small window, is caused to revolve, accompanied by the ringing of a bell, and a partly-separated gummed strip projects through a small crevice which the carrier tears off, and upon delivery to the post office it is pasted in a book designed for that purpose. On each corner of this receipt is the number of the box from which it is taken, and in the centre of it is the running number of the receipt. The owner of the box can always see from the outside if a receipt during his absence, for instance, has been taken away, provided he has taken notice of the last visible number. The same action is taken by the telegraph messenger, only he uses the upper right-hand keyhole instead of the left-hand one, and he also sets the hands on a dial on the top of the box to the hour and minute at which he delivers the message. The dial contains numbers from 1 to 24, thereby avoiding the use of the letters A. M. and P. M., and each point between the figures indicates five minutes. By means of this box the delivery of letters and dispatches at night is facilitated without disturbing the party for whom they were intended.

Sundry Post-Office Matters.

We commence with a letter from an Ohio Postmaster, who encloses to us a letter from a brother Ohio Postmaster to him, wherein the brother P. M. expresses his dissent from the opinion of the editor of the MAIL, that a two-cent stamp and half of another two-cent stamp is not equal to a three-cent stamp, and equally valuable to pay postage. He says he "can't see it." Nevertheless the editor of the MAIL is correct, and the postmaster has no more right to cut a stamp to make up a required value of postage stamps, than he has to cut a bank bill or treasury note to make up a required sum. Under some circumstances a part of a fifty-dollar bill has its full value; but we should judge a man to be very ignorant who, wishing to pay a bill of ten dollars, should deliberately cut off one-fifth of a fifty-dollar bill, and tender it in payment of his debt of ten dollars. We here repeat that fractional parts of postage stamps have no value in payment of postage. The stamp must have its full face value or none at all; and we take this occasion to say that the law requiring a revenue stamp on quarterly returns has been repealed, and none is now required. To our correspondent we would say that postage is to be collected on forwarded newspapers....... To our correspondent who makes inquiries respecting routes for foreign letters, we reply that our Foreign Postage Table has been arranged in a manner to meet the wants of the public. It would be impossible to introduce all the routes by which letters can be sent to foreign countries. Respecting the "open mail" to England, mail matter can be sent by that route to any country to which England sends without prepayment of postage. These countries can be learned by reference to the British Postal Guide....... To our correspondent who submits to us a question of morals rather than of law, we would say, that if the United States owns the building in which the post-office is situated, all rents, profits and emoluments occurring therefrom belong to the United States. But if a room is merely rented for post-office purposes, the Department is entitled only to what it pays for....... Several communications have been sent to us on the subject of the late Convention of Postmasters and Special Agents at Washington. They relate mostly, however, to prepayment of newspaper postage, and the registry fee. Our correspondents seem to think a reduction of the latter will considerably diminish their salaries. But in this we judge they are mistaken. It certainly will not have this effect in the larger offices; while in the smaller the increase of the registry business would more than compensate for the decreased fees. We have received several communications without signatures, some even without localities or dates. To these we cannot reply. Every letter to the Editor should have a *bona-fide* signature, and be properly dated within the delivery of some post office, and should be on a separate sheet from an order to the publisher covering a subscription for the MAIL.

☞ THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—It is well known that a set of postage stamps, of entirely new designs, has been for some time in preparation. We learn the stamps will be issued about the middle of this month. We append a description of them:

1 cent, blue.............Franklin.
2 cent, Vandyke brown..Jackson.
3 cent, green............Washington.
6 cent, red..............Lincoln.
10 cent, light brown.....Jefferson.
12 cent, dark purple.....Clay.
15 cent, orange..........Webster.
24 cent, purple..........Scott.
30 cent, black...........Hamilton.
90 cent, carmine.........Perry.

The designs are from busts by celebrated sculptors.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Departure of Mails, etc.—J. W. D., C——, Ill.—1. If a mail carrier does not depart on schedule time you should report the delinquency to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office. Sec. 108, Reg. 1866. 2. You cannot hire another carrier, unless the regular carrier is intoxicated, or in some way incapacitated for his duty. Secs. 102. 3. You cannot take credit in a quarterly return for errors in a previous quarter. Secs. 322, 334, Reg. 1866. 5. Write to the Superintendent of the Money-Order Business respecting the error in your M. O. account. 5. If a publisher refuses to take the prescribed oath, report the fact to the Department. The penalty for such refusal is fifty dollars. 6. The Department does not furnish letter-boxes, either for receiving letters or delivering them, except where the free delivery is established. A cheap plain desk is all that is allowed. Sec. 323, Reg. 1866. This answer must be understood to apply to offices not owned by the Government.

Price of Box Rents, etc.—N. B. L., W——, Pa.—1. There is no fixed price for box rents. 2. If a registered letter must pass through a distributing office, it should be billed and sent to that office. Sec. 4, R'g'n Reg. 3. A postmaster cannot have boxes made and sell them to holders on a perpetual lease. Boxes must be rented, and the rent accounted for to the Department. Chap. 42, Reg. 1866.

Copy of General Account, etc.—J. F. M., A——, Va.—1. You should furnish the Auditor, quarterly, with a copy of your General Account, and if it is incorrect he will notify you. This is the proper way. 2. Children twenty or twenty-one years old are entitled to control their own correspondence without interference from parents.

Franking to the Commissioner of Patents, etc.—L. D. H., D——, Md.—1. Any one may send official letters, or legal papers, or packages, free to the Commissioner of Patents. 2. A chunk of iron is not mailable matter, and should not be mailed at all if it weighs over four pounds.

Refused Papers.—S. F. H., D——, Pa.—A postmaster is not responsible to publishers for the safe keeping of refused papers, all such on hand at the end of the quarter should be sold and the proceeds credited to the Department. Sec. 391, Reg. 1866.

Lending Money to Pay Postage.—E. K., R——, O.—There is no prohibition against a postmaster lending from his private funds to pay postage, but it is not advisable.

Mail Route.—A. C., T——, N. Y.—The Member of Congress for your District, or the Second Assistant Postmaster General, is the proper party to apply to for the establishing of a mail route.

Postmasters Destroying Letters, etc.—J. R. L., P——, N. Y.—1. It is questionable if a postmaster has a right to destroy letters, even at the request of the person to whom they are addressed; he had better refuse to comply with such request and conform to the law and regulations respecting undelivered letters. Sec. 360, Reg. 1866. 2. Request drop letters cannot be returned as mail letters. 3. Did you write to the Auditor concerning a desk. You probably wrote to some other officer.

Account of Mails Sent.—W. F. D., N—— M——, Ind.—Accounts of mails sent are no longer required to be kept. Of course, none such are to accompany the Quarterly Returns. See instructions of the Postmaster-General, Oct. 1, 1868.

Oath to Quarterly Account.—T. H., B—— R——, Pa.—An oath must accompany each quarterly account current. You will find a blank at the bottom of every sheet. See 300, Reg. 1866.

Forwarding Letters.—W. H. S., P——, Pa.—Letters that have not passed out of the custody of the post office may be forwarded free, at the request of the party addressed.

Office Furniture.—J. N. W., S——, Miss.—There is no fixed salary required for a postmaster to be allowed furniture; and no fixed amount for furniture. The Department allows a cheap, plain desk, for which application should be made to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department.

Weight of Packages.—H. J. Y., J——, N. Y.—The weight of packages of mailable matter is restricted to four pounds (sec. 220, laws 1866); but this restriction does not apply to packages of publishers or newsdealers, which may be sent at rates and terms fixed by the Postmaster-General. Sec. 254, laws 1866.

Mail Bags and Locks, etc.—B. F. T., W——, Kan.—1. Return all mail-bags, locks, etc., that you do not need, to the nearest depositary (sec. 436, Reg. 1866), and if you desire it, obtain a receipt therefor. 2. You can learn from chapter xxviii., regulations of 1866, what papers constitute the Quarterly Returns, but with these alterations: strike out number 9 in section 304, and in its place insert "*The post bills that accompany unpaid letters.*"

County Papers.—W. C. G., F——, Wis.—Subscribers may receive their county papers—that is papers published in the same county in which they live—free of postage through a post office out of the county, provided it is the usual office through which they receive their mail matter. Sec. 238, Reg. 1866.

Mail Carrier.—W. W. M., P——, C——, Utah.—The mails should be taken on schedule time, and by sworn carriers. Study well chapters xii. and xxxvi. of Regulations of 1866, for information on the subject of carrying the mail.

Postbilling Letters to a Distributing Office.—Short-paid letters sent to a distributing office for distribution should not be post-billed. Sec. 92, Reg. 1866.

Unpaid Letters.—F. W., A——, Mo.—Unpaid domestic letters *deposited* in your office for mailing should be sent to the Dead-Letter Office (sec. 360, Reg. 1866), but if received there in course of transit from one office to another, they should be duly forwarded. If received for delivery, postage should be collected where they are delivered. Sec. 157, Reg. 1866.

Holidays.—T. C. McE., W——, N. Y.—A post office should be kept open at least a part of the day, on every day, whether a holiday or not, that a mail arrives or departs: how long, and what part of the day depends on the times of arrival or departure by the mails, and the convenience of the public. Sec. 27, Reg. 1866.

Samples.—J. B. L., T——, O.—The Department has decided that samples must be confined to samples of dry, flexible materials—such as cloth, drygoods, etc.—of no intrinsic value and not intended for use. Hardware, groceries, tobacco and wood mouldings do not properly come within the scope of samples. See U. S. MAIL for July and August, 1867

Marking Stamps.—J. T. S., C—— G——, Ga., and A. A., S—— S——, Pa.—1. Application for marking stamps should be made to the Appointment Office, Washington, D. C. The rule that all offices should be supplied with them has been rescinded; but we believe it has never been published. 2. If a postmaster is necessarily absent, or is sick, the official papers should be signed: A—— B——, P. M., by C—— D——, Assistant P. M. Sec. 296, Reg. 1866

Exchanges.—T. L. A., M——, Pa., and G. B. F., C——, Mich.—1. Papers cannot be sent free as exchanges to a person who has discontinued the publication, on which the right to exchange was based. 2. Exchanges are not limited or restricted by the value or frequency of publication. A penny monthly may exchange on equal terms with a ten-dollar daily.

Exchanges, etc.—B. F. O., G——, N. Y.—1. Exchanges should only be sent free to the publisher's place of business. 2. Manuscript music, not intended for publication in a book, is chargeable with letter postage. 3. A Postmaster who habitually neglects to send registered package receipts, or neglects any other official duty, should be reported to the Department. 4. For a subscriber to write on the wrapper of a paper that he returns to the publishers is a violation of law, and subjects him to a fine of five dollars, while the whole package becomes subject to letter postage. Sec. 316, Laws 1866.

The handbill or programme that you send is not a *bona fide* supplement. We are a believer in man's natural depravity and folly, but yet we cannot thoroughly understand the depravity and folly of so many publishers trying to evade the law and common sense, by folding in their papers, handbills and advertisements headed "Extra—Supplement," which probably were printed thousands of miles away, and are about as much supplements as a horn on the Rocky Mountains is a supplement to a farm house in Maine.

Office Hours.—S. P. J., O——, Mo.—We can only give the rule for office hours, which is the "usual business hours of the place." Section 27, Reg. 1866. As these hours vary very much in different places, the time an office is kept open must be left to the respective Postmasters' discretion, taking care that proper facilities are extended to the public.

Mail Carrier, etc.—J. B. McC., E——, N. M.—1. Mail bags should not be delivered to any but sworn carriers, and where it is done, a report should be made to the Department. 2. A person not employed by the Department has a right to carry a sealed letter, but not for pay. Section 45, Reg. 1866.

Special Agent for Missouri.—A. J. R., N. H., Mo.—F. W. Schaurte, Esq., is the Special Agent for Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory.

Internal Revenue Tax.—F. M. E., B——, Penn.—It is not within *our* province to decide on the right or the wrong of the collection of a revenue tax. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the proper party to whom to apply for information.

Notifying Publisher.—L. H., E—— D——, Mass., and C. E. G., D—— M——, Va.—Notifications to a publisher should be addressed to the postmaster at the publisher's place of business, for the publisher.

Registration.—C. E. M., H——, Iowa.—1. A second registry fee is not required for forwarding a registered letter. The original fee covers all cost of registration till the letter is delivered. 2. Write to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for envelopes. 3. Offices are made money-order offices with reference to the wants of the public and not according to amount of salary......G. H. K., L——, Ky.—A missent registered letter should be re-registered, either on a new number or with such memoranda as to preserve the trace of the letter. The same practice will apply to registered letters sent for distribution to an office not a distributing office.

Postage.—J. B. B., W——, Ill.—There is no provision for returning undelivered papers to the publishers, unless on the usual prepayment of postage. If no provision is made for such prepayment, the papers should be sold and the proceeds credited to the Department. Sec. 391, Reg. 1866.......C. H. B., S—— A——, Fla.—1. Papers may be sent to the home of a Member of Congress under the franking privilege, although he may be absent. 2. It depends upon the fact whether a newspaper is a *bona fide* wrapper or not, whether or not seeds, cuttings, etc., may be inclosed in it. In your office your judgment must decide.......C. A., M——, Minn.—Book-manuscript passing between author and publisher may pass at the rate of printed matter, but this privilege does not extend to newspaper-manuscript. It was recommended by the Convention of postmasters and special agents, held in Washington last January, that all manuscript for publication be placed on the same footing as book manuscript.......B. F. M., W—— W——, Conn.—The postage referred to in Sec. 211 of Reg. of 1866, is the regular postage required by Secs. 201 and following. If you are in doubt how to rate the postage on the paper you refer to, make inquiry of the Department (First Assistant Postmaster-General) according to Sec. 207. The "answer" you send applies to questions concerning weekly papers. We endeavor to make our answers cover the whole ground, but, as they are generally replies to specific questions we must sometimes fail.......C. B. C., C——, N. Y.—The quarterly rates of postage on periodicals issued less frequently than once a week, is at the rate of one cent a month for four ounces or fraction. Hence, a quarterly is chargeable with one cent, a bi-monthly with two cents, a monthly with three cents, etc., for each four ounces or fraction. Sec. 252, Laws 1866.......J. F. J., C—— F——, Pa.—Your office being a new one, if postage has been paid on papers at a neighboring office, you should not collect again on the addresses being changed to your office. ......O. R. G., M——, Mich.—The postage on Sunday-school papers will be found stated in Sec. 202, Reg. of 1866......All newspapers, whether published in the county or not, except weekly papers, are chargeable with postage if delivered through a post office. Of course this does not apply to matter lawfully franked.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of March, 1870:

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	County.	State.
Albany Centre	Orleans	Vt
Ambrose	Indiana	Pa
Amboy	Jasper	Iowa
Batavia	Solano	Cal
Belden	Broome	N. Y
Bellemont	Warren	Iowa
Benton	Bossier	La
Big Creek	Steuben	N. Y
Big Dry Creek	Fresno	Cal
Billings	Dutchess	N. Y
Boles	Scott	Ark.
Booker's Mills	Tyler	W. Va
Bradrickville	Lawrence	Ohio
Bratton	Nemaha	Neb
Camac	Warren	Ga
Canoe Camp	Tioga	Pa
Caplinger Mills	Cedar	Mo
Cappeln	St. Charles	"
Carbon	Webster	Iowa
Carpenter's Eddy	Delaware	N. Y
Celina	Perry	Ind
Center Mills	Montgomery	Va
Clear Creek	Monroe	Ind
Cold Creek	Bradford	Pa
Cooperdale	Cambria	"
Coral Hill	Elko	Nev.
Cosmos	Renville	Minn
Cotile Landing	Rapides	La
Cotton Valley	Green	N. C
Crabtree's Point	Hancock	Mo
Crawfordsville	Crittenden	Ark
Creswell	Labette	Kas
Crossville	Gates	N. C
Cushing	Polk	Wis
Dripping Springs	Crawford	Ark
Eagle Creek	Lyon	Kas
Bly	Warrick	Ind
Emerson	Mills	Iowa
Ewing's Corner	Hancock	Ohio
Falling Creek	Lenoir	N. C
Flatonia	Fayette	Texas
Fort Gratiot	St. Clair	Mich
Franklin	Sheboygan	Wis
Franklin Crossing	Rock Island	Ill
Glendower	Albemarle	Va
Golden Prairie	Delaware	Iowa
Gray Eagle	Buncombe	N. C
Grey's Creek	Cumberland	"
Grand Glade	Crawford	Ill
Grand Valley	Hamilton	Ohio
Green Valley	Decatur	Iowa
Oundrum	Pulaski	Ind
Hansel's	Dearborn	"
Happy Hollow	Wapello	Iowa
Harrisburg	Armstrong	Pa
Heartwell	Hamilton	Ohio
Highland	Moniteau	Mo
Hopkins' Station	Allegan	Mich
Houtzdale	Clearfield	Pa
Hunsucker's Store	Montgomery	N. C
Indian Ridge	Currituck	"
Ingall's Crossing	Oswego	N. Y
Iron City	Iron	Utah, Ter
Joslyn	Rock Island	Ill
Junction City	Mills	Iowa
Lea's Chapel	Pearson	N. C
Leeds	Washington	Utah, Ter
Lewiston Station	Columbia	Wis
Limestone	Aroostook	Me
Locksburg, C. H.	Sevier	Ark
Lomax	Henderson	Ill
Long Creek	Decatur	Iowa
Louisville	Cass	Neb
Lynport	Lehigh	Pa
Mamville	Mobile	Ala
Maple Creek	Carroll	Tenn
Marquand	Madison	Mo
Miller's Creek	Black Hawk	Iowa
Mine Kill Falls	Schoharie	N. Y
Moore's Mills	Dutchess	"
Morristown	Moore	N. C
Munterville	Wapello	Iowa
Myer's Valley	Pottawattomie	Kas
Nannie	Floyd	Ga
Nevan	Winneshiek	Iowa
New Boston	Cumberland	N. J
North Madison	Somerset	Me
Ocean View	Sonoma	Cal
Oswaldville	Lehigh	Pa
Otter Lake	Pottawattomie	Kas
Ovid	Rich	Utah Ter
Owego	Shawano	Wis
Oxen Hill	Prince Georges	Md
Pitcairn	St. Lawrence	N. Y
Pittsburgh	Johnson	Ark
Plane No. 4	Frederick	Md
Pomeroy	Calhoun	Iowa
Potterville	Eaton	Mich
Ray's Crossing	Shelby	Ind
Reform	Jefferson	Ark
Rockdale	Berkshire	Mass
Rocky Mount	Bossier	La
Roslindale	Norfolk	Mass
Rush City	Chisago	Minn
Sadowa	Randolph	Ill
Salem	Walker	Ga
Samantha	Highland	Ohio
Sherburne Four Corners	Chenango	N. Y
Short Falls	Merrimack	N. H
Slabtown	Boone	Ind
South Holland	Cook	Ill
Spanish Hollow	Wasco	Oregon
Spencer's Shop	Crawford	Ark
Spring Grove	Lancaster	Pa
Stanton	Montgomery	Iowa
Strawnsburg	Coffey	Kas
Tishomingo	Chickasaw Nation	Ark
Turners	Clay	Ind
Upland	Delaware	Pa
Valley Stream	Queens	N. Y
Vineyard Grove	Dukes	Mass
Walnut Lake	Faribault	Minn
Wayne	Wayne	Ohio
West Athens	Somerset	Me
West Deering	Hillsboro'	N. H
West Dresden	Lincoln	Me
Whitehall	Yankton	Dakota Ter
White Horn	Hawkins	Tenn
Willow Dale	Ida	Iowa
Willow Grove	Cumberland	N. J
Avoca	Lawrence	Ind
Berkley	Somerset	Pa
Branch's Store	Duplin	N. C
Buckland	Gates	"
Buena Vista	Duplin	"
Cerro Gordo	Holmes	Fla
Coleman's Depot	Randolph	Ga
Conrad's Store	Rockingham	Va
Cowles' Station	Macon	Ala
Disputanta	Prince Georges	Va
Echo	Live Oak	Texas
Fort Mitchell	Russell	Ala
Gulum	Perry	Ill
Gulva	Monroe	N. Y
Good Hope	Lake	Miss
Green Hill	Rutherford	N. C
Harmony Village	Middlesex	Va
Hendrick's Store	Bedford	"
Hico	Denton	Ark
Hookersville	Nicholas	W. Va
King's Mountain	Gaston	N. C
La Prairie Centre	Marshall	Ill
La Rue	Harrison	Ark
Lobdell's Store	West Baton Rouge	La
McElroy	Doddridge	W. Va
MacFarlands	Lunenburgh	Va
Mill City	Humboldt	Nev
Monroe	Perry	Miss
Morsston	Sullivan	N. Y
Oil Rock	Wirt	W. Va
Outlaws' Bridge	Duplin	N. C
Palo Alto	Chickasaw	Miss
Palo Alto	Louisa	Iowa
Pink Hill	Lenoir	N. C
Prairie Home	Montgomery	Texas
Prairie Station	Monroe	Miss
Proctor's Creek	Chesterfield	Va
Rainey's Creek	Coryell	Texas
Red Fork	Desha	Ark
Reonca	Duplin	N. C
Rockville	Hanover	Va
Sandy Cross	Oglethorpe	Ga
Silver Street	Newberry	S. C
Sparta	Conecuh	Ala
Taylor's Depot	Lafayette	Miss
Toonrauba	Lauderdale	"
Town Creek	Lawrence	Ala
Tustenuggee	Columbia	Fla
Union Corners	Northumberland	Pa
Walbain	Kewaunee	Wis
Wheelock	Robertson	Texas
Wykerstown	Sussex	N. J

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Amwell	Wayne	Ohio	Wooster
Canyon	Ada	Idaho Ter.	Middleton
Catawba	Roanoke	Va	Salem
Columbia Springs	Herkimer	N. Y	Ilion
Cumberl'd Ford C. H.	Josh Bell	Ky	Barbourville
Garran	Barry	Mo	Cassville
Curtisville	Coles	Ill	Oakland
Dover	Terrell	Ga	Dawson
Ellsworth	Butler	Neb	Linwood
Erwinton	Barnwell	S. C.	Windsor, N. C.
Esba	Mower	Minn	Rose Creek
Fallbrook	Tioga	Pa	Blossburg
Fisher's Grove	Howard	Ind	Kokomo
Georgetown	Lewis & Clarke	Montn. Ter.	Helena
Habolochitto	Hancock	Miss	Gainesville
Hart	Winona	Minn	Winona
Houston's Shop	Mecklenburg	N. C.	Clear Creek
Jackson Springs	Moore	"	Carthage
Junius	Fond du Lac	Wis	Fond du Lac
Keystone	McLeod	Minn	Winstead Lake
Knott's Island	Currituck	N. C.	Currituck
Lebanon	Tippah	Miss	Baldwyn
Leesville	Robeson	N. C	Lumberton
Lewisville	Denton	Texas	Denton
Little Spring	Franklin	Miss	Meadville
Martin's Creek	Lawrence	Ark	Pocahontas
Maysville	Green	N. C	Snow Hill
Mitchell's Prairie	Newaygo	Mich	Newaygo
Newtonville	Attala	Miss	Kosciusko
North Buffalo	Erie	N. Y	Buffalo
Oakland	Chatham	N. C	Egypt Depot
Oregon	Rockingham	"	Reidsville
Oswego Village	Dutchess	N. Y	Burbank
Parksville	Hampden	Mass	Palmer
Peach Tree Grove	Nash	N. C	Castalia
Powellsville	Scioto	Ohio	Wheelersburgh
Riley	Clark	Iowa	Hopeville
Roadside	Rockingham	Va	Waverlie
Ronald Centre	Ionia	Mich	Wood's Corners
Rusheeby	Chisago	Minn	Wyoming
Silver Creek	Green	Ind	Switz City
South Stephentown	Rensselaer	N. Y	Moffett's Store
Stanton	Prairie	Ark	Austin
Ward's Turn Out	Edgefield	S. C	Leesville
Watsonville	Alamance	N. C	Graham
Wesley	Washington	Ark	Fayetteville
Zimmerman	Wilkes	N. C	Wilkesborough

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Bark River	Jefferson	Wis	Hebron
Big Cottonwood	Salt Lake	Utah T	Mill Creek
Blue Branch	Burleson	Texas	New Aubalt
Blue Point	Suffolk	N. Y	Bayport
Bryson	Johnson	Neb	Sterling
Central City	Burt	Neb	Riverside
Clinton	Stearns	Minn	St. Joseph
Colvin's Creek	N. Hanover	N. C	Point Caswell
East Trenton	Hancock	Mo	Lamoine
Elm Grove	De Soto	Miss	Coldwater
Hibernia	Nodaway	Mo	Cedar City
Hicksburgh	Dorchester	Md	Linkwood
Jerome	Anderson	Kas	Central City
Johnson's Depot	Washington	Tenn	Johnson City
Kettle Creek	Ocean	N. J	Silverton
Lotis	Edgefield	S. C	Johnson's Depot
McBride	Webster	Ky	Sebree
New Boston	Cumberland	N. J	Cohansey
Osage Center	Osage	Kas	Lyndon
Phelps	Ashtabula	Ohio	Colebrook
Rathbone	Wirt	W. Va	Burning Springs
Rural	Clermont	Ohio	Smith's Landing
Shell Point	Wakula	Fla	Crawfordville
Station	Washington	Wis	Ackerville
Swinomish	Whatcom	Wash. T	La Conner
Trenton Point	Hancock	Me	East Lamoine
University Place	Franklin	Tenn	Sewanee
West Dresden	Yates	N. Y	Dresden
West Eagle	Wyoming	N. Y	East Arcade
Woodport	Morris	N. J	Hurdtown

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Albemarle	Assumption	La
Albertons	Duplin	N. C
Arkabutla	De Soto	Miss
Athens	Monroe	Miss
Atlee's Station	Hanover	Va

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of April, 1870.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
French	France	2	French Mail via Brest.
Bremen	U. S.	2	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Mexican	U. S.	2	Havana and Mexico.
Aspinwall	U. S.	5	South Pacific & Cent Am.
Hamburg	U. S.	5	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	6	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	7	Havana and West Indies.
Bremen	U. S.	9	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Hamburg	U. S.	12	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	13	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Bermuda	U. S.	14	Bermuda.
Havana	U. S.	14	Cuba via Havana.
French	France	18	French Mail via Brest.
Bremen	U. S.	18	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Hamburg	U. S.	19	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	20	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	S. Pacific & C. America.
Havana	U. S.	21	Havana and Nassau.
Brazil	U. S.	23	St. Thos. B'zil, & Arg. Rep.
Bremen	U. S.	23	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Hamburg	U. S.	26	Europe via Pl, Ch. & Ham.
A. & Gt. W.	U. S.	27	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	28	Havana and West Indies.
Mexican	U. S.	28	Havana and West Indies.
Bremen	U. S.	30	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
French	U. S.	30	French Mail via Brest.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland, or to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. This is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces in weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 8 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) .... 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:
Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 6 cts
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. .... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. .... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .... 3 "

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	22nd	57	18th
do.	Southampton	16th	61	23rd
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	8th and 22d	24	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d, 16th, 30th	30	9th and 23rd
China	Marseilles	8th and 22d	40	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d, 16th, 30th	47	9th and 23rd
Hong Kong	Marseilles	8th and 22d	40	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d, 16th, 30th	45	9th and 23rd
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	8th and 22d	42	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d, 16th, 30th	46	9th and 23rd

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week.

Direct Mails to China and Japan

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 5th and 21st of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In some cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ALLIANCE, OHIO, March 15, 1870.
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Newspaper Postage and Box Rents.
Sent with printed instructions, *postpaid*, on receipt of $3. It is printed on heavy paper, well bound, nine by fourteen inches in size. Calculated for over twenty-five hundred names, with a full index. Will last for four years. Will pay for itself the first quarter in the saving of labor, convenience, etc. It is so simple as to be understood at a glance. *Those who have used it speak of it as being decidedly the best thing of the kind ever offered. No Post Office should be without it.* Circular, with sample sheets, sent free on application.
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Feb. '69, 6t.]

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TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—APRIL, 1870.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	20	8	12	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b 6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Algeria, via England	12	20	b4	12	12	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	16	....	....	....	16
do England	a16	28	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	12	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h 8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	0	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	h10
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Bourbon, via England	....	24	8	18	18	i
Brazils, via England	....	28	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do via England	....	28	b 4	12	12	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 3
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*d	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	28	4	12	12	1d
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a16	28	b 6	14	14	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	4	4	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h 3
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b 8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c 12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b 6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
France	....	10	2	4	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	* 4	....	....	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Gibraltar via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	☞a	☞a	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.* *Not over* 1 oz.....2 cents. *Over* 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz.....4 ". *Over* 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz.....6 ". *Over* 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	13	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
Greytown	....	10	2	4	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	16	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do do Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	10
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	0	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	22	b6	14	14	10
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	10	4	12	12	16
Liberia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	0l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	10	b6	12	12	10
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Majorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	12	12	16
do do do via Messina	a16	28	b8	14	14	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	[illegible]
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	0	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	10
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	28	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, via England	....	16	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	4	4	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*0	2	k 4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	6	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	0	9	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	4	..	....
do via England	....	23	...	....	....	10
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*25	10	14	14	h 8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a16	28	b8	14	14	10
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	6	9	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Savoy	....	10	2	4	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	0l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	.	12	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b 0	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b 8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	10	4	12	12	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	.	28	b 6	14	14	16
do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	. .	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*16	8	11	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 19c.)	....	*21	9	13	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 0 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, via England	....	10	b6	12	12	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavalio, Candia, Canes, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineholi, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	15	7	10	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	...	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	10	6	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 4 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 166 WILLIAM STREET NEAR BEEKMAN, N Y

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. X., NO. 8. NEW YORK, MAY, 1870. WHOLE NO. 116.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

CLAMBANK, April, 1870.

In due season the New York mail was distributed and delivered, and Gabriel being fully equal to the requirements of the establishment when the rush was over, I was again invited to the sanctum (having stepped out while official labor was being performed), and Gushweak resumed his narrative. I infered from the flavor of his breath that he had been patronizing what he jocularly called Godfrey's Cordial, but it might have been simply the old aroma. "Le' me see," said he, tilting back his chair, and placing both feet on a high desk, "Le' me see—whar did I leave off?" I gave him the cue and he proceeded: "Yes, he (meaning the P. M. at Camomile) allus writ back that he know'd nothin' about old letters, and saved hisself a world of trouble. I was bound to git rid of the durn'd things as fast as I could, and I pasted and patched up a lot of old sorebacks as well as I could and sent some one way and some another, and pooty soon the old ranche was clear of 'em. The postmaster's name was Brice Drumby—and as soon as he found out that I could git along without him, he didn't trouble me much with his presence. There was a rare lot of visitors at Camomile that season, and as many of 'em were young folks, and had nothin' to do they made the post office a reg'lar stompin' ground. They'd come behind the counter when the mails was openin' and as many of 'em were nice gals and all of 'em rale bloods, I let 'em do pooty much as they wanted to, and they glued to me wonderful. They'd take and hide each other's letters, and play more tricks on each other than would take six weeks to tell about—and made things hum, you bet. But after a while, some of the old folks got cross about it, and a member of Congress or some other Militia Gineral writ to Washington, and Drumby got a sharp letter from the Department which made him hot as wrath, and he pitched into me like a thousand of brick. To make things wuss, a letter addressed to a doctor's wife got mixed up with some of the ones I had allowed to be taken by the girls, and it was opened and read, and when he found it out he made for me, and ef I hadn't got out of the way, I'm blessed ef he wouldn't ha' shot me like a dog. I kep' away four or five days, for I was afeard the fellow wouldn't listen to reason, and as there was no sight for a settlement of the trouble, I thought best to vamoos—perticklar as the season was most over. So I told some of the boys that got me into the scrape that I was a goin', and one of 'em gin me a letter to a chum of his at Dismalton, in North Kerliny. When I got ther' the individ was away, but I steered right to the post office, and, askin' for the P. M., showed him my letter of introduction, and said I was in want of a berth; and, as good luck would have it, he was in want of a clark, and we hitched hosses in about four minutes. Dismalton was a one hosse kind of a place, and I got sick of it afore I was there two days. By this time, however, the man I fetched the letter to got back, and when he read it he became uncommon friendly. I told him I didn't like Dismalton, and ef I could get into a bigger office I would be better suited. He forthwith offered to ingineer for me, and wrote to the city of Whywy in my behalf. In about four days he got a answer, stating that ef I was competent to take the place of assistant postmaster, there was a openin'; and as I know'd I was, I told him so, and he writ agin, sayin' I was O. K., and would cum on right away. You can bet I sloped from Dismalton in short order; and after a stage-ride of two days and a night I reached Whywy. We 'rived ther' after dark, and as I was mighty tired I went to bed as soon as I got my supper. Next mornin' I was up bright and early, and waded out to find the post office afore breakfast. Up one street and down another I traveled, but every place was shut up, and I cum back to the tavvern and sot 'round till breakfast time, which I thought would never cum—on'y it did; and, arter worrying down my rations, I lit a sigyar and went for the office agin. I found it this heat, and a mighty big institution it was. It was the biggest office I ever see; and when I got inside, and looked it over, and saw about a dozen clarks to work, my heart went into my boots, for I thought I had taken too big a contract; but when I met Mr. Woolwood, the postmaster, and talked with him a little, my spunk all cum back agin. He said some of the boys maybe wouldn't feel pooty well pleased at bringing in a entire stranger to boss 'em, but it didn't make any difference to him, and if I suited it would suit him and do his best friend a favior—his best friend I 'spose was the gent that writ to him for me from Dismalton. We went into the private office—and after a little talk he wanted me to walk up stairs, where I was swore in by a commisioner. This over, down we slid agin, and dove into the main office. I was then took round and introduced to the boys (they looked grouty as sick mules, but I didn't keer a continental)—and when this ceremony was finished I was showed a desk in one corner of the P. M.'s room, which was for my use—and being duly installed and requested by Mr. Woolwood to go slow at fust—he scratched gravel, and left me to paddle my own canoe. When I cum too a little, I draw'd a bead on the clarks in the office one after another—and I seed them that they wer' all boys—nary one 'peared to be old enough to shave; and puttin' on sum style I gave a loud ahem! and waded out among 'em. I reckon they thought I was goin' to open on 'em, for they pitched into their work and drive ahead so fast, that the tables was cleaned off afore you'd think a'most. I walked round behind a distribution table, that was about as high as a church organ, and ther' on a shelf I saw a row of pipes laying, like a lot of babies in bed—spoon fashion—and underneath about a half bushel of smoking tobaccy They colored up consid'able when they saw me lookin' at their 'rangements—but when I took out my old meerschaum, fill'd it with their tobaccy, and set fire to it and begun to puff away it fetched 'em—and they gathered round me like little chickens round a old hen—and forthwith immjutly told me they was glad I cum, and all hands lit their pipes, and in about a minute and a half there was smoke enough in that shanty to fill thirty-two big balloons. I thought they was agoin' it pooty strong, and concluded wen that perticklar smoke was over that all hands should draw it milder in futur'. I ain't goin into a long rigmarole. I on'y 'll say that I soon found out all I wanted to know about the boys and the office, and the assistant, whose place I took—and afore night I was as much to home in that office as I am in this here. Jist about as the office was closin' Mr. Woolwood cum back, and helped me to settle the cash account, and then asked me if I'd "take a wash?" I didn't see any place to wash, but told him I reckoned I would. On this he went to a corner cubbert, and instead of takin' out a washbowl and towel, he hauled out a demijohn and two tumblers, and handin' me one of 'em, he poured out a awful slug of applejack, and told me to "drink hearty." I didn't like to refuse, 'cause I was fond of a little nip now and then—but when I swallered that dose, and had no water to cool it off with, I tho't I would burn down to a stump, shore as you live. Heavings! how it scorched. I tried mighty hard to look gay, but it was no go—my mouth would pucker awful. "That's mighty nice medicin', Mr. Gushback.' "Gush*weak*, if you please," said I, adding, "Yes, sir, it's beautiful, but a little too strong without water." "Water, sir," says he, "with nectar like that! Gushhead! you talk silly." "Gushweak," I mildly suggested agin, my head beginning to feel dizzy already. "Well, no matter whether it's Gushwig, or Dutchwig, or Cobweb, it's all the same to-night. Take another drop, and then go to your supper." "Not any more, thank you," says I. "Gushpod, if you dare to refuse, I'll ship you forthwith." "If you please, my name is Gush*weak*." "There, there, that'll do—I know your name well enough. There, drink that," and he poured out another perscription, and striking my glass agin his'n, he says: "Here's a bumper, Gushtoad"—and afore I thought, down into my red hot in'ards, atop o' the other, went the dog gon'd stuff. Quicker'n a wink, a'most, the room began to swim round, the floor began to rise and fall, and I jumped for what I took for a chair, but it was a stove, which I upset, and over we rolled together on the matting. I heard Woolwood sayin' to hisself, "What kin be the matter with Gushblood?" and then I caved. When I woke up next mornin', I found myself in bed with a awful headache, and I felt ashamed all over. How I got ther', I couldn't tell; but afore I hed much time to think about it, the door opened, and Woolwood hisself walked in. "Good mornin', Mr. Fishbag," says he, "how er you feelin' this mornin'?" "On'y middlin', thank you," says I. "Hed you bin drinkin' afore you cum to the office?" says he "Nary a drop," ses I. "Woll," ses he, "ef you get throw'd as easy as that, you better keep close to shore arter this Why, a little boy could stand mor'n you drunk, and I was surprised to see you laid out so quick."

MONSIEUR TONSON.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

Prepayment of newspaper postage is the subject of several communications received the past month, but none present very new features, and all lack the one thing needful of provision for payment on the immense numbers of papers mailed on particular days of the week, at only three or four of the post-offices, out of the nearly thirty thousand in the United States. Let one look into the New York office on any Wednesday and Thursday, and see the hundreds of thousands of papers to be sent off, and he would realize at once that any plan which would accomplish the result at an office where a few thousand papers are mailed would be utterly inadequate for the office we have named. That prepayment on all mail matter would increase the revenue of the Department we cannot deny, but how to do it to satisfy all parties interested is a problem to be solved. In the meanwhile, postmasters can add not a little to the Department's revenue, by collecting postage which they know to be due, especially the quarterly postage on newspapers, etc. Do not allow subscribers to think: "I've no money with me, give me the paper, and I'll pay you when I come in again," is the magic sentence by which they can escape the payment of postage......A communication on the subject of a reduction of money-order fees next claims our attention, as in justice it should have done last month. The writer objects to a reduction of the fees, on small amounts but advocates it on large amounts, and adduces as argument that much of the business now done by banks would be done by the money-order offices But, then, the banks would make complaint, and the object of the money-order business is to transmit securely small sums of money, rather than to make money by banking......We learn that a certain postmaster, not very far from our city, addressed a registered package envelope to "Crowuland, Ireland." We make no comment, but simply ask are there "any more of the same sort" in the Department? See sections 4 and 10 of Registration Regulations of 1868......We print entire our next letter, prefacing it with the suggestion that we will be happy to assist in the honest pleasure of all non-subscribers to the MAIL, by writing their names on our subscription-book, on the terms stated in the letter

T——, VA., April 13, 1870.

Publisher U. S. Mail:

DEAR SIR—I wish you would just say to those postmasters and others that are in the habit of opening and reading the U. S. MAIL, intended for others who pay for it, and by so doing soil and detain it. that it only costs $1 12 a year, and if they will pay that small sum they can peruse it at the r honest pleasure.

Yours, etc.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

AWAY UP IN VERMONT, March 15, 1870.

Editor U. S. Mail:

Pent-up steam reminds me of your suggestion some time to uncork; so here goes the stopper. I desire to say a word in relation to the intolerable nuisance of throwing into mail-bags a mass of papers and single letters, without wrappers, promiscuously, to the annoyance of mail agents, postmasters and parties to whom they are addressed, and propose to give a little of my experience within the last few weeks. On one occasion a small letter slipped under the wrapper of a single paper, and unobserved, I innocently delivered the paper to the party addressed, who removed the wrapper while in the office, in the presence of the party to whom the letter was addressed, the letter falling upon the floor. It was picked up by another party and passed to the party to whom it was addressed. Here was a nice nut to crack; the owner of the letter happening to be one of those who think postmasters are extra-officious if they refuse to allow the public to cheat the Department, of course, gave the postmaster a severe blowing up. He was, in his estimation, a blind old fool (which might be half-and-half true); and, on the whole, thought seriously of having a new one.

Another case of the same kind was a letter slipped into a paper, which traveled through two offices thus unobserved to this, and was delivered to a party, four miles away, who returned it in due time, when it was sent on the back-track to the party addressed, who probably received it in about four days, instead of two hours, after it was first mailed. What official got blowed up on this occasion deponent saith not.

Now, is this practice allowable? If not, is there no way to abate the nuisance? I must confess, I have looked in vain for authority to practise it. On the contrary, I understood the regulations and instructions to be explicitly to the contrary. Am I right?

A POSTMASTER.

Our correspondent is right. See Section 88, Regulations of 1866.

F——, O, April, 1870.

Editor U. S. Mail:

It is natural for people, generally, to put in their "say" whenever there is half a chance; therefore I may, perhaps, be excused for putting in mine, as this is the first time I have presumed to trouble you with any of my remarks, and I will not insist on you reading *these*, unless you have leisure time. I am a P. M—was appointed last April—and one of the first things I did was to send for the U. S. MAIL, and as I was a "greener" in postal business, I found it to be my "right hand man" in keeping me "straight."

By its assistance and a careful study of Regulations, I was soon enabled to run my office in, perhaps, as good order as "older hands" do theirs with more experience and less U S. MAIL. But one is never done learning, if he will only try to improve, and there is no need of one coming to a dead halt when there is plenty of room to go ahead After having lived thirty years with moderate advantages, I have at last discovered that I don't know anything compared with what is to be known, and consequently I am not flattered that I have done any great thing when I have simply done as well as others, with a wide margin for improvement. Every one, perhaps, will admit that there is a wide margin for improvement in the postal service, and indeed in all branches of the civil service, and will claim that it is the duty of all postmasters and other public servants to labor to make themselves thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of their respective offices and also the duty of postmasters to make improvements in their offices for the convenience and accommodation of the public, as well as the safety and proper handling of the mail, while the Government insists on honesty and efficiency in all its officers. Well, that is right. But where, let me ask, is the inducement held out by the present system of appointments and removals to encourage honesty and efficiency in public officials? Is it in the fact that, in effect, these qualifications are at a discount, being no protection to "official heads," while political and personal trickery and favoritism is above par, and holds the balance of power?

May not any public officer by appointment, especially in "fat" offices, exclaim, "What advantageth it me,' though I fight with the rogues and thieves of the Government, though I be honest and efficient when it is no protection to 'official life' and when it 'profiteth more' to be shrewd and dishonest?"

Drink swizzle and make a 'strike" for tomorrow I die without judge or jury. To elevate the standard of *integrity* and *efficiency* in our public servants, to renovate and improve our civil service generally, we must make these qualifications a *shield* to the *competent, faithful* and *honest* and a *sword* to the *incompetent, unfaithful* and *dishonest*. No one should be condemned unjustly, and all should have a chance to answer charges preferred against them. An officer in the military service is not discharged without a hearing. Why should civil officers be? In the "*Civil Service Bill*" and the proposition to abolish the *franking privilege*, I see the sky brightening for a new era, in which "truth crushed to earth shall rise again," and integrity and ability in official positions shall be recognized and rewarded. The integrity and ability of the present administration is looming up brightly and promises reformation, and every patriot says "Amen." Let the country offer a reward for *integrity* and *ability combined*, by making these honorable in *fact* and not as an empty bubble, bringing no real advantages to the possessor when confronted by the subtilty of political or personal favoritism, and there will be no impetus to excel in these virtues and a reformation will necessarily follow. Well, I do declare! I thought I was going to write something about post-office business and "I've done, gone and got" entirely off of the track, so I'll whistle "Down brakes" and stop

S. F. M.

C——, VA., April, 1870.

Editor U. S. Mail, New York:

DEAR SIR—After a careful perusal of your welcome little monthly for December, I filed it away with its fellows with a sigh of regret that I should not see another copy for one long month. Now, Mr. Editor, I don't see why the MAIL cannot become at least a semi-monthly, and even a weekly. I see, on reference to the able report of Mr. Creswell, that there are 27,378 postmasters in the United States. Now, I have no doubt, could every postmaster know the value of your estimable little journal to them as an "assistant" in the proper performance of their official duties, they would not fail to subscribe at once. Aside from the vast amount of information upon official matters, it contains often very interesting letters, such as that of "Nicotemus" in the December number, and the wonder to me is that any postmaster will be found without it.

Now, Mr. Editor, I, as one of the "27,378," am willing and anxious to do all I can for the prosperity of our enterprising little paper. I, for one, would like to hear from you through the columns of the MAIL as to the feasibility of issuing the MAIL more frequently. I believe this proposition of mine will meet with a hearty response from the "P. M 's" throughout the country. We want more letters from postmasters, giving incidents, etc., of their experiences and suggestions upon the many vexed questions that are continually arising in all offices. Of course, we have our regulations to refer to as a guide to the proper performance of our duties; but then it does us all good to talk with each other about it, and the MAIL, being "our" organ, is the proper channel for us to exchange our views.

Hoping you will give this a place in your paper, and that we shall hear from you and many of your subscribers through the columns of the MAIL in February number,

I remain, respectfully,

A ONE-ARMED P. M.

Letter Addresses.

Postmishter plaze carry this bit a letther
To Harry N. B, ah me, the swate crayther.
He lives in New York, but shtays over in Brooklyn.
He's a illegant b'y, and me cousin he's courtin'.
(Be afther not tellin that saycret yer honor),
For further direction look in the lift corner.

Box ——
Hon. Maya Y. Pheiledlar,
My Missing North,
Philladal,
Pennvanina.

doubtless intended for
Hon. Mayor of Philadelphia,
Moyemensing,
North Philadelphia,
Pa.

A CONDENSED LIBRARY.—We have received (and paid for) the first twenty-seven numbers of a work to which the above title will apply—though its other name is "ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA"—and which we consider so good a return on our investment that we do not hesitate to recommend a similar venture to each one of our readers. The servants of our revered Uncle Samuel's Post-Office Department, though all "men of letters," cannot usually afford the well-stocked library which is one of the proper belongings of that class of the community. Those of our official friends who nevertheless desire some attainable substitute for such a library, from which they can "post themselves," on occasion, in matters of History, Geography, Biography, Geology (and the other 'ologies), Art, Literature, Mechanics, and "things in general," cannot do better than follow our example and subscribe to the above-named work. T. Elwood Zell, 17 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, is the publisher, and W. R. Bond, 5 Beekman st., is the New York Agent.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of March, 1870, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	324	1,635,074	856,901	374,784	2 958,799
Philadelphia	164	906,127	461,783	317,138	1,157,733
Chicago	96	869,711	110,903	194,359	745,880
St. Louis	53	674,867	40,970	101,660	349,867
Boston	70	451,247	130,161	112,625	600,330
Cincinnati	49	341,616	45,051	51,425	231,660
Baltimore	55	290,691	39,763	106,185	218,041
Indianapolis	18	238,720	14,039	28,510	119,317
Detroit	20	209,733	18,021	73,984	106,657
Brooklyn	40	207,154	96,262	75,374	88,320
Cleveland	23	191,277	14,170	74,800	130,521
Buffalo	30	180,611	22,144	74,786	108,402
Albany	24	179,905	14,836	36,820	131,273
Louisville	21	172,226	15,948	46,334	107,706
Rochester	18	171,460	9,637	67,311	74,364
Milwaukee	20	133,906	8,285	35,472	97,135
Washington, D. C.	30	132,230	11,813	53,966	127,653
Pittsburg	18	123,616	13,816	49,866	126,645
Syracuse	13	122,047	11,844	47,765	77,389
Troy	13	107,058	7,636	26,250	68,571
Newark	21	104,858	14,054	47,442	66,284
Memphis	12	92,947	5,676	22,825	84,854
Williamsburg	12	91,711	5,516	19,011	34,018
Utica	12	74,045	5,811	30,326	66,027
Richmond	14	65,259	3,874	21,265	41,758
Nashville	8	65,067	3,946	20,702	29,365
Providence	11	60,919	8,523	20,639	26,906
Toledo	9	60,158	2,877	31,111	65,417
Wilmington	8	54,292	3,627	20,156	19,793
Hartford	8	51,507	6,042	17,618	31,837
New Haven	8	49,738	4,790	16,962	31,733
Dayton	10	46,156	4,578	29,684	47,390
Jersey City	5	45,171	2,169	9 850	18,015
Allegheny	7	44,290	5,331	27,386	18,834
Lowell	6	42,550	2,328	14,678	32,707
Worcester	8	39,494	3,283	16,304	21,018
Portland	8	39,378	2,206	23,023	81,729
Reading	8	30,088	2,680	21,973	21,337
Lawrence	8	36,629	1,494	15,290	35,779
Erie	8	36,112	3,133	29,695	14,261
Manchester	8	35,495	1,403	19,278	17,173
Charlestown	6	34,689	1,388	11,978	21,309
Lynn	5	32,217	1,773	13,028	29,468
Lancaster	5	20,157	1,036	11,422	7,654
Trenton	4	28,972	2,401	8,342	18,080
Cambridge	4	28,242	2,494	18,205	9,490
Harrisburg	4	25,773	1,120	9,935	7,851
Cambridgeport	3	23,675	578	6,405	8,129
New Bedford	5	23,430	907	8,165	19,799

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Billing Insufficiently Prepaid Letters.—When insufficiently prepaid letters are sent to an office for delivery, a post-bill should accompany them; but not if sent to a distributing office. (Sec. 92, Reg 1866.)

Mail Carrier Carrying Letters.—J. S., F——, Md., and W. W., O——, Fla—Mail carriers may carry letters out of the mail, provided they are inclosed in stamped envelopes, or relate to some article or thing conveyed at the same time with the letters, but not otherwise. (Secs. 45 and 46, Reg. 1866.) All infringements of this rule should be reported to the Department.

Credit for Forwarding Unpaid Letters.—S P. S., A——, Minn, and H. P. J, E——, Wis.—The amount on unpaid letters forwarded from your office is an overcharge, and should be entered in the column of overcharges in the account.

Delivery of Letters to Fictitious Addresses.—M. J., G——, N. Y., and H. D. S., C——, O.—Letters or packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms are not deliverable, and should be sent to the Dead Letter Office at the end of each month. (Sec. 60, Reg. 1866.)

Registration.—H. K. G., S—— B——, N Y.—Section 7 and section 18 of Registration Regulations refer to two different officers. Section 7 to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, to whom a *report* of registered letters should be sent; section 18, to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, to whom an account of registered letters used to be sent with the quarterly returns, but which is no longer required. Many postmasters confound these sections, evidently not bearing in mind the difference between the officer to whom the quarterly returns are sent and the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Postage.—A. C., M——, Pa.—Postage is chargeable as well on papers sent from news agents as though sent from publishers. It is none but weekly papers published in the county where the subscriber resides that can be delivered free of postage.....P. L., M—— P——, Wis—It is correct to charge the unpaid postage on mail matter from Great Britain that should have been paid at letter rates, although it reaches this country paid only at book-packet rates ....E. H., M——, Pa.—You are right in charging postage at transient rates on newspapers or periodicals irregularly and promiscuously sent; but postage on such matter should be paid at the mailing office.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1870.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **116**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Endorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and endorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1870.

SIR—I inclose an important notice to postmasters and the public, respecting a reduction in the rate of international letter postage between the *United States and Switzerland*, to take effect on the 1st May, 1870, and request that you will please cause the same to be published in the next issue of the U. S. MAIL.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. of Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor "U. S. Mail," New York.*

Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1870.

An additional postal convention has been concluded between the United States and Switzerland, reducing the rate of international letter postage on letters exchanged in closed mails *via* England, *from fifteen to ten cents* per single rate of fifteen grammes (half ounce) or under, *prepayment optional*, to take effect May 1, 1870.

The rates of postage, conditions of payment, etc., on newspapers, book-packets and samples of merchandise, remain unchanged.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly, on and after May 1, 1870.

By order of the Postmaster-General,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1870.

SIR—According to a communication, just received, from the General Post Office at Berlin, this Department is advised that the Austrian Postal Administration has established a post office at Santi Quaranta, in Albania, Turkey; and that the letter correspondence from this country, for Santi Quaranta, will therefore be no longer subjected to compulsory prepayment.

The postage chargeable upon the correspondence sent to Santi Quaranta *via* North Germany remains the same as heretofore; the only modification with respect thereto being the change from compulsory to optional prepayment on letters.

You will please amend the table of postages in the next issue of the "UNITED STATES MAIL" in accordance herewith.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obt. serv't,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor "U. S. Mail," New York.*

Circular to Postmasters.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE ASS'T POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
April 9, 1870.

NEW SERIES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

At an early day, in the regular course of business, the Department will issue to postmasters postage stamps of new designs.

You are required to exhaust all of the present style on hand before supplying the public with the new; and in no case will you be allowed to make exchanges for individuals, or to return stamps to the Department to be exchanged.

The stamps now in use are not to be disregarded, but must be recognized, in all cases, equally with the new ones. The stamps known as the series of 1861, of which a few are supposed to be yet outstanding, are also to be recognized. Those issued prior to the commencement of the War of the Rebellion were long since declared to be valueless.

Special attention is called to the fact that each sheet of all denominations of the new series contains but 100 stamps. This must be borne in mind, to prevent mistakes in counting, as in the present issue some of the denominations have 150 stamps to the sheet.

Special requests of the new style of stamps will be disregarded until the stock of the present issue in possession of the Department is exhausted.

NEW SERIES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

About the 1st of July next the Department will commence the issue of a new series of stamped envelopes, and a new newspaper wrapper. The stamps will be of the same designs and colors as the new postage stamps of corresponding denominations. The shape of the stamps embossed on the envelope and wrapper will be oval. The new postage stamps are oblong.

As the new envelopes and wrappers will be issued under a new contract, it is expected that they can be furnished to the public of a superior quality, and at rates considerably cheaper than those now in use. It is therefore enjoined that you limit your orders from the Department for the current quarter to barely sufficient to last until its close; in the meantime using every effort in your power to dispose of your present stock.

A full description of the new envelopes and wrappers, with a schedule of prices, will be sent you upon completion of the arrangements now in progress for their issue.

Postmasters are instructed to use all reasonable means to encourage the use of stamped envelopes with "return request" printed thereon. The utility of the "return request system" has been conclusively demonstrated, embodying, as it does, "celerity, certainty and security," and its general adoption will greatly relieve the public from annoying delays, and the Dead Letter Office of heavy labor and expense.

The new stamped envelopes will be furnished in different varieties and qualities, and at such reasonable prices as will induce their use generally in preference to the ordinary unstamped envelopes.

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

"Trying it On."

The recent vigorous action of the Post Office Department with a view to the suppression of swindling through the mails, has naturally given occasion to much gnashing of teeth on the part of the amiable and (gift)-enterprising followers of Jeremy Diddler, Esq., of happy memory. So long as the Department confined its operations to the non-delivery of letters addressed to "*fictitious* persons or firms," the smartest of the rogues could carry on their evil trade with impunity, by hiring the name of some seedy "scallawag" whom they could always produce as the principal of the "firm," while they modestly shrouded their own identity under the "Co."—(Satan being the "silent partner," who will not get *his* share till all accounts are settled.) But when the order of the Postmaster-General, communicated to the Postmaster at New York, through Gen. TERRELL, Third Assistant Postmaster General, appeared, showing the determination of the Department to no longer allow the Post Office to be made the instrument of systematic fraud by any person, *under whatever name*, great fear fell upon those children of Ishmael, "whose hands are against every man" (and itch to be in every man's pocket.) In vain they brought forward their brazen "dummies" to be identified, and protested against this invasion of their "rights." Postmaster Jones laughed at their richly dyed beards and remorselessly packed off their letters by each mail to the Dead Letter Office.

Deep consternation ensued throughout all swindledom. The graceful Hubbard swelled with indignation till his highly respectable double eye-glass would no longer remain astride his not so respectable nose, and fell weeping into his beloved Michelin's arms; Elias (not a prophet himself, but knowing the profits of knavery intimately) didn't say *much*, but what he did say was energetic, if not pious, in its character; Daily and Wogan sang together "The Irish Emigrant's Lament," with new words adapted to the melancholy occasion, and made a donation of their stock of "fac-similes of U. S. notes" to the "sick families" of the Fenian Brotherhood; the Harp of Harper, Wilson & Co., was hung upon the Willows, but we regret to add that the members of the firm are not *yet* hung there (or elsewhere) also; and Cornish, belying the old ballad, which says that

* * "Cornish men
Will know the reason why,"

shut up shop without asking any questions at all.

But after the first shock caused by this unexpected blow had somewhat subsided, we are informed that this band of brothers met together for counsel as to the proper course to be pursued by them under the circumstances. Where they met we don't know, except that it could not have been "on the square;" and what they did we know not, for we enter not into the councils of the ungodly. We can only conjecture, in the light of subsequent events, what took place in this Rogues' Parliament, and we *think* it was there resolved to "try it on" in this wise:

An individual calling himself an "Attorney at Law," of No. 75 Nassau street, New York, named William M. Martine—one of those "black sheep" whose lives are a constant mortification to respectable families, and who had previously figured in certain transactions not altogether unconnected with forgery and bogus checks—suddenly issued a circular modelled after the "Wogan & Co." pattern, offering, or seeming to offer, in his own name, counterfeit money for sale. The circular was soon brought to the notice of Postmaster Jones, who promptly "shut down the gates" and refused to deliver letters directed to Martine, who thereupon appeared in person to claim them. He was shown the circular, and denied having issued it or authorized its issue. He was told that if he would agree to return to the Post Office all answers to that circular which might reach him, he could have his letters; but to this he would not agree. He gave references, however, which turned out to be eminently unsatisfactory, and the delivery of the letters was refused. Now came the time for "trying it on." Martine made complaint before U. S. Commissioner Osborne, charging Gen. Jones with "unlawfully detaining" his letters, and retained (or had retained for him) a well-known criminal lawyer to prosecute the case, the U. S. District Attorney being instructed to defend the Postmaster. The evidence being all taken, Commissioner Osborne, on the 21st ult., delivered his decision in the case, as follows:

The facts disclosed in this case and the questions of law have been hurriedly considered by reason of great pressure of official duties, and what views I here express are the impressions received from a hasty perusal of the opinions of the Attorney-General on similar questions. Two or three cases have been cited, one of which has a marked application to the question involved in this case. The Yazoo City Post-Office case (volume 8 Attorney General's opinions) related to printed matter the design and tendency of which are to promote insurrection in a State. The opinion of the Attorney General seems to be confined to acts of treason and domestic violence, and does not apply to lesser offences of fraud and misdemeanor. Able and argumentative as the opinion is, the subjects discussed, the views presented and the questions solved do not have pertinency to the case in question. The case of Emory & Co. (volume 9, Attorney-General's opinions) is more direct in point. There the Attorney-General declares that the right of the Post-Office Department to make regulations which will prevent the service from being prostituted to purposes of fraud has never been denied. The Postmaster-General has the right to order the non-delivery of letters to persons who are carrying on a system intended to cheat and defraud the public. At the same time great caution should be exercised, and clear and convincing proof of fraudulent intent should be made known before a postmaster should detain any letter or refuse to deliver the same to the person addressed. To invest a postmaster with power to inquire into the character of each man's correspondence before he delivers the letters, in order to protect the Department from being used as a channel for crime and immorality—such power, I apprehend, would never be submitted to by the people. But when outside information, reliable and trustworthy, reaches the postmaster that certain parties are carrying on a system of fraud and crime by the use of the mails; and when such a system has been brought to the knowledge of the Postmaster-General, and he issues instructions or regulations pertaining to the same, which are not inconsistent with the statutes, I hold that the postmaster is bound to obey such instructions, and if in good faith carries them out and refuses to deliver letters which he has reason to believe contain fraudulent and immoral matter, to be circulated among the people for purposes of illicit gain, and does not break the seal of or otherwise tamper with said letters, but merely detains them in his custody, calling upon the party demanding or sending the same to satisfy him that said mailable matter is in violation of no law of the United States or the State, and showing to said addresses the evidence he has of their fraudulent character, the postmaster should not, in my opinion, be held criminally responsible for such an exercise of discretion. He may make himself liable in damages to the party aggrieved, but the unlawful detention is to be understood as acting with criminal intent or reckless judgment in the discharge of his duty and exercising the functions of his office. In this case the postmaster had almost conclusive proof that the letters addressed to the complainant were answers to a circular issued and circulated by complainant, infamously audacious in propositions, disgraceful to any being who pretends to call himself or to be called a man. The facts in this case, in my opinion, abundantly justified the Postmaster in detaining the letters addressed to complainant, and the good faith of the Postmaster was shown when complainant asked the reasons why his letters were stopped—that if the complainant thought he had any business letters among the great number addressed to him, he would allow him to look them over and select such and take them; and furthermore, the evidence shows that Mr. Gayler, the Special Agent, also informed him that he might have all the letters, if he would promise to return all that were in answer to the circular shown him. This the complainant refused to do. He denied issuing the circular at this interview, but afterward comes on the stand and on oath swears he did, and admitted also on the stand that he issued it and circulated it for the purpose of deceiving the public and for the purpose of gain. Under the circumstances of this case, with the instructions of the Postmaster General to the defendant to detain and send to the Dead-Letter Office all letters connected with swindling concerns, together with the knowledge before the Postmaster of their fraudulent character, at and before the time complainant demanded his letters, and what has developed on the examination before me, I cheerfully sustain the action of the Postmaster, and honorably acquit him of any criminal or improper conduct, and discharge him under these proceedings.

And so the result of "trying it on" was, that it didn't fit. We understand Mr. M. and his backers intend beginning a civil suit; but we affectionately advise them first to examine carefully their Brother Hubbard's balance-sheet, as it appeared after his two suits of the same nature against Postmaster Kelly were concluded.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Refusal of Mail Carrier to take a Mail.—A. E. M., B——, O.—If a mail carrier refuses to depart with the mails, the refusal should be reported to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C. (Sec. 119, Reg. 1866), and temporary arrangements made for the carriage of the mails.

Clubs of Papers.—H. K., N——, Pa.—The papers sent to a post office in a club, according to Sec. 211, Reg. of 1866, should be delivered at that office, and none of them can be forwarded to another office without being liable to additional postage.

Post-Office Scales.—G. W. J., O——, Pa.—Letter balances or post-office scales are furnished by the Appointment Office, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Box Rents.—1. The whole subject of box rents is treated in Chapter XLII. of the Regulations. 2. If you desire a readjustment of salary before the time fixed by law, you must comply with the act and instructions of June 12, 1866. These were published in the MAIL for July of that year.

Envelopes Addressed Simply to an Office.—T. C. McD——, W—— P——, Pa.—An envelope or package addressed simply to an office, is evidently intended to be opened by the postmaster at that office. We have known cases where postmasters have used cheap envelopes in place of wrapping paper. If it prove, however, that an omission of an individual address has occurred, the postmaster on delivering the letter should explain the reason of its being opened.

Classes of Offices.—M. A. L, B——, Pa., and E. J. S, H——, Mich.—Section 28 of Code 1866, clearly defines the classes of offices. The section is long, and we have not space to publish it.

Refusal to Pay Postage.—G. K. D., M——, N. Y.—If a person refuses to pay postage on the delivery of mail matter chargeable with postage, the matter should be retained, and if letters, sent to the Dead Letter Office, marked "refused," (Sec. 360, Reg. 1866.) if papers, "it should be sold at the end of the quarter, and the proceeds credited to the Department" (Sec. 391, Reg 1866.) But if, as we judge from your inquiry, you have delivered mail matter, and not collected postage at the time, the Department not only affords you no remedy, but requires you to charge yourself with the amount, and report it as paid in your quarterly account (Sec. 156, Reg 1866.) The debt thus becomes personal. As a postmaster, however, has to swear that he has not knowingly delivered any mail matter on which postage had not been paid at the time of delivery (Sec. 300, Reg. 1866), it is better to collect such postage, than charge yourself with it.

Mailing Letters on the Cars.—J. P., P——, Pa.—Letters should not be mailed on the cars, except on railway postal cars, unless they are written after the usual hours of closing the mails at the post office. (Sec. 99, Reg. 1866.)

Marking Stamps.—J. F. B, V——, H——, W. Va.—A rule was made in 1868, that all post offices should be allowed circular post-marking stamps, but this rule has since been rescinded. This is probably the reason that you do not get one.

Forwarding Regular Papers.—W. A., M——, Mich.—A regular paper on which the postage has not been paid should not be forwarded, but the publishers should be notified that the paper is not taken from the office, and the reason given. (Sec. 392, Reg. 1866.) If after this the paper continues to arrive it should be sold, and the proceeds credited to the Department. (Sec. 391, Reg. 1866.)

Erasing a Post-Office Address.—M. B., P——, Cal.—A postmaster has no right to stop mail matter in transit and erase the post-office address, substituting another. Such delinquencies should be reported to the Department.

Application for Clerk Hire.—J. H. C., L——, N. Y.—Application for clerk hire should be made to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Money-Order Offices.—J. N. W., S——, Miss.—Application to have a post office made a money-order office, should be made to the Superintendent of the Money-Order Business, Washington, D. C., stating the reasons the request should be granted. We learn that some four hundred additional money-order offices will be put in operation in July.

Unpaid Letter Bills, etc.—J. W., S—— M——, Ala.—1. Unpaid letter bills must be included in the quarterly return, but not registered letter bills. 2. A letter addressed to a person known to be in the county should be retained the time required by the regulations. 3. Drop letters not prepaid one rate should be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Intentional Underpayment of Postage.—H. W. S——, N. Y.—The law does not contemplate the intentional underpayment of postage, and such letters should not be mailed, but returned to the writer. The language of the decision is, "in case of known intentional and wilful omission [to pay the full postage] the letters should be held for postage, and if not paid by the mailing party, returned to the Dead Letter Office." See MAIL for July, 1867.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of April, 1870:

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	County.	State.
Altoona	Wilson	Kas
Andersonville	Pickens	Ala
Apple Grove	Louisa	Va
Barkeyville	Venango	Pa
Bed Rock	Klamath	Cal
Bee Caves	Travis	Texas
Belle Union	Putnam	Ind
Boowawe	Lander	Nev
Berryvale	Siskiyou	Cal
Big Pine	Inyo	"
Bingham Canyon	Salt Lake	Utah Ter
Brooklagdale	Luzerne	Pa
Boone	Boone	Ark
Bowerville	Jefferson	Neb
Branch	Paulding	Ga
Brinton	Allegheny	Pa
Brown's Corner	Huntingdon	Ind
Buck Shoal	Halifax	Va
Caledonia Station	Kent	Mich
Calf's Creek	Searcy	Ark
Calla	Pawnee	Neb
Caroline	Jefferson	"
Castleton	Stark	Ill
Cedar Creek	Cumberland	N. C
Clover Dale	Doddridge	W. Va
Collingwood	Fairfax	Va
Concord	Pike	Ga
Conner's Mills	Floyd	Va
Conway's Landing	Mendocino	Cal
Corymbo	La Porte	Ind
Cottle's Mills	Covington	Ala
Cross	Lyons	Kas
Cub Creek	Jefferson	Neb
Daniel's Landing	Bladen	N. C
Donley	Washington	Pa
Dover	Merced	Cal
Dun Ellen	Middlesex	N. J
East Derry	Rockingham	N. H
East Mauch Chunk	Carbon	Pa
Edgewood	Siskiyou	Cal
Elk Creek	Otsego	N. Y
El Sanz	Hidalgo	Texas
Etna Mills	King Wm	Va
Exonville	Wabaunsee	Kas
Fithian	Vermillion	Ill
Fulmer Valley	Allegany	N. Y
Gazelle	Siskiyou	Cal
Graysonville	Stanislaus	"
Greeley	Weld	Col. Ter
Greenfield	Erie	Pa
Green Wood	Bergen	N. J
Grover	Ottawa	Kas
Hardy	Dallas	Ala
Harrison's Creek	Bladen	N. C
Harrmann's Station	Dearborn	Ind
Hillsdale	Bergen	N. J
Hill's Ferry	Stanislaus	Cal
Hopefield	Crawford	Kas
Hopewell Junction	Dutchess	N. Y
Iowa City	Crawford	Kas
Keene	Portage	Wis
Keep Triest	Washington	Md
Lassen	Tehama	Cal
Lanah	Estill	Ky
Line	Lyon	Kas
Locust Grove	Fulton	Pa
Lone Pine	Inyo	Cal
Loveland	Bladen	N. C
Lovett	Jennings	Ind
Lyons	Greene	"
Mason	Washington	Md
Memphis	Pickens	Ala
Menchville	Warwick	Va
Midway	Erie	N. Y
Mim's Store	Marion	Texas
Minnereka	Mower	Minn
Nettleton	Marion	Mo
New Market	Sebastian	Ark
Nicholls	Montgomery	Md
North Coventry	Chester	Pa
Oak Hill	Travis	Texas
Ogden	Champaign	Ill
Oliver's Landing	Phillips	Ark
Olivet	Osage	Kas
Oreville	Dutchess	N. Y
Oristembra	Stanislaus	Cal
Orwin	Schuylkill	Pa
Otisco	Clark	Ind
Overton	Pah Ute	Arizona Ter
Pace's Station	Twiggs	Ga
Pilot	Montgomery	Va
Pine Islands	Orange	N. Y
Pineville	Josh Bell	Ky
Planters	Phillips	Ark
Pleasant Grove	Morris	N. J
Pontiac	Kent	R. I
Popolote	Bee	Texas
Portuguee	Shasta	Cal
Preston Bluff	Arkansas	Ark
Raymond	Champaign	Ill
Readington	Northampton	Pa
Reyburn	Hot Springs	Ark
Richmond	Franklin	Kas
Rider's Mills Station	Columbia	N. Y
Riley Centre	Riley	Kas
Rock Creek	Lyon	"
Roselle	Union	N. J
Rough Creek	Laurel	Ky
Saline Valley	Saline	Kas
Sandy Springs	Grant	Ark
Siloam	Oktibbeha	Miss
Slaughter	Kent	Del
South Cottonwood	Salt Lake	Utah Ter
South Newstead	Erie	N. Y
Spencer's Store	Henry	Va
Spout Springs	Harnett	N. C
Spring Creek	Pike	Ill
Springfield	Linn	Kas
Star	Lavaca	Texas
Stegall's Depot	Cass	Ga
Stillwater	Shasta	Cal
Stonersville	Carroll	Md
Surrency	Appling	Ga
Thompson's River	Missoula	Mont'a Ter
Timber Creek	Riley	Kas
Tompkins' Corners	Chemung	N. Y
Twin Falls	Greenwood	Kas
Vinton	Riley	"
Wah Wah	Butler	"
Walnut	Butler	"
West Bingham	Potter	Pa
Worth Centre	Jefferson	N. Y
West Copake	Columbia	"
West Hartford	Ralls	Mo
Whitman	Walla Walla	Wash'gt'n Ter

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Analy	Sonoma	Cal	Freestone
Birdwell	Marshall	Ky	Altona
Columbia	Miami	Kas	Hillsdale
Feura Bush	Albany	N. Y	Jerusalem
Gorman's Depot	Cocke	Tenn	Newport
Lakeland	Suffolk	N. Y	Ronkonkoma
Mendota	Dane	Wis	Middleton
Middleton	"	"	Junction
North Wrentham	Norfolk	Mass	Norfolk
Oakford	Ocean	N. J	New Egypt
Ronkonkoma	Suffolk	N. Y	Lake Grove
Rossburg	Decatur	Ind	New Point
San Joaquin Valley	San Joaquin	Cal	Banta
Springtown	San Peter	Utah Ter	Spring City
Sycamore	Claiborne	Tenn	Springdale
Sycamore Mills	Cheatham	"	Sycamore
Turner Creek	Potter	Pa	Bingham Centre

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Asken	Phillips	Ark
Assamoosic	Southampton	Va
Auman's Hill	Montgomery	N. C
Bayou Barbary	Livingston	La
Bloomington	Benton	Ark
Bollston	Henderson	N. C
Buena Vista	Greenville	S. C
Bullock	Coffee	Ala
Caldwell	Orange	N. C
Carpenteria	Santa Barbara	Cal
Ceylon	Greene	Pa
Charlemont	Bedford	Va
Chillesburgh	Caroline	"
De la Palma	Brown	Ohio
Drewryville	Southampton	Va
East Carlton	Orleans	N. Y
Equality	Coosa	Ala
Fairview	Dallas	Ark
Gibsonville	Russell	Va
Glenmore	Ware	Ga
Grassy Creek	Yancey	N. C
Hawkinsville	Sussex	Va
Hoodsville	Marion	W. Va
Hull Prairie	Wood	Ohio
Jalappa	Newberry	S. C
Kenton	Kenton	Ky
Leo	White	Ga
Lockhart	Lauderdale	Miss
Lockharts	Jackson	W. Va
McDonald	Hardin	Ohio
Middle Grove	Fulton	Ill
Mooringsport	Caddo	La
Mount Pleasant	Monroe	Ala
National Military Asylum	Milwaukee	Wis
Newport News	Warwick	Va
Orangeville	Fannin	Texas
Piney Creek	Alleghany	N. C
Powell's Point	Currituck	"
Prospect Hall	Bladen	"
Rutland	Kane	Ill
Sattlers	Comal	Texas
Sheldon	Sacramento	Cal
Six Points	Butler	Pa
South Bristol	Ontario	N. Y
Stantonsburgh	Wilson	N. C
Swangstown	Cleaveland	"
Vineyard Mills	Huntingdon	Pa
Wahalak Station	Kemper	Miss
Walnut Hill	Ashe	N. C
Water Lick	Warren	Va
White Horse	Greenville	S. C
Zinsburg	Madison	Ind

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office
Aucilla	Jefferson	Fla	Tallahassee
Atfe	Holt	Mo	Bigelow
Bethel	Wilcox	Ala	Prairie Bluff
Box Springs	Talbot	Ga	Talbotton
Carbon Station	Peoria	Ill	Pekin
Chandler's Springs	Talladega	Ala	Talladega
Chaseford	Ocean	N. J	Cedar Creek
Cherry Hill	Calhoun	Miss	Pittsboro
Cheyenne Wells	Douglas	Col. Ter	Kit Carson
Colville	Bourbon	Ky	Millersburg
Cora	Gallia	Ohio	Patriot
Cornersville	Marshall	Miss	Holly Springs
Cureton's Store	Lancaster	S. C	Lancaster C. H
Dallas	Lafayette	Miss	Serepta
Edon	Williams	Ohio	Spring Lake
Enon Grove	Heard	Ga	Franklin
Fessenden Mills	Rockingham	N. H	Windham
Flat Shoals	Merriwether	Ga	Greenville
Forestville	Wilson	Tenn	Lebanon
French Camp	San Joaquin	Cal	Stockton
Gregory's Basin	Lancaster	Neb	Lincoln
Guerrytown	Macon	Ala	Tuskegee
Hargrove's Tavern	Nansemond	Va	Suffolk C. H
Hay's Store	Gloucester	"	Gloucester C. H
Holleus	Barbour	W. Va	Philippi
Isle Au Haut	Hancock	Me	Green's Landing
Jackson Station	Erie	Pa	Waterford
Janesville	Covington	Miss	Williamsburg
Jarrold Valley	Raleigh	W. Va	Raleigh C. H
Kenton	Kenton	Ky	Covington
Kentucky Town	Grayson	Texas	Sherman
Labette City	Labette	Kas	Chetopah
La Fayette	Nicollet	Minn	St. Peter
La Forme's Store	Braxton	W. Va	Braxton C. H
Lentzville	Limestone	Ala	Athens
Liberty Hill	Dallas	"	Cahaba
Line Creek	Oktibbeha	Miss	West Point
Little Black	Choctaw	"	Belfontaine
Little River	Alexander	N. C	Taylorsville
Long Run	Fairfield	S. C	Monticello
Lovelace	Wilkes	N. C	Wilkesborough
Maysville	Greenbrier	W. Va	Lewisburgh
Mill Grove	Cobb	Ga	Marietta
Moore's Station	Todd	Ky	Trenton
New Haven	Olmstead	Minn	Rochester
New Mission	Wayne	Ill	Mount Erie
North Branch	Calaveras	Cal	San Andreas
North Buxton	York	Me	Buxton
Orange Hill	Washington	Fla	Marianna
Ousley	Lowndes	Ga	Valdosta
Palmyra	Halifax	N. C	Scotland Neck
Parsons	Macon	Ala	Tuskegee
Peterstown	Monroe	W. Va	Union

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Pond Creek	Wallace	Kas	Fort Wallace
Prairiefield	Rock Island	Ill	Rock Island
Ramer	Montgomery	Ala	Montgomery
Riceboro	Liberty	Ga	McIntosh
Rio	Coweta	"	Newnan
Rocky Pass	McDowell	N. C	Marion
Rutland	Kane	Ill	Elgin
Salubrity	Pickens	S. C	Pickens C. H
Sandy Grove	Clarendon	"	New Zion
San Gorgonio	San Bernard'o	Cal	San Bernardino
Shawmut	Elk	Pa	Ridgeway
Sheldon	Sacramento	Cal	Elk Grove
Silkoth	Cherokee	N. C	Murphy
Stillwater	Churchill	Nev	Wadsworth
Tehama	Tehama	Cal	Red Bluff
Trenton	Dade	Ga	Morganaville
Trenton	Smith	Miss	Raleigh
Walnut Bend	Calhoun	"	Bellfontaine
Ward's Mills	Onslow	N. C	Onslow C. H
West Greenwood	Steuben	N. Y	Andover
White Oak	Polk	N. C	Columbus
White Swan	Kent	Mich	Grand Rapids

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of May, 1870.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Hamburg.	U. S....	3	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.
A. & Gt. W	U. S....	4	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
N. G. Lld.	U. S....	5	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	5	Havana and West Indies.
Aspinwall	U. S....	5	South Pacific & Cent. Am.
N. G. Lld.	U. S....	7	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Hamburg.	U. S....	10	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham
A. & Gt. W.	U. S....	11	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
N. G. Lld.	U. S....	12	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	12	Havana and West Indies.
Mexican..	U. S....	13	Havana and Mexico.
N. G. Lld.	U. S....	14	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
French...	France..	14	French Mail via Brest.
Hamburg.	U. S....	17	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.
A. & Gt. W	U. S....	18	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
N. G. Lld.	U. S....	19	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	19	Havana and Nassau.
Bermuda..	U. S....	19	Bermuda.
Aspinwal	U. S....	21	S. Pacific & C. America.
N. G. Lld.	U. S....	21	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Brazil....	U. S....	23	Argen Rep. Braz & St Thos
Hamburg.	U. S....	24	Europe via Pl, Ch. & Ham.
A. & Gt. W	U. S....	25	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
N. G. Lld.	U. S....	26	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana...	U. S....	26	Havana.
N. G. Lld.	U. S....	28	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
French...	France..	28	French Mail via Brest.
Hamburg.	U. S....	31	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Until January 1, 1870, letters could be registered, on payment of certain special postage rates, to France, Algeria, Corsica, Bourbon, Nice and Savoy; also to Alexandretta, Tangiers and Tunis. This, however, cannot be done at present. The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

I. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........ 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)			30 "
For Tri-Weekly,	"	"	15 "
For Semi-Weekly,	"	"	10 "
For Weekly,	"	"	5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following Islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	*Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Viequo,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following Islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desoado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

IMPORTANT TABLE

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month
Australia...	*via* Marseilles	20th	57	16th
do.	Southampton	14th	61	21st
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	6th and 20th	24	2d and 16th
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	30	7th and 20th
China	Marseilles	6th and 20th	40	2d and 16th
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	47	7th and 20th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	6th and 20th	40	2d and 16th
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	45	7th and 20th
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	6th and 20th	42	2d and 16th
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	46	7th and 20th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 5th and 21st of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In some cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMITH'S

Post-Office Account Book.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1870.

The undersigned have examined a method of keeping Post-Office accounts, issued in book form, by Cornelius Smith, Postmaster at Annville, Lebanon County, Pa., and are of the opinion that said method will recommend itself to Postmasters as a check against error as well as a valuable assistant in making out quarterly returns. Being without complication, the most limited understanding may at once comprehend the principle.

Hugh Nisbet, clerk P. O. Dep't., Washington, D. C.
Wm. Van Vleck, " "
W. V. W. Weaver, " "
George Petrie, " "
Thomas J. Orwin, " "
Thomas E. Roach, " "
R. T. Earle, " "
E. C. Fowler, " "
John Goldsborough, " "
Dr. Lippincott, " "

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13 sheets $1 25.
Send for new circulars, with recommendations, and be convinced.

NEARLY 500 POST OFFICES SUPPLIED

IN FIVE MONTHS WITH

WADE'S

DOUBLE-INDEX POST-OFFICE BOOK.

The STANDARD work for Post-Office accounts.

Editorial from the *Post-Office Gazette*, Washington, D. C., for April, 1870.

WADE'S DOUBLE-INDEX POST-OFFICE BOOK.

From a careful examination of a copy of this book, now before us, we believe it to be all that is claimed for it, and we feel that we are but doing postmasters a benefit when we urge upon them the importance of procuring a copy at an early day of a book, whereby the keeping of Post Office accounts becomes a pastime.

Extract from an Editorial in the *Chicago Postal Record* of February, 1870.

"EUREKA.—WADE'S DOUBLE-INDEX POST-OFFICE BOOK—We take pleasure in recommending Wade's P. O. Book to Postmasters. It has long been a necessity that some simple and effectual system should be introduced for keeping Postage and Box accounts. Mr. Wade has discovered the way to do it and in our opinion he is a benefactor to the whole official community of Postmasters. It would be well if it were introduced into every Post Office in the land. We have examined this book carefully, and unhesitatingly say that it fills the bill completely. Its chief features are, etc., etc. Many other reasons might be given as to its usefulness and the economy of time in keeping P. O. accounts. The Post-Office Department should adopt it, and no Postmaster should be without it"

SARDIS, Miss., April 12, 1870.

A. B. WADE, South Bend Ind.:

Sir—I find your book one of the most useful books I have ever met with in keeping P. O. accounts. It is not one-fifth the trouble to keep a post office with one of your books as it is to have an ordinary one. I can cheerfully recommend it to all postmasters. If they would all get one they would not have to work so hard to make quarterly returns. I would not be without it for four times its cost. I consider my five dollars well spent. JAMES N. WADDY, P. M.

"Your book works like a charm."
J. A. COLTON, P. M., Belvidere, Ill.

Handsomely bound, in cloth, $5 30. Smaller size in flexible covers, with single index, $1 50.

Address A. B. WADE, P. M., South Bend, Ind.

Reference—Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

GOOD NEWS

FOR 4th and 5th CLASS POST OFFICES.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND NOW READY, THE FOURTH EDITION OF

Wade's Post-Office Book,

bound in flexible covers, with single index. Sent, post-paid, for $1 50.

It will keep over one thousand accounts for four years. Postmasters who have purchased "Wade's 52 pages" have expressed themselves well satisfied; but knowing the inconvenience of keeping post-office accounts on sheets the inventor will hereafter issue the work in book-form, as above, *without increasing the price*, trusting to an increased demand for the work to sustain him in doing so. The above work is published on the same plan as the popular

WADE'S DOUBLE-INDEX POST-OFFICE BOOK,

for 1st, 2d, 3d and the larger-sized 4th class offices.
Price, with postage added $5 30.
For either of the above works, address
A. B. WADE, P. M., South Bend, Ind.

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Claim and Collection Agency.

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,

(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)

OFFICE, NO. 361 F ST., COR OF NINTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.

ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

WADE'S

DOUBLE-INDEX POST-OFFICE BOOK

SUMTER, S. C., April 22, 1870.

Mr. A. B. WADE:

Dear Sir—Your valuable work has reached me, and its merits have been put to a practical test, and to say that I am well pleased with it would convey but a faint idea of my high appreciation. For simplicity, utility and completeness, it is unequaled, and will unquestionably meet with that reward and wide success which its intrinsic merits eminently deserve. It has only to be seen to be appreciated, and I therefore most cordially recommend it to those who have not seen it.

Very respectfully yours
JOHN A. WHITTEMORE, Assistant Postmaster.

Bound in cloth, price, with postage, $5 30; small size, single index, $1 50.

Address A. B. WADE, P. M., South Bend, Ind.

JOSEPH A. WARE,

Late Solicitor of the Post Office Department,

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Claims,

No. 711 G St, Room No. 4,

OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REFERS, BY PERMISSION, TO

Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Washington, D. C.
Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, U. S. Senate.
Mr. JOHN BERRY TORR, Barrister, Temple, London, England.
Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE Minister to France.
Hon. THOS. R. SMITH Memphis, Tenn.
Hon. D. T. CORBIN, Charleston S. C.
Colonel T. P. ROBB Savannah, Ga.

WADE'S

DOUBLE-INDEX POST-OFFICE BOOK

COMBINES EXCELLENCE WITH CHEAPNESS.

STOCKTON, MO., April 20, 1870.

A. B WADE, P. M., South Bend Ind.:

Your "Double-Index P. O. Book" came to hand yesterday. I have examined it thoroughly, and pronounce it "one of the best things out." It supplies a want long felt by all Postmasters, and its astonishing low price places it within the reach of all. If every postmaster had one, it would save them considerable time, trouble and vexation, and the department an immense revenue. Long may you wave.

Respectfully one fraternally,
THOMAS CRAMPTON, JR., Assistant Postmaster.

Handsomely bound in cloth, price, $5 30.
Address A. B. WADE, P. M., South Bend, Ind.

QUINBY'S POST-OFFICE LETTER-CASE—For Descriptive Circulars, address
R. QUINBY, Chappaqua N. Y.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $3; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Feb. '69, 6t.]

The National Post Office Account Book.

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS,

Newspaper and Letter Postages,

BY M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,

Nos. 111 and 113 William street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system accurate, simple and economical in every respect; adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended; and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union, nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

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UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES--MAY, 1870.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	14	14	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	20	8	13	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	..	....
Algeria, via England	a12	20	b4	13	12	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	1d	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	1d	....	....	..	16
do England	a16	28	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	12	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	8	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	d	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Bourbon, via England	....	24	8	18	18	i
Brazils, via England	....	28	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Brussels, or *Bruxelles*—see Belgium.						
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do via England	....	28	b4	12	12	18
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*d	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a10	28	b6	14	14	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	28	4	12	12	1d
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	1d
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	13	13	h8
do via England	a16	28	b8	14	14	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	4	4	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernavoda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	18
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	13	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b8	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	16	4	12	13	10
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
France	....	10	2	4	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	*4	....	....	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Gibraltar via England	....	16	4	12	12	1d
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*						
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Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. ....6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
Greytown	....	10	2	4	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	16	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	0	d	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	18
do do do Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	10
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*18	8	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	18
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	d	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	1d
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	d	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	22	b6	14	14	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	20	8	12	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	d	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Liberia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	10
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Majorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	12	12	1d
do do do via Messina	a1d	28	b8	14	14	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	0	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	10
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	28	b4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, via England	....	16	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	28	4	12	12	10
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*d	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	1d	d	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	10	8	14	14	10
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	4	4	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	9	13	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h3
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	3d	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	10
do do via Marseilles	....	3d	8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	0	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Ploiesti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	4	..	....
do via England	....	22	....	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a16	28	b8	14	14	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	6l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	10
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	6	9	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Savoy	....	10	2	4	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	dl	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h6
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	13	12	h8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	12	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	16	4	12	12	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	13	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a18	28	b6	14	14	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*16	8	11	11	h8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 19c.)	....	*21	9	13	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, via England	....	16	bd	12	12	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, via England	a18	28	bd	14	14	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Cailia, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernavoda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	6	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	1	10	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	10	8	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Vannes—See France						
Varna—see Turkey						
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	2	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	1d
do do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 4 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent by that route.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter to be sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, is increased a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*) subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain or Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers: the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. X., NO. 9. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870. WHOLE NO. 117.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

CLAMBANK, N. J., May, 1870.

Mr. Gushweah continued his narrative as follows:

"I thought it rather rough on Woolwood's part to pitch into me as he did, but as I felt very much mortified at the operation of the night afore, and at the condition in which he found me in the mornin', I tried to make believe I took all he said as a joke; and, to put things all right, I remarked that, as a general thing, I could keep my end up, but that the journey from Dismalton had tired me very much, and I was so near played out, that skim milk itself would 'a fetched me. This tickled old Stick-in-the-mud greatly, and he told me to git up and come to the office at once—and away he went. As soon as he'd gone I kicked the kiver off, riz up, drest myself, and when I was washed and combed and fixed up generally, I looked good as new, on'y I didn't feel so. Breakfast was ready when I went down stairs, and I was ready for breakfast; and accordin'ly I set down to the table and pitched into some biled eggs and pickles as if I meant business.

"I had just got fairly seated, when a waiter bent over and asked me in a whisper if my name was Mushleg; and afore I had time to knock him down or answer him in some other innocent way, he went on to say that a messenger from the post office was at the dining-room door waiting for me. I turned to look, and there, sure enough, stood one of the post-office boys a beckonin' to me with his right fore-finger, and a winkin' so hard with fust one eye and then t'other, that ef I hadn't a stopped him, he would have kep on till this here blessed minute. I riz at once and went for him—when he told me Mr. Woolwood had a "eye-opener" waitin' for me, and I must cum right away. What was meant by a "eye-opener" was mor'n I could make out; but before I could ask any questions young squibob was gone. "Eye-opener," thinks I, "that means my walkin' papers;" and without stoppin' to finish a pint-tumbler of soft-biled eggs which I had buttered and peppered and salted, I hurried to headquarters.

"Hallo, Pugwash!" was the first salute from my new boss, followed by, "what in thunder kept you so long; this gravy's about spiled, I reckon; but, come, try it on," and he handed me a glass, about half-full, of some mixture or another. It made me sick at the stomach to look at it. "Excuse me," said I, "but I cannot drink anything this morning." "Washtub, you're luney," said Woolwood. "Indeed, ain't I," was my reply, adding, "and I would rather commence my first day's work with a clear head." "Well, I don't know but your right, Hoss-feed," says he; "so go ahead, put things shipshape, and make yourself at home," and, swallowing his dose, he rose and left the establishment. I felt pooty much relieved when I was put in possession, and went to work in good spirits. The first thing I did was to travel over the premises, and sich another old museum as that was, history gives no account of. Down collar I found a lot of mail bags, covered with dust and cobwebs, and glued so fast together with slime that it was almost impossible to separate them, and in one corner I rooted out a half bushel mail locks that had lain there until they were all rusty and unfit to use. I called one of the boys down, and showed him the property, and asked him if the Department had never wrote to them about pouches and locks. He said circlers had come there one a top o' the other, but no one minded them, and ef any one had ever knowed anything about these bags and locks, they had forgotten it, and of I hadn't dug 'em up they'd laid ther' till the cows cum home. I bet you, 'squire, ther's plenty offices to-day which considers theirselves as smart as you can make 'em that has locks and bags enough stuck away in holes and corners to supply two or three States. I had a awful time clearin' out that old magerzine, and it was all of four or five days afore I got things in workin' order. In some of the old bags I found old letters and papers that hed never b'en shook out; and, talking 'bout yer frankin' pravlege, I found piles o' old Congress reports, the leds of which if tore off would hev shingled the biggest meetin' house in America, besides twine and wrappin' paper enough to start a first-class grocery, of they hedn't a bin all tromped up. But I finally got the place red up, and when old Woolwood see what I hed done, he took me by the right hand, and laying his left on my shoulder, says he, "M'Squeak you're a bully boy with a glass eye, and I'm glad I hired you." "Mr. Woolwood," says I, "you don't seem to remember my name; it is Gushweak—G-u-s-h-w-e-a-k Gushweak!" "Oh! bless you, yes, I do. Your name is common as pie round here. Why, Pugwash, I would as soon forgit my own name as your'n." I found there was no use in talkin' across the board about my name and so I let him call me what he pleased. After this I had it all my own way, and I was more postmaster than Mr. Woolwood hisself. In fact, he scarcely ever cum to the office afore night, and then he was generally as mellow as a old peach. I hed a good deal of trouble at fust with newspaper publishers and box holders, for it 'peared they did jest as they pleased afore I cum ther'; but I soon bro't 'em to taw, tho' the newspaper cusses did try to blackgyard me inter doin' their part of the mailing business as well as our own; but they couldn't fetch me nary a time. I hed authority to act, and I acted; and ef I felt like hurryin' up their stuff, I'd hurry it up, and ef I didn't, I didn't. The box-holders, too, they would make more fuss ef they wa'n't waited on in a instant than a organ-grinder and a monkey; but I ordered the boys go slow, and these troublesome customers soon found that we took our own time to 'tend to 'em. I was awfully down on some of 'em, and I used to keep 'em rappin' at the window half an hour afore they were served. Sum of 'em complained to Mr. Woolwood about it; but he only told 'em to talk to me, and that's all the satisfaction they got for ther' trouble. Several letters were writ to him complainin' of me; but, as I always opened the office letters, I stuffed the impident things in the stove, so none of 'em aint answered yet. One chap writ to the Postmaster-Gineral, and a letter cum back from Washington asking about the trouble. I didn't show it to Woolwood nor did I answer it myself, so that finished that business. There was lots of stage drivers who used to call for the mails on their different routes, and they would lay round till their stuff was all chucked into their bags and their bags locked, and then they would pick 'em up and walk off with 'em, as ef the whole Government belonged to 'em. I was bound to change this style of doin' things, so I issued a order that every driver should help make up his own mail. Of course, they kicked at this, and said it was agin the law; but I told 'em law or no law they would hev to do it, or be blessed if they'd git a mail at all. And so they went to work, and in a short time they helped so much every day that the regular boys didn't hev half work; and of course it pleased 'em. In fact, I made so many new rules which worked to their advantage 'ns well as my own—that without my knowin' it they got up a subscription, and made the stage-drivers cum down a quarter a piece, to buy me a horse-pistol, which was presented to me with a speech of thanks. The present was all very well, and of course it was a compliment, but the dog-gon'd thing was so heavy, and had a flint lock at that, so I never used it but once, and that was at a rat in the back-yard, and it nearly kicked me over the fence (I mean the pistol, not the rat); and it made such a thunderin' noise that a crowd gathered round th' office wantin' to know who was blastin' rocks about ther'? I walked lame in my right shoulder about thirty days after that, and kep' the pistol layin' at a open window, in hopes sum one would steal it, but I reckon the sight of the abominible thing scared everybody away. One of the drivers, however, borrowed it one day, and I didn't see him agin for two months, and then he made his appearance with his arm in a sling and a green patch over his eye. I had forgot all about the pistol, when he says: "How much must I pay you for your weepon?" Says he to me, "It's busted. You mustn't be too hard on a fellow, for I lost an eye and broke an arm by it, and I have hed to pay a pooty stiff doctor's bill." I cum nigh on to explodin' myself with laughter, but I held right steady, and told him that I was sorry that the pistol was ruined, but as long as he hed suffered so much by it I would let up on him, and charge him nothin'," and the poor feller a'most cried his *other* eye out at my kindness. Two or three other presentation operations were talked of among the boys afterward, but I always shet down on 'em—they're demoralizin', and, if horse-pistols, dangerous—so not any more for me."

Just here Jane Mary and Mrs. Moddle drove up in our pastor's carriage, and I was invited to ride with them to Mrs. M.'s grocer, where she wanted to select some Limburger cheese for Mr. Moddle, which, she says, he is passionately fond of. For my part, I can't appreciate it unless I have a cold in the head. However, I agreed to go, and, promising Gushweak to give him another interview, we parted, he, apparently, going in search of Godfrey's cordial, and the ladies and myself on a scent for Limburger. So, for the present, *au revoir*.

MONS. TONSON.

The following goes to prove how awfully and wonderfully stupid some people are: At a meeting of the Marylebone (London) vestry recently, a letter was received from the authorities of the western division of the post-office, stating that an old disused pump in Newman street, Oxford street, had been mistaken by some persons for a pillar letter-box, and several letters had been "posted" through the slit left by the removal of the handle. A request was added that the pump might be removed. A short time ago a similar mistake, on a more extensive scale, was discovered with respect to an old pump in New street, Dorset square. Numerous complaints had been made from that district of the loss of letters, and the matter remained a mystery until the pump was examined for other purposes, when it was discovered that twenty-seven letters had been posted in it. The vestry ordered the removal of the deceptive pump-case.

A Pneumatic Tube Four Hundred Miles Long.

The following extract from a letter received by one of our friends, describes the operations of a pneumatic tube between Glasgow and London. Probably few of our readers are aware of the existence of the process by which messages and packages are almost instantaneously transmitted between these two cities:

"I had occasion to send a telegram to London the other day, and in a few minutes received a reply which led me to suppose that a serious error had been committed by my agents, involving many thousand pounds. I immediately went to the telegraph office and asked to see my message. The clerk said, 'We can't show it to you as we have sent it to London.' 'But,' I replied, 'you must have my original paper here; I wish to see that.' He again said, 'No, we have not got it, it is in the post office at London.' 'What do you mean?' I asked. 'Pray, let me see the paper I left here half an hour ago.' 'Well,' said he, 'if you must see it, we will get it back in a few minutes, but it is now in London.' He rang a bell, and in five minutes or so produced my message, rolled up in pasteboard.

"It seems that for some months there has existed a pneumatic telegraph between Glasgow and London, and between London and the other principal cities of the kingdom, which consists of an iron tube, into which the messages are thrown and sent to their destination. I inquired if I might see a message sent. 'Oh yes, come round here.' He slipped a number of messages into the pasteboard scroll, popped it into the tube and made a signal. I put my ear to the tube, and heard a slight rumbling noise for seventeen seconds, when a bell rang beside me, indicating that the scroll had arrived at the General Post Office, four hundred miles off! It almost took my breath away to think of it. If I could only go to Boston with the same relative speed, you might count on my passing an evening every week at No. 124 Beacon street, and returning home to sleep. Who knows but we may be conveyed in this marvelous manner before many years?

"Perhaps you are aware that there has been a large tube between the General Post-office in London, and the station in Euston square, in operation for a number of years. The mail bags for the north are all sent by this conveyance, so that post office receives letters up to a few minutes before the train leaves, three miles off. The transit takes less than two seconds. Surely this is an age of wonders."—[*Boston Transcript.*]

Postage Statistics.

Postmaster General Creswell has addressed the following letter to Vice-President Colfax, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 19th inst., in relation to postage statistics:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1870.

SIR—I have the honor to reply to the several inquiries made in the resolution of the Senate of the 19th inst., relative to postage statistics, as follows:

1. In answer to the inquiry, "What were the expenses and receipts of the Post Office in the different States and Territories during the last year?" I beg to refer to the tabulated statement thereof reported by the Auditor for this Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, and published in the appendix of the last annual report of this Department, pages 112 and 113.

2. I regret that it is not possible to state the number of letters annually mailed for the last five years, as no account is taken by postmasters or reports made of the numbers of letters mailed. The number of letters can only be approximately estimated on the amount of letter postage collected in money, the amount of postage stamps sold and a reasonable estimate for free matter. In a communication which I addressed to the President of the Senate on the 26th of February last, the number of letters delivered in the United States during the fiscal year 1868 was estimated at 488,000,000. My predecessor, in his annual report of that year, estimated the whole number of letters at 720,000,000, which estimate I was unable to verify by reliable data, and considered excessive, as shown by the fact that the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (where the single rate of postage is only one penny—two cents—and the postage receipts five millions of dollars per annum greater than in the United States) was officially reported for the calendar year 1867 at only 774,831,000.

3. The annual increase in money orders was reported in tabular form in the last annual report of this Department (page 29), to which I beg leave respectfully to refer. A summary is there given of the operations and results of the money-order business from its establishment, embracing a period of five years, from 1865 to 1869 inclusive.

4. As no separate account is taken of registered letters, it is impossible to state what is their number or their annual increase. The fact is known, however, that the number of registered letters is constantly increasing. The recent legislation authorizing the payment of the registration fee by means of postage stamps increases the difficulty of keeping separate accounts of registered matter, and to keep such accounts for statistical purposes would require a large increase in the clerical force of the Post-Office establishment.

5. The increase of stamps and stamped envelopes is reported in each annual report of this Department. I respectfully refer to the statement thereof in the last report (page 8), exhibiting in tabular form the increase in issues in 1869 as compared with the issues in 1865. The number of stamps, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and the value thereof, as stated in the last four annual reports of this Department, were as follows:

Year	Number.	Value.
1866	366,[illegible],050	$11,[illegible],068 23
1867	434,6[illegible],256	13,401,063 00
1868	459,[illegible],130	13,[illegible],134 60
1869	502,723,360	15,078,061 [illegible]

6. Returns of the weight of mail matter were made by different railroads for the first time in 1867, the weight being taken only for thirty consecutive working days, commencing on the 1st of April, 1867. An analysis of these returns was published in the annual report of 1867, on pages seventy-two to eighty-nine, inclusive, and reference was made thereto in the text of that report (pages 10 to 13). The only returns since received capable of comparison with those of 1867 were from roads chiefly in the New England States and the State of New York, for thirty days from 1st March, 1869, an analysis of which appears in the report for 1869 (pages seventy-five to eighty-five), and a reference thereto in the text on pages 10 and 11.

7. The number and the annual increase of the letters exchanged with foreign countries (exclusive of the British North American provinces, of which no account is taken) are reported in tabular form, and published in the appendix of each annual report of this Department. During the last five years the number and the increase of foreign letters (single rates) have been as follows:

Year.	Number.	Increase
1865	7,401,705	377,175
1866	9,430,566	2,028,861
1867	10,298,234	867,668
1868	11,128,532	830,298
1869	12,596,654	1,468,132

8 and 9. In regard to the proportion of letters to population in the United States during the last year, and in Great Britain, according to the latest report, I have to observe that it is quite impossible to furnish that information with accuracy, as both the number of letters and the population of the United States can only be approximately estimated. In my letter of February 26, 1870, addressed to the President of the Senate (Ex. Doc. No. 53, Forty-first Congress, second session), in answer to a resolution of the Senate requesting information in relation to the proposed abolition of the franking privilege, I submitted the following statement, in tabular form, comparing the postal service of the United States and of the United Kingdom for the year 1867-68:

	United States, year ending June 30, 1868.	Un'd K'gd'm, year ending Dec. 31, 1867.
Population (estimated)	40,092,356	30,305,284
Number of letters delivered (estimated)	488,000,000	774,831,000
Number of letters to each person	12	26
Gross revenue	$16,232,148	$23,341,070
Amount of revenue to each person of aggregate population	40 cents	77 cents

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for further particulars in detail bearing upon the questions propounded in the resolution of the Senate, copies of the annual reports of this Department for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
President of the Senate.

Postmaster's Salaries.

Questions of salary, involving adjustment, readjustment, increase and payment of deficiencies, are often propounded to us, and as full replies would generally occupy too much space in our "Answers," we are compelled to refer inquirers to the laws and regulations. We therefore propose to devote some space in the present issue to this subject, as a reply to inquiries now before us, and to serve as reference for those of the future.

All offices are now salaried offices, nor even in the smallest is the postmaster allowed commissions.

ADJUSTMENT OF SALARIES.

For the purpose of fixing the amount of salaries, post offices are divided in five classes, as follows:

CLASSES OF OFFICES.

At offices of the first class the salary ranges from $3,000 to $4,000; of the second class, from $2,000 to "less than $3,000;" of the third class, from $1,000 to less than $2,000; of the fourth class, from $100 to less than $1,000; of the fifth class, less than $100. Of the first, second and third classes the salaries shall be in even hundreds, of the fourth class in even tens and in the fifth class in even dollars.

The salaries are adjusted by the Postmaster-General on the basis of the former method of compensation by commissions, so as to be as near as may be the amount allowed by that method. The adjustment is for two years. (Section 28, Laws of 1866.)

READJUSTMENT.

Every two years the Postmaster-General readjusts salaries. But in special cases, upon satisfactory representation, he is authorized to readjust as often as he may deem expedient, thus providing for an increase or decrease of salaries according to an increase or decrease in the business of offices. But any change in a salary shall not take effect until the first day of the quarter next following the order making the change. (Section 29, Laws of 1866.)

At offices of the first and second classes, as well as at many of the remaining classes, the mode of adjustment and readjustment must be by this time thoroughly understood; but as there has been a large increase of offices, particularly of the fourth and fifth classes, since the first adjustment, the postmasters at which are not familiar with the former provision of compensation by commissions, we give entire the section of the act of June 12, 1866, and the Instruction therein, to which we have often referred, and also some instruction on the principle on which compensation was formerly allowed:

SECTION 8.—*And be it further enacted*, That section two of the act entitled, "An act to establish salaries for postmasters, and for other purposes," approved July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be amended by adding the following: *Provided*, That when the quarterly returns of any postmaster of the third, fourth or fifth class show that the salary allowed is ten per centum less than it would be on the basis of commissions under the act of eight een hundred and fifty-four, fixing compensation, then the Postmaster-General shall review and readjust under the provisions of said section.

"INSTRUCTION.—Any postmaster claiming a readjustment under the 8th section [the preceding herewith] of the new law, must make to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, under oath, a special exhibit of the whole amount of stamps canceled—that is, the amount of postage, prepaid by stamps or letters, originally mailed at his office during a period of not less than two quarters; also, a statement of other items of postage on which commissions were estimated under the act of 1854."

By this section and Instruction it will be seen that any postmaster of an office of the third, fourth or fifth classes, at whose office there has been an evident increase of business, may, by submitting to the First Assistant Postmaster-General a certain sworn statement, have his salary readjusted.

To make up this statement, he must proceed as though he were calculating his compensation by commission, as follows:

He must keep an account for two quarters—1st, of the value of stamps canceled at his office, and of all moneys received for postage on unpaid letters; 2d, an account of postage collected on books, periodicals or newspapers; 3d, the amount of fees (not including the postage) received for registered letters; 4th, the number of monthly mail registers sent to the Department. On these various items, commissions are to be calculated as follows: 1st, on letter postage, sixty per cent. on the first one hundred dollars, unless a mail arrives regularly between 9 o'clock P. M. and 5 o'clock A. M., when seventy per cent. is allowed, fifty per cent. on the next three hundred dollars, forty per cent. on the next two thousand dollars, and fifteen per cent. on all over two thousand four hundred dollars: 2d, fifty per cent. on postage collected on newspapers and other printed matter; 3d, eighty per cent. on fees received for registration; 4th, 10 cents on each monthly mail register returned. The sum of these several amounts will show the amount of compensation to which the postmaster would be entitled under the previous mode of calculating compensation. To this sum should be added the amount received for box rents, making the grand total compensation. These calculations should be embraced in a statement which should be verified by affidavit, and then be forwarded to the First-Assistant Postmaster. The statement is examined by the Postmaster-General, who will make such order in the premises as he shall see fit.

We are occasionally asked why the Postmaster-General has rejected an application for increased compensation where the statement shows that it should be allowed. We have answered, and we state here, that it is impossible to reply to questions of that kind; for we must assume that the Department, with its long practice and systematic experience, is more apt to be correct than a postmaster who has been in office only a few months or even years.

It should be remembered that all box rents, whether the boxes are owned by the postmaster or by individuals, should be accounted for to the Department; and that rent must be paid on all boxes, no matter who owns them. The amount thus received, however, is allowed in the adjustment of the salary. Chap. XLII., Reg. 1866.

DEFICIENCY.

It occasionally happens that the receipts of an office are not sufficient to pay the salary. In such cases, the postmaster will be paid by special draft of the Postmaster-General, but he should forward a statement of the causes of the deficiency.

ALLOWANCES.

Allowances are made to offices of the first and second classes for expenditure for clerk-hire, rent, fuel and light, on the receipt of an estimate from the postmasters of such offices, such offices are also furnished with envelopes for official business.

No allowance is made to offices of the third, fourth, and fifth classes for any of the item above named.

Many postmasters at the smaller offices think it a hardship that postmasters receiving large salaries should also receive allowance for expenditures, and be furnished with official envelopes, while they have to bear the burden of these from their own pockets. As no one is compelled to become a postmaster, we cannot see that there is any injustice or hardship in the matter. A party who makes application for the position of postmaster, should expect to take the office with the emoluments and the labors attached to it, being at liberty to increase the business of the office, and thus obtain an increase of compensation.

We have thus embraced all the points of interest that occur to us relating to salaries. It may be a question whether the eighty per cent. on registered fees, will be allowed in the statement, and also whether a postmaster has not the right to claim one cent on every free letter delivered, and two mills on every newspaper not chargeable with postage. But the difference in either case would be so little that it is not worth any cavil. We have given the account as it was made just previous to the law establishing salaries (except that for one year the percentage on register fees was fifty per cent.), and such we believe to be the spirit and the meaning of that law.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **117**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Endorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and endorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1870.

SIR: I have to request that you will please publish the inclosed notice in the next issue of your paper, and cause the "Table of Postages to Foreign Countries" to be amended in accordance therewith.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, ESQ., *Editor "U. S. Mail,"* N. Y.

[OFFICIAL.]

Mails for New Zealand, New South Wales and Australia, via San Francisco.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1870.

Correspondence for New Zealand, New South Wales or Australia, may be forwarded to destination, via San Francisco, by the direct line of Colonial mail packets appointed to sail from San Francisco on the 10th of each month, commencing on the 10th of June next.

The following rates of United States postage *must be prepaid by stamps* at the mailing office, on letters, newspapers and printed matter intended for transmission by this route, viz.:

10 cents, per each single rate of half an ounce or under, on letters; 2 cents each on newspapers, and the regular rates of U. S. domestic postage on other articles of printed matter.

By order of the Postmaster-General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

"What to Say to Them."

We have received more than one letter, since our official connection with the Department, from postmasters, reporting the alleged loss of letters containing inclosures of money, and, after detailing the circumstances of date, address, etc., concluding about as follows:

"Mr. McHustle (the complainant) is very much excited about it—says it is a condemned shame that a man can't send a few dollars in a letter without having it stolen—that the Government ought to make the loss good like Express Companies do—that he will write to Washington, etc., etc. It is very unpleasant for me, and I should like you to advise me as to what I shall say to him."

We have not always been able to comply very fully with the last request. There is so much that can be said to Mr. McHustle on the subject, that to include it all in a single letter would have consumed more time than we could well spare. But as Mr. McHustle still lives, and is extremely likely to lose more letters, and (very naturally) become excited about it, and express opinions about it to the postmaster, we have concluded to embody in this article the advice we have to give as to "what to say to him"—for, of course, Mr. McH.'s P. M. is a subscriber to the MAIL.

In the first place, we should cordially agree with him in the opinion that "it is a shame" that anything should ever be lost through the dishonesty of a person employed in the postal service; and while on that branch of the subject, we would add, that it is also "a shame" that book-keepers, bank cashiers and tellers, clerks and messengers, should ever prove faithless to the trust reposed in them by their employers; that merchants should make fraudulent failures, or leave lighted matches, kerosene and shavings mixed up among their heavily insured stocks of merchandise; that it should be necessary to bar and bolt our doors at night, or to keep a secure hold of our watches as we pass through a crowded street-car; in short, that it is "a shame" and a discredit to human nature that it should ever be necessary to take precautions against the possible dishonesty of any person whatever. Then we would add, that while deploring this necessity, it would be useless to deny its existence, and that a person who failed to recognize the painful fact and neglected to avail himself of such opportunities as were within his reach for his own protection would be himself largely to blame for any loss he might sustain in consequence.

Mr. McH., being a reasonable gentleman, would doubtless admit that these were words of truth; and then we would explain to him that the Post Office Department, in common with all other merely human departments, governments and institutions of whatever nature, having found it impossible to entirely prevent the occurrence of occasional dishonest practices on the part of those in its employ, had provided means for rendering such occurrences as rare as possible, and for facilitating the detection of the guilty; that the system of registration of valuable letters was specially devised to meet both these ends, and should be made use of by every person who desired to make remittances by mail and could not procure a money order, check or draft; that the primary object and main business of the post office is the safe and speedy transmission and delivery of the *correspondence* of the people, and *not* of their money; that while it is true that all letters, whether containing money or not, *ought* to pass safely through the mails, yet the neglect to register those which do contain money is both unwise and unjust—unwise as regards the interests of the sender, and unjust in *needlessly* offering temptation to some who may not be able to withstand it.

As to the "responsibility" of express companies, we would then "put it to" Mr. McH. to say whether he thought that if he addressed a package of money to a person in a distant city, took it to an express office, threw it in, and came away without taking the trouble to obtain a receipt for it, he would expect, in law or equity, to hold the company responsible if the package were lost; and we would ask him what, in his opinion, is the difference between such an act and that of depositing a money letter in a post office without registering it?

Finally, we would suggest to him that it was possible his letter was not lost at all, but only missent or misdirected (which latter supposition he would not, of course, entertain for a moment; he never does, until his letter returns from the Dead Letter Office, addressed in his own hand to wrong name, city, street or number); again, that it was possibly lost through the dishonesty of some one authorized by the person addressed, to take it from the post office; that we would (if we had not already done so), report the case at once to the proper authorities for investigation; assure him that, if his loss involved guilt on the part of any one in the postal service, justice would sooner or later overtake the offender, and close the conversation by expressing the hope that the next remittance he made by mail would be by money order or registered letter.

Sundry Post-Office Matters.

We open with two letters which are rather complimentary and personal than on "post-office matters," but we trust our readers will excuse us when they recall how much we say to them each month that is really interesting to them in the management of their official affairs. One of the letters contains expression of a desire that the MAIL should be issued in quarto form, the other that it should be issued semi-monthly. We are much obliged to our correspondents for their suggestions and the good wishes expressed in their letters, but the time is hardly propitious for either change.....Our next letter calls our attention to the omission from our last list of "established offices" of that of Palo Alto, Pa. Our lists are carefully prepared for us and we print them as they are furnished; they are usually accurate but occasionally an omission or duplication occurs which shows that all men are liable to mistakes, as well as subject to mortality.......Our next is on the question of compensation and allowances, and contains partial statements of the business of the office for two quarters as a basis for our reply. Even with this basis, our reply can hardly be satisfactory, for there is another side to the story—the Auditor's. We have repeatedly stated that: in questions involving the accounts of any particular office, we have no means of deciding. We can tell a postmaster that his salary will be adjusted on a certain basis, but when he claims more than the Postmaster-General has allowed, a question at once arises respecting his accounts which we should not attempt to decide. So, too, we can say that all post offices that collect in postages seventy-five dollars a year, are furnished with letter balances. But when a postmaster's application for a letter balance has been rejected, we cannot undertake to say why. Questions, too, of increase of salary are as difficult to answer. Elsewhere will be found an interesting article on the subject.......Our next letter contains an inquiry concerning the class of offices that are entitled to the envelopes for registry business. As we understand the Registration Regulations, all offices are entitled to envelopes for registry business; if there has been any change in this rule, we are not aware of it. The same letter contains an inquiry respecting billing unpaid letters beyond a distributing office. The word beyond conveys an incorrect idea. Letters are originally mailed either direct or to a distributing office. If a letter on which there are charges is mailed *direct*, it should be accompanied by a post bill, but if sent to a *distributing office*, it should not be so accompanied; but the post billing will be done by that distributing office. Nor should such letters, if foreign, be rated.

Our next contains an inquiry whether the issuing postmaster is obliged to make inquiry for a money order, the receipt of which has not been acknowledged by the payee. Not in a case of mere negligence or carelessness of the payee; but, if there is any allegation, or a well-founded suspicion of loss or depredation, it would be his duty to make such inquiry.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Stamps Cut from a Stamped Envelope.—W. N. R., H——, Miss.—Stamps cut from stamped envelopes lose their legal value, whether they have been used or not to prepay postage. Sec. 174, Reg. 1866. All letters bearing such should be "held for postage" and sent to the Dead-Letter Office. Sec. 360, Reg. 1866.

Sundries.—J. O. D., R——, Mich.—1. All persons employed in the care, custody or conveyance of the mail should be sworn; but if not sworn, they are as liable to all pains, penalties and forfeitures, as though they were. Sec. 52, Laws, 1866. 2. Official envelopes for general business are not furnished to offices of the fifth class; but the Third Assistant Postmaster furnishes envelopes for registry business. 3. All box-rents must be accounted for to the Department, whether the postmaster owns the boxes or not. Chap. xlii., Reg., 1866. 4. No fixed amount of business is necessary to entitle a post office to be constituted a money-order office. 5. A Postmaster who is a Justice of the Peace may administer the oath to his assistants.

Quarterly Transcript, Etc.—G. A. P., C——, Mass.—1. A quarterly transcript of newspapers delivered to regular subscribers is required. Sec. 304, Reg., 1866. 2. An account of registered matter received and sent must be kept. As no money entries are made in this account it would more properly be called a record. 3. No allowance is made to offices for the fifth class for office rent or repairs.

Wrapping, etc.—G. W. T., T——, W.—1. Unless your office is supplied wholly or in part by a railway post office, you should wrap letters. Sec. 88, reg. 1866. 2. News dealers have the same privileges as publishers, in sending through the mails. Sec. 225, reg. 1866.

Card Letters.—J. A. S., C——, O.—1. The law makes no distinction between letters bearing the cards of hotel and of business firms. As the use of card or of request letters becomes more general, and its usefulness recognized, letter-writers will be more careful in the kind of envelopes they use. The evil you speak of will thus work out its own remedy sooner than by the interference of postmasters. 2. It would not be better for a postmaster to open undelivered drop letters than to send them to the Dead-Letter Office. One of the wisest provisions of the regulations is that "in *no* case may a postmaster open a letter arriving at his office not addressed to himself." Sec. 71, reg. 1866.

Agricultural, Temperance, etc., Newspapers.—M. J. G., F——, Va.—1. We cannot undertake to say why the postage on agricultural papers is less proportionally by the package than by the single copy, nor why the quarterly rate of postage on a weekly is less than that on a semi-monthly. Undoubtedly the diffusion of intelligence at a cheap rate is the basis of the arrangement, but to endeavor to find a reason for the details, would be about as profitless as to endeavor to discover why newspapers are of certain sizes. We advise postmasters to accept the facts and regulate their offices by them, letting theories take care of themselves. 2. These remarks apply in the main to the question, What is a paper of small size? though, as the law has not provided for a specific size the regulations come to the aid of postmasters, and they are directed in cases of doubt to apply to the Department for instructions. Sec. 207, reg. 1866.

Extra Copies of a Newspaper, etc.—M. L. B., G—— S——, O.—1. Publishers have not the right to forward unpaid to regular subscribers extra copies of their papers for distribution as samples. 2. Letters of inquiry to the Editor of the U. S. MAIL are subject to letter postage. 3. To have an office constituted a money order office, application should be made to the Superintendent of the Money Order System, Washington, D. C. Whether or not the request will be granted, depends on matters not within our province.

Balance of Account.—J. E. H., T——, Va.—Where on the adjustment of a quarterly account, the Department is found indebted to the Postmaster, the amount should be entered on the credited side of the General Account, and if not paid by special draft before the end of the next quarter, would then become an offset for an equal amount found due the Department, and would diminish by just so much the amount to be paid. But credit cannot be taken in the Quarterly Account Current.

Mail Carriers Carrying Newspapers.—J. D., B——, Pa.—Mail carriers, whether by land or water, may carry packages of newspapers out of the mails. Sec. 50, Reg. 1866.

Billing Letters, etc.—E. E., L——, Mo.—1. The amount on a letter billed to an office, should, when the letter is forwarded, be entered in the column of overcharges, in the account of Mails Received. 2. Letters sent for delivery should be billed, but not if sent to a Distributing Office. Sec. 92, Reg. 1866. 3. The charges on unpaid dead letters should be entered on the Dead Letter Bill, the sum of such unpaid charges for the quarter should be entered in Article 11 of the Account Current. You had better study carefully chapter xxxv. of Regulations of 1866. 4. If a post office is within one-fourth of a mile of the railway station, the railway company must deliver the mails into the post office. Sec. 471, Reg. 1866.

Delivering Mails.—B. F. B., D—— W—— G——, Pa.—See preceeding answer.

Report of Stamps.—J. A. W., C——, Tenn.—Offices of the second and third classes are required to make monthly stamp reports. Blanks for this purpose will be furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster-General. Ask for form 6. Sec. 167, Reg. 1866.

Franking.—G. L. W., S——, Pa.—We can give no fuller instructions respecting franking than may be found in chapter xv. of the Regulations, in the "Miscellaneous Information" on the third page of the MAIL, and in a "Notice to Postmasters," by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, published in the MAIL for April last. This notice refers to papers relating to the census. It is provided that such papers shall pass free. As this matter is exceptional and infrequent, and will occupy but a few months at furthest, there will not be time to discuss nice distinctions of law concerning this privilege of franking. We would, therefore, suggest that while postmasters should be particular that only papers relating to the census should pass free under this notice, they should at the same time rather err on the side that will give promptness and efficiency to the labors of the various parties engaged in taking the census, than on the side of so strict a conformity to law as will prove a hindrance.

Registration.—M. E. G., S——, Nev.—Registered letters require only the postage required on ordinary letters to the same place or county; in other words, the registration of a letter does not subject it to an increase of postage. Of course the proper registry fee has to be added. Do not confound postage with registry fee. The full charges on a registered letter consist of the postage and the registry fee.......E. W. O., F—— H——, Kan.—1. A letter should be delivered according to the address, but there are cases where a postmaster must use judgment, and if he has proof that there is an informality in the address, he should deliver the letter to the person for whom he knows it is intended. 2. A book sealed against inspection should be charged at letter rates.......T. W. McC., C——, Ky.—The duty of route agents is to take receipts from the persons to whom they deliver registered packages, whether postmasters, mail messengers or other route agents. Sec. 3 R'gn Seg.......T. E. A. R., B——, W. Va.—The fact that you have received from the Department yellow envelopes for registry business, is, in itself, proof that such envelopes are used......G. W. N.—A postmaster may register free to another postmaster, if on official business.

Postage.—C. H. L., V——, N. J.—1. Postage on cut flowers is at letter rates, unless they are cuttings for propagation. 2. One month is the limit of time allowed postmasters for making the Quarterly Return. Sec. 228, Reg. 1866.......R. W. B., M——, Iowa.—1. Postage on drop papers, except weekly papers to be delivered to subscribers living in the county of publication, is the same as for those going by mail. 2. Plants intended for propagation should be charged at two cents for four ounces. 3. The Department does not furnish ink pads to postmasters. A good one can be made by stretching buckskin, or other soft leather over a block of wood, stuffing with a little wool. ......S. P. C., M——, Ind.—Newsdealers should be charged regular quarterly rates on regular papers; but they may pay their postage on their papers as they are received. Sec. 202, Reg. 1866......J. S., C——, N. H.—A package containing muslin banners should be charged at letter rates......E. W. J., C——, Tenn.—The postage collected on back numbers of a regular periodical may be entered in the account of postage on transient matter.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of April, 1870, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	330	1,567,063	829,919	523,497	3,475,150
Philadelphia	104	929,195	436,150	310,82[illegible]	1,607,908
Chicago	96	831,243	160,504	192,261	655,092
St. Louis	53	556,174	45,854	102,000	302,407
Boston	70	420,501	131,134	109,580	631,444
Cincinnati	49	331,174	41,113	45,890	225,024
Baltimore	55	279,627	41,019	96,776	208,450
Brooklyn	40	170,474	13,910	72,710	81,679
Detroit	20	190,020	20,301	71,414	102,792
Indianapolis	18	189,569	10,372	30,300	107,700
Albany	24	181,371	19,957	45,965	135,040
Buffalo	39	180,377	21,217	16,769	107,12[illegible]
Cleveland	23	170,437	15,047	72,475	121,991
Louisville	21	171,510	17,230	13,421	101,241
Rochester	13	168,509	10,521	[illegible]	63,913
Milwaukee	20	125,574	19,207	34,057	90,189
Pittsburgh	13	123,857	10,030	50,912	119,231
Syracuse	11	121,105	10,415	44,161	61,935
Washington, D. C.	30	114,411	11,150	47,142	111,034
Troy	3	107,320	7,208	21,718	30,077
Newark	21	100,427	18,130	41,317	63,605
Memphis	12	90,213	5,028	26,117	73,753
Williamsburg	12	81,293	11,109	15,032	20,015
Utica	12	73,255	6,160	23,054	56,153
Richmond	14	66,548	1,134	21,503	30,513
Nashville	8	61,503	3,658	10,175	23,040
Toledo	9	61,103	3,101	36,612	61,33[illegible]
San Francisco	14	50,571	5,993	15,916	50,64[illegible]
Providence	11	56,072	9,428	10,212	24,051
Wilmington	6	52,207	4,608	16,912	22,641
Dayton	13	49,443	3,803	35,439	41,191
Hartford	9	49,313	5,890	10,430	27,335
New Haven	8	44,739	4,141	11,510	26,618
Allegheny	7	44,273	5,610	20,581	17,796
Jersey City	8	41,493	2,017	8,401	15,2[illegible]1
Lowell	6	39,371	1,998	14,505	34,301
Portland	9	39,474	2,927	21,809	60,200
Worcester	6	37,004	3,721	14,161	19,124
Reading	6	35,470	3,456	10,098	19,461
Lawrence	6	35,192	1,488	15,871	32,508
Erie	8	35,093	4,109	30,233	13,304
Charlestown	5	34,152	1,278	11,489	19,195
Manchester	8	33,335	1,300	17,389	15,957
Lynn	5	31,904	1,958	11,473	28,348
Trenton	4	29,424	1,979	9,082	16,090
Cambridge	4	29,359	3,552	14,227	10,331
Lancaster	5	26,408	1,913	10,646	8,722
Harrisburg	4	24,650	1,215	8,602	8,037
Cambridgeport	3	23,231	1,224	7,233	8,512
Salem	5	23,075	1,936	10,824	16,099
New Bedford	5	21,847	893	5,674	15,023

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of May, 1870:

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	County.	State.
Adrian	Hancock	Ill
Adriance	Dutchess	N. Y
Alton Bay	Belknap	N. H
Arkansas City	Cowley	Kas
Arlington	Wayne	Pa
Attanam	Yakama	Wash. Ter
Ayer's Village	Essex	Mass
Baggettsville	Robertson	Tenn
Balmoral	Otter Tail	Minn
Batchelor's Rest	Pendleton	Ky
Beaver Creek	Jefferson	Tenn
Beloit	Mitchell	Kas
Bell Air	Hardin	Tenn
Benaja	Rockingham	N. C
Bensalem	Bucks	Pa
Bloom Switch	Scioto	Ohio
Blue Eye	Stone	Mo
Booneville	Clinton	Pa
Boyd's Mill	Wise	Texas
Brookvale	Prince William	Va
Brown's Mills	Muskegon	Mich
Brown's Store	Northumberland	Va
Bullards	Twiggs	Ga
Buncomb	Brown	Kas
Burnett	Vigo	Ind
Burr	Vernon	Wis
Caney	Howard	Kas
Carleton	Muskegon	Mich
Cedar Vale	Howard	Kas
Centreville	Leon	Fla
Cherryville	Montgomery	Kas
Chinkapin Roost	Jackson	Ky
Clark City	Clark	Mo
Clarno	Green	Wis
Clear Lake	Steuben	Ind
Cold Springs	Bledsoe	Tenn
Colfax	Fremont	Col. Ter
Colfax	Van Zandt	Texas
Colman	St. Louis	Mo
Cove City	Whitfield	Ga
Cresswell	St. Clair	Ill
Cross Hollow	Benton	Ark
Currie's Store	Caddo	La
Deputy	Jefferson	Ind
Dotchtown	Cape Girardeau	Mo
East Orange	Delaware	Ohio
Elk Falls	Howard	Kas
Elk Horn	Lawrence	Mo
Elston	Labette	Kas
Emma	Butler	Ala
Flag Springs	Andrew	Mo
Flagg Spring	Campbell	Ky
Forest Grove	Putnam	Fla
Frohna	Perry	Mo
Gagetown	Tuscola	Mich
Gainesville	Allen	Ky
Garden Grove	Ralls	Mo
Georgetown	Jefferson	Neb
Georgia City	Jasper	Mo
Gibbs X Roads	Cumberland	N. C
Glade	Somerset	Pa
Gomeria	Republic	Kas
Grand View	Hardin	Ky
Grant	Park	Col. Ter
Greenbush	Alcona	Mich
Green Pond	Colleton	S. C
Greenwood Centre	Kossuth	Iowa
Gubser's Mills	Campbell	Ky
Hallway	Montgomery	Pa
Harper's Ferry	Henry	Ky
Hawkinstown	Shenandoah	Va
Higginsville	La Fayette	Mo
Hocking	Athens	Ohio
Holman Station	Scott	Ind
Hopewell Springs	Monroe	Tenn
Humboldt	Marquette	Mich
Isaac's Camp	Doddridge	W. Va
Janney's	Richland	Wis
Jerome	Phelps	Mo
Johnston's Institute	Hayes	Texas
Kandiyohi Station	Kandiyohi	Minn
Lake Arthur	Calcasieu	La
Latimore	Adams	Pa
Le Fever Falls	Ulster	N. Y
Letsinger	Roane	Tenn
Liberty	Montgomery	Kas
Ligonier	Vernon	Mo
Long's Mills	Stone	Mo
McKinley's Landing	Henderson	Ky
McVille	Telfair	Ga
Mesville	Shelby	Tenn
Mackey's Grove	Boone	Iowa
Martinsburgh	Newaygo	Mich
Mengsville	Jackson	Tenn
Mile Creek	Muskegon	Mich
Milford	Dickinson	Iowa
Milnesville	Augusta	Va
Mincy	Taney	Mo
Mineral Hill	Elko	Nev
Moksee	Yakama	Wash'gt'n Ter
Mounds	Vernon	Mo
Mound Valley	Labette	Kas
Nanticoke	Wicomico	Md
Nashville	El Dorado	Cal
Nevill	Winona	Minn
New Providence	Osage	Mo
North Clayton	Crawford	Wis
North River	Marion	Mo
Northside	Goochland	Va
Norton's Bluff	McCracken	Ky
Norwood	Carter	Mo
Oak Well	Hawkins	Tenn
Oakwood	Vermillion	Ill
Ochlocknee	Thomas	Ga
Ogden's Landing	Ballard	Ky
Oldtown	Allegany	Md
Olive Hill	Hardin	Tenn
Onota	Schoolcraft	Mich
Orange Grove	Dallas	Ala
Palisade	Lander	Nev
Parkersville	Jefferson	Ind
Park's Store	Jackson	Ala
Passe de Terre	Stevens	Minn
Peachland	Osage	Mo
Penninger	Union	Ill
Personsville	Venango	Pa
Pierce	Kewaunee	Wis
Piland's Store	Ozark	Mo
Pine Hill	Ashley	Ark
Pineville	Pike	Ill
Plattsville	Fairfield	Conn
Pleasant Run	Pottawattomie	Kas
Pleasant Valley	Berrien	Mich
Pomona	Franklin	Kas
Pratt	Whitesides	Ill
Price's Store	Rockingham	N. C
Raspberry	Humboldt	Nev
Republican	Choctaw	Miss
Rhea	Lawrence	Ark
Richardsons	Montgomery	Tenn
Ring	Winnebago	Wis
River Side	Cocke	Tenn
Roland	Story	Iowa
Rose Hill	Neosho	Kas
Ross Fork	Oneida	Idaho
Saint Johns	Stewart	Tenn
Sawyer	Berrien	Mich
Saybrook	Clay	Dakota Ter
Schnyricker's Store	St. Charles	Mo
Shelby	Shelby	Iowa
Shippingport	Beaver	Pa
Sibley	Covington	Ala
Short Mountain	Cannon	Tenn
Shoshone	Alturas	Idaho Ter
Shunpike	Columbia	N. Y
Siloam	Green	Ga
Sinking Fork	Christian	Ky
Smyrna	Cobb	Ga
Snoqualmie	King	Wash'gt'n Ter
Spring Side	Pottawattomie	Kas
Squak	King	Wash'gt'n Ter
Stanchfield	Isanti	Minn
Stanwood	Leavenworth	Kas
Stebbinsville	Oceana	Mich
Stillwell	Laporte	Ind
Stokes' Ridge	Darlington	S. C
Stoutland	Camden	Mo
Stroderville	Cape Girardeau	"
Sunny Side	Wright	"
Telford	Bucks	Pa
Thomas	Harrison	Mo
Tranquilla	Washington	Ark
Tugalo	Oconee	S. C
Twenty-six Mile House	Stanislaus	Cal
Union Pier	Berrien	Mich
Urbana	Neosho	Kas
Vermillion	Nemaha	Kas
Viola	Warren	Tenn
Wah Wah Sink	Shawnee	Kas
Walnut Ridge	Lawrence	Ark
Weesatch	Goliad	Texas
Wheeler Station	Lawrence	Ala
White Horse	Chester	Pa
White Plains	Putnam	Tenn
White Water	Pike	Ala
Wilbur	Douglas	Oregon
Winfield	Cowley	Kas
Worthington	Jefferson	Ky
Yakima	Yakima	Wash'gt'n Ter

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Alton	Scott	Ind
Alpha	Clark	Ark
Atlanta	Columbia	"
Bald Knob	Taney	Mo
Bent Mountain	Roanoke	Va
Blue Rapids	Marshall	Kas
Brewerville	Randolph	Ill
Bronson	Levy	Fla
Box Spring	Talbot	Ga
Burnsville	Dallas	Ala
Callahan	Nassau	Fla
Camp McDermitt	Humboldt	Nev
Carlisle Spring	Cumberland	Pa
Champagnolle	Calhoun	Ark
Cloyd's Creek	Blount	Tenn
Cold Well	Union	S. C
Cottage Mills	Chattahoochee	Ga
Cove Creek	Tazewell	Va
Croftsville	"	"
Dagger's Springs	Botetourt	"
Eglantine	Van Buren	Ark
Emmett	Lake	Ill
Farmersville	Collin	Texas
Flat Shoals	Meriwether	Ga
Gallatin	Copiah	Miss
Greenfield	Colquitt	Ga
Gregory Landing	Clark	Mo
Head of Elm	Montague	Texas
Hermosilla	Pueblo	Col. Ter
Hester's Store	Person	N. C
Ironville	Perry	Ala
Jaynesville	Covington	Miss
Jericho	Perry	Ala
John Day's Creek	Idaho	Idaho Ter
Kentucky Town	Grayson	Texas

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Laforme's Store	Braxton	W. Va
Lake Butler	Bradford	Fla
Larrabee's Point	Addison	Vt
Lead Mine	Tucker	W. Va
Leesville	Robeson	N. C
Leven	Montgomery	Ky
Lewisville	Denton	Texas
Liberty Hill	Dallas	Ala
Liddesdale	Columbia	Ark
Luneuburgh	Izard	"
Moultrie	Colquitt	Ga
Oakville	Lawrence	Ala
Ochesee	Calhoun	Fla
Orange Spring	Marion	"
Oshawa	Osage	Mo
Panther's Creek	Yadkin	N. C
Parham's Store	Sussex	Va
Parks	Scott	Ark
Poola Mills	Madison	Va
Peterstown	Monroe	W. Va
Pleasant Hill	Dallas	Ala
Port Wine	Sierra	Cal
Ramer	Montgomery	Ala
Rocky Ford	Pontotoc	Miss
Rome	Winston	"
Round Bottom	Wayne	W. Va
Round Valley	Plumas	Cal
Sheridan	Placer	"
Sherman	Grant	Ky
Shopville	Pulaski	"
Spring Dale	Lafayette	Miss
Stairfield	Clinton	Mo
Sugar Hill	McDowell	N. C
Table Rock	Izard	Ark
Tehama	Tehama	Cal
Tea Mile	Macon	Mo
Trenton	Dade	Ga
Union Society	Graeno	N. Y
Webber's Falls	Cherokee	Ark

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County	State	Changed to
Bay's Bottom	Gallia	Ohio	Crown City
Bristol	Houghton	Mich	Baraga
Chanticleer	Knox	Ohio	Rich Hill
Collamer	Windham	Conn	Ekonk
Cottage Hill	Du Page	Ill	Elmhurst
Crabtree's Point	Hancock	Me	South Hancock
Culpeper, C. H.	Culpeper	Va	Culpeper
Gennessee Station	Kandiyohi	Minn	Stockholm
Gilboa	Louisa	Va	Cuckoo
Hot Springs	San Luis Obispo	Cal	Paso Robles
Rabbit River	Allegan	Mich	Hamilton
Roanoke Island	Dare	N. C.	Manteo
Rockdale	Berkshire	Mass	Rock Dale Mill
Sharpsburgh	Hamilton	Ohio	Norwood
Swearsburgh	Adair	Iowa	Orient
Smeltzer's Grove	Grant	Wis	Georgetown
Waterloo City	De Kalb	Ind	Waterloo
Wear's Cove	Sevier	Tenn	Wear's Valley

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Abe's Springs	Calhoun	Fla	Mariana
Alpine Depot	Morgan	W. Va	Berkeley Sp'gs
Baker's Landing	Beaver	Pa	Freedom
Bald Mountain	Washington	N. Y	Greenwich
Beck	Metcalfe	Ky	Edmonton
Buena Vista	Onachita	Ark	Camden
Buffalo Plains	Erie	N. Y	Eggertsville
Burns' Mills	Bedford	Pa	Schellsburgh
Carrollton	Cattaraugus	N. Y	Killbuck
Cayutaville	Schuyler	"	Trumbull's Cor's
Conkey's Store	Vermillion	Ill	Fithian
Coxville	Pitt	N. C	Greenville
Geesville	Pope	Ark	Dover
Hardenburg	Ulster	N. Y	Dry Brook
Hemlo	Whitesides	Ill	Fulton
Hilton's	Sullivan	Tenn	Blountsville
Indian Creek	La Salle	Ill	Ottawa
Ivy Bluff	Hickman	Tenn	Pinewood
Lackemute	Polk	Oregon	Louisville
Looneyville	Houston	Minn	Houston
McPherson	Dawson	Neb	North Platte
Marthasville	Ada	Idaho Ter	Boise City
Nebo	McDowell	N. C	Marion
Needmore	Hendricks	Ind	Danville
Price's Store	Lamar	Texas	Paris
Rathbun	Elk	Pa	St. Mary's
Sheridan	Placer	Cal	Wheatland
Shoal Creek	Calhoun	Ala	Edwardsville
Shurrue Creek	Delaware	N. Y	Cannonsville
Slate Creek	Idaho	Idaho Ter	White Bird
Sparta	Owen	Ky	Sparta Station
Spring Vale	Samson	N. C	Clinton
Spring Valley	Leavenworth	Kas	Leavenworth City
Staal's Store	Clarion	Pa	Callensburg
Stateburg	Sumter	S. C	Sumter, C. H
Paos	Navarro	Texas	Chatfield
Ulva	Portage	Wis	Steven's Point
Van Buren	De Kalb	Ala	Lebanon
Walnut Grove	Doniphan	Kas	Severance
Wellborn's Station	Brazos	Texas	Bryan
West Anson	Somerset	Me	Anson
White Rock	Madison	N. C	Marshall
Winston	Estell	Ky	Waco

Wanted Letters.

Charles Courtois, who is the proprietor of a well-known restaurant in Market street, Newark, N. J., called the "Maison Grise," complained at the post office a few days ago that he hired a box there with the understanding that there were to be letters placed therein, and the contract had not been fulfilled. He wished an explanation, or else he wished for some letters. It was small satisfaction for him to make daily journeys to the post office and look into his box, and, instead of seeing letters, to see the clerks and all internal arrangements of the city postal department. The following day witnessed the consummation of his wish. His eyes saw a box stuffed to overflowing with letters, properly addressed and stamped. Here he found letters for "Col. Charles Courtois, Maison Grise, Newark;" "Mr. Courtois," "Charles," "Old Courtois," "Champagne Charlie," and to various other cognomens by which the gentleman is distinguished, in all about fifty letters. Since then he has been as quiet as a little lamb, and will probably have no more complaints to make during the term of the present officials.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of June, 1870.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	1	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Mexican	U. S.	2	Havana and Mexico.
Bremen	U. S.	2	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	2	Havana and West Indies.
Bremen	U. S.	4	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Aspinwall	U. S.	5	South Pacific & Cent. Am.
Hamburg	U. S.	7	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.
Bermuda	U. S.	7	Bermuda.
A. & Gt. W.	U. S.	8	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Bremen	U. S.	9	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	9	Havana and West Indies.
French	France	11	French Mail via Brest.
Bremen	U. S.	11	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Hamburg	U. S.	14	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	15	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Bremen	U. S.	16	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	16	Havana and Nassau.
Bremen	U. S.	18	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	S. Pacific & C. America.
Hamburg	U. S.	21	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	22	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Mexican	U. S.	22	Havana and Mexico.
Bremen	U. S.	23	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Braz. Argen. Rep. & St. Thos
Havana	U. S.	23	Havana.
Bermuda	U. S.	24	Bermuda.
Bremen	U. S.	25	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
French	France	25	French Mail via Brest.
Hamburg	U. S.	28	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	29	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Bremen	U. S.	30	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Havana	U. S.	30	Havana & West Indies.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the North German Union (including Austria and its States), the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent or arriving either by North German Union mail direct, or in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Until January 1, 1870, letters could be registered, on payment of certain special postage rates, to France, Algeria, Corsica, Bourbon, Nice and Savoy; also to Alexandretta, Tangiers and Tunis. This, however, cannot be done at present. The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents: and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above, (paragraph 3.)

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. But unpaid or part paid letters and other articles insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, and subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the above mails, except the deficient postage or fine on such matter when *insufficiently* prepaid. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 125, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 134 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tabago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) .... 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. .... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. .... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ... 3 "

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

IMPORTANT TABLE

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month
Australia	via Marseilles	17th	57	13th
do.	Southampton	11th	61	18th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	3d and 17th	24	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	11th and 25th	30	4th and 18th
China	Marseilles	3d and 17th	40	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	11th and 25th	47	4th and 18th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	3d and 17th	40	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	11th and 25th	45	4th and 18th
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	20	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	3d and 17th	42	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	11th and 25th	46	4th and 18th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 5th and 21st of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 13th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N. B.—In some cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

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UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JUNE, 1870.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	3	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	20	8	12	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*20	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	c14	c14	d18
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Algeria, via England	a12	20	b4	12	12	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	..	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	..	16	....	....	..	16
do England	a16	28	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	..	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15	7	11	11	h8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Bourbon, via England	....	24	8	18	18	i
Brazils, via England	....	28	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Buenaventura (N Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	...	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do via England	....	28	b4	12	12	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a18	28	b6	14	14	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do via England	a18	28	b6	14	14	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	4	4	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 13c.)	....	*16	6	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng (if prepaid, 18c.)	....	*21	7	12	12	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	18
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	25	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
France	....	10	2	4	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	*4	....	....	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Gibraltar via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.* *Not over* 1 oz. ....2 cents. *Over* 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. ....4 " *Over* 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. ....6 " *Over* 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*18	9	12	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*23	10	14	14	h8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 6 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
Greytown	....	10	2	4	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	...	16	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	8	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do do Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	..	*18	7	11	11	h8
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	22	b6	14	14	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	26	8	12	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do via England	....	18	4	12	12	18
Liberia, via England	....	18	4	12	12	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	18	b6	12	12	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Majorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	12	12	18
do do do via Messina	a16	28	b8	14	14	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	...	*10l	3l	6l	6l	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	...	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	...
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	28	b4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, via England	....	16	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	18	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	4	4	....
Norway, via North German Union, direct (letters, if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	8	11	11	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.) (letters, if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	9	18	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
Pietra, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	0	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	4	8	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct (if prepaid, 15c)	....	*18	5	8	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	4	..	....
do via England	....	22	...	....	....	10
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*20	9	12	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*25	10	14	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	...	....	....	....	....
Portugal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a18	28	b8	14	14	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	8l	6l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	6	9	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	9	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Russia, do do direct (if prepaid, 15c.)	....	*18	5	8	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England) (if prepaid, 20c.)	....	*23	6	10	10	h8
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	..	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Savoy	....	10	2	4	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*10l	3l	6l	8l	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	20	8	12	12	h8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	13	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	17	7	11	11	h8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	27	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	32	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	16
do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	..	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	..	*20	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	18
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	28	4	12	12	18
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct, (if prepaid, 14c.)	....	*16	8	11	11	h8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, if prepaid, 19c.)	....	*21	9	13	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, via England	...	16	b6	12	12	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, via England	a18	28	b6	14	14	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Jaolna, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*15	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	8	12	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	15	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	20	8	12	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	1	10	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island	....	10	2	k4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	10	8	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	10
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*14	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*19	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	6	9	0	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	7	11	11	h8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*10l	3l	6l	6l	6
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 6 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Department, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. X., NO. 10. NEW YORK, JULY, 1870. WHOLE NO. 118.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

CLAMBANK, N. J., June, 1870.

Mrs. Modole having negotiated for the Limburger desired me to place it under the back seat of the barouche, which, of course, I did; but it must have come in contact with my clothing somehow or other, for I was asked a dozen times during the afternoon if I "didn't smell something burning;" and even Gushweak, when I returned to his office, stopped several times in the course of his story-telling to inquire "What in thunder smells so?" I kept perfectly quiet, but I mentally resolved that when my pastor's lady again purchased cheese, she would have to do it without my assistance. (I will remark here, incidentally, that when I returned home, I found Jane Mary just a little out of temper; and, upon asking the cause, the answer I received was "Nothing;" but I understood the matter very soon afterward when she asked me in an indifferent kind of way, "What *is* that Limburger cheese made of?")

Gushweak had evidently indulged freely in Godfrey's cordial during my absence, if the color in his cheeks and the flavor of his breath were a reliable indication; but his "talking tackle" was not at all injured—in fact, I think it was in better condition, and without much prefacing he resumed his story: "I told you that I shet down on the presentation business; come to think, I 'lowed one. Afore I cum ther', the clark that acted assistant add-on-to-him. [*Ad interim*, I suggested.] Yes, that's it; the clark that acted *that*, had done a good many favors for the boys, and they wanted to show ther 'preciation of him by givin' him a watch—unbeknown to him afore it happened. But I reckon he knowed all about it; for when it was reported round th' office that I was down on the gift business, he cum to me on the sly, with tears in his eyes, and says he to me, "Please let this one go through for the last," and, to satisfy him, I was agreeable. There was a gineral hooray through th' office when the news was announced, and when we closed up in th' evenin' the affair come off. There were a dozen outsiders on hand, and I giv' the parties the use of the private office to spread theirselves in. When everything was ready, one of the boys brought in a package about the size and shape of a soup-tureen, which he untied, and after taking off a dozen or more wrappers, pulled out and held up a bull's-eye silver watch, nearly as big round as a four-pound weight and twice't as thick, and went on to speak a piece; and the clark that received it—his name was—but you don't keer about that—anyhow his name was Flybiler—talked back consid'able, and I would 'a said more, but jist then in comes old Woolwood as tight as a musket, and the crowd scattered quicker'n you'd say scat. "Hallo, Bungstarter, what's this town meetin' called fur?" says the old gent, as he flopped down onto a sofy. "On'y a little gift matter atween the boys; that's all," says I. "That's *a-l-l!*" says he. "I think that's plenty, Mr. Bullrush. On'y of I was you when I wanted to git up a general drink, I'd choose men, not boys, to spree with." I tried to explain, but th' old cuss wouldn't listen, but went on sayin', "Shame, shame, Weakmueb'" until he fell asleep. When we met next morning he 'peared not to recollect the proceedin's of the night previous, and was as smilin' as a basket of chips. But that cussed watch almost set Flybiler crazy. From mornin' till night and from night till mornin' he didn't do a dog-goned thing but set and wind and riglate his kerometer, as he called it; an' it kep' me busy sendin' round the buildin' arter him, until I had to tell him that ef he did'nt tend to biz he'd hev to quit; so he perferred to work, and let the watch run to suit itself. Arter that he kerried it about three months until it busted out all his pockets and made him stoop-shouldered, and he then left it home. A little brother of his, however, got hold of it, and put the guard chain round his neck and commenced playing boat with the watch in a small stream which run in the rear of the house; but the little chap fell in the water, and the "kerometer" was so heavy that it pulled him under, and held him there until he was drownded dead. After the funeral Flybiler took a axe and mashed the old turnip into a thousand pieces, and the little boy's teacher, and the clarks in our office wore crape on their left arm for thirty days. That was the last presentation in the office while I stayed ther'. I've seen and read of 'em at other places, but I'll never change my mind about it, that in eleven out of fifteen times damage of some kind follers, as it did in the horse-pistol and bull's eye cases. What good grows out of sich things anyhow? The fellow that gets the present has done somethin' or is expected to do something for the fellus that make up the puss, and the carculation of both sides is to give a handful and get back a armful; and as Amlick, the Prince of Dunkik says, "On a average they generally do." And Amlick is right.

But to go on with my yarn. After I had got the office in good running condition, and the stage drivers had got so as they could open and distribute the mails without somebody having to be round to tell them what to do every minite, we all had pooty easy times, and about all I did was to occupy the postmaster's cheer, cock my legs up on his desk, smoke my meerschaum and answer questions. It wasn't very long afore I was considered law and gospel by all the postmasters for twenty mile around; and I held a reg'lar levee about twic't a week to receive calls from these mourners. I made out the Quarterly Returns for a good many of 'em, and whether they was right or whether they was wrong, I never stopped to inquire; but I allus made 'em come down with the soap—some of 'em paid mo mor'n they received for a quarter's salary, but that was their business, not mine.

They asked all sorts and kinds o' questions, and altho' most of 'em know'd as much as I did I never told 'em so, and would give 'em the fust answers that would come in my head. One fellow, I remember, wanted to know if he could send a keg of maple molasses by mail. I told him, "Certainly," and he sent it; but it never reached anywhere's as he could learn, and he had to pay for it. Some one else told him he had no right to send it, and then he fell back on me, and wanted me to divide the loss with him. I told him ef he ever opened his mouth agin, I would write to the Postmaster-General that he was trying to git money from the Department under false pretences; and he begged me for mussey's sake not to do it, and I held up. He couldn't put on no airs with me.

One fellow wanted to know if he was obleeged to keep his office open Sondays; another 'un if he couldn't open and shet his office week days to suit hisself; another un ef he didn't hev the privilege to take and use stamps off letters arrivin' at his office which had not been canceled—and lots o' other such simpial questions; and I told 'em all that they were the bosses of their own shops, and could do just about as they had a mind to. Supposin' this meant for them to go ahead, they went in, and about every one on 'em was removed; and then the ongrateful fellows tried to make believe it was my fault. They made it pretty hot fur me fur a while, but Mr. Woolwood stuck to me like a burr to a hosses tail. A many letters come to him which he never seed, bless you, asking 'bout his 'sistant, but as I opened all letters addressed to the P. M., I on'y showed him sich as I thought proper. What was the use o' being assistant, if I didn't hev the first shy ot everything relative to the postmaster's public and private business? and what was the use o' botherin' the old man with business matters that he know'd nothin' about, and probably keered less? If I did anything that was spoken well of, I allers told Mr. Woolwood; but if I upsot something, mum was the word: so he had the almightiest faith in me, and I think I was deservin' of it. But every one has his troubles, and I was to have mine. One day the old gentleman sent word to the office that he was sick, and wished me to cum up to his house. I'd never bin ther', but I had heard he had a pooty daughter, and I wondered why she never cum to the office. Well, up I goes to the house, and, ketching hold of the knocker—and a awful thing it was, and about as big as the walking-beam of a steam-engine—ketching hold of the knocker, I gave a bang that shook the whole buildin', and so astonished me that I cum near tumblin' backward down the steps. I jest had time to straighten myself, when the door opened and the sweetest lookin' gal I ever laid my eyes on presented herself.

"Good-day, marm," says I, muchly confused, I tell you; "my name is Gushweak, and I called to see Mr. Woolwood." "Oh yes, sir, thank you, walk in if you please; I'm very much pleased to see you, Mr. Gushweak. Pa is not at all well, and he appears to be quite anxious to see you; but, my *dear* Mr. Gushweak, if there is any trouble in his business please be cautious in talkin' to him, as he is very nervous." And as she said this she laid her soft little hand on my shoulder. Callin' me *dear* Mr. Gushweak and laying her hand on me was most too much for my *equomity* (equanimity I suppose he meant), and I pooty nearly collapsed; but just then a voice, that I knew as well as my own, sung out, "Up here, Mustang;" and in three jumps I was at the head of the stairs. Through an open door I saw Mr. Woolwood lying on a bed, and I went for him. "Ah! Gushee, my good fellow, I'm glad you cum. You work on time—you're my style. You don't let grass grow under your feet when you've anything to do, do you? Of course you don't—who said you did? Take a seat and make yourself at home. By the by, just go to the head of the stairs, and call my daughter." I riz up for the purpose, when he told me to sit down agin, and he roared out "Maud-ee!" loud enough to be heard all over town, I thought, and in a second in cum the little angel. "Maud, darling, this is Mr. Washtab my assistant ("Gushweak, pa!" she said, blushing up to the eyebrows); Washuine, my daughter." She put out her little flipper, and we took a ra'al good handshake, which was interrupted by the old gentleman saying: "Maud, dear, take my keys and get a small demijohn out of the right hand corner of the sideboard, make a pitcher of ice-water, and send Bridget up with them and a couple of tumblers—and lose no time, dear. I have some important business to transact, and talkin' is dry work, even to a well man." As she turned to leave the room, she gave me a queer look and shook her head—which I thought meant, "Don't drink a drop," and I determined not to. When she had gone out, the old man desired me to draw my cheer up close to the bed, and said in a tone a little above a whisper, "I sent for you because I am in trouble. I want a confidential adviser; and, Gushmore, I know I can trust you. You are as true as steel, or I'm a Hottentot; and I am sure you are as brave as you're honest. Before I tell you what's the matter, you must solemnly promise not to reveal anything you may hear, whether you agree to a proposition I have to make or not." I tell you, squire, my flesh began to creep, and I think I would have asked for an explanation afore I made a promise, but just then in come Bridget with the fluids and tumblers, and afore I thought I whispered in his ear, "Upon my oath, I'll never squeak." Bridget lingered a little, as if waiting for further orders; but Mr. Woolwood told her she could go, and directed me to pour out for two. I didn't want to drink, but I was so near upset by his mysterious words, that I thought best to take something to steady my nerves. After we had imbibed, the old man propped hisself up with the pillars and sot up to talk with me; and, orderin' me to close and bolt the door, he pointed to the cheer again, and when I had sot down, he said: "McGush! I'm in great trouble; but there's glory in store for you. Listen——"

MONSIEUR TONSON.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

A few letters lie before us as we take up our pen for our usual article, but our correspondence the last month has not been as large it was the preceding month. Probably many of our patrons are interested in agriculture, and though June is not considered any busier a month than April or May, it is hotter than either, and heat has a great tendency to make men lazy. We speak, of course observingly and not experimentally. Along with a decline in correspondence is also a decline in attention to remittances for renewal, whereupon we would gently remind delinquent subscribers that summer's heat, nor winter's cold, nor seed time, nor harvest, should stop the steady flow forward of the "dollar" which is the motive power that keeps the *Mail* in motion. Philosophers tell us that the forces of nature are resolvable into two, action and re-action; this philosophy is as applicable to our paper as to the movement of the world.

If we consider the remittance as the action, the re-action will be the receipt of the useful, indispensable MAIL for one year, and the result of the two will be an increase in the efficiency of the postal service, and in the popularity of postmasters with the Department and with the public. Can we induce all postmasters, and especially delinquent subscribers to *action*;—but what has this to do with post-office matters?

Well then our first letter is from two route agents in the West (but are Michigan, Indiana and Illinois any longer the West?) who make inquiry: "Whose business is it to attend to exchanging the mails between the cars on main and branch routes, the service often involving the transportation of several bags, some rods distance?" This is one of those questions we cannot satisfactorily answer, because it is local. Provision is made in many places for this service by the appointment of local agents; where this has not been done, and where, as is the case of our correspondents, the service compels agents to leave their cars, without adequate protection to the mails, a report of the case should be made to the Contract office.... Our next letter is an inquiry concerning the rate of postage on clothing, "a ready made, full grown sh——", undergarment, as our correspondent does not put it. We agree with the writer that postmasters who rate such things at the miscellaneous rate of two cents, are laboring under a mistake. Invariably all clothing should be charged at letter rates, except that sent to non-commissioned officers and privates in the armies of the United States. (Sec. 223, Laws, 1866.) If clothing not prepaid at letter rates is received at an office, the unpaid postage at such rates should be charged, and collected on delivery. (Sec. 151, Reg. 1866).. Our next is a request for an extra copy of our last issue, but we print an extract from the letter, hoping the *scamp* may read it in a paper honestly obtained. If we knew his name we would send him a copy, with an invitation to become a subscriber.

P——, Pa., June 15, 1870.

Publisher U. S. Mail:

SIR—I received the June number of the U. S. MAIL yesterday, and laid it on the counter, and while attending to a customer in the store, some *scamp* hooked it, please forward me another as I had not perused it. * *

T. R. L., P. M.

What shall we say of or to the man who would steal the MAIL from a postmaster. We will leave him to the unmerciful sting of his own conscience.... We comply with our lady postmaster's, not postmistress'—the Department does not recognize such an officer—wish to give her kind regards to Mons. Tonson and his Jane Mary (the at-last happy couple being no more welcome visitors to her than they are to ourselves), and inform him that the office under her charge is now a third class office.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Advertising Sheets.—R. W. H., C——, Ill.—Advertising sheets for gratuitous distribution are not entitled to be mailed unprepaid. (Sec. 206, Reg. 1866.)

Postmasters Working on Roads.—A. S. W., S——, O.—Militia and jury duties are the only duties from which a postmaster is exempted. (Sec. 39, Laws of 1866.)

Request Letters.—B. A. F., C——, Pa.—A returned request letter, if not delivered to the person named in the request, should be treated as any other undelivered letter.

Letter-boxes.—H. A. B., T——, Col.—We have repeatedly stated that rent must be collected for letter-boxes, no matter at whose expense they are constructed. (Chap. XLII., Reg. 1866.)

Newsdealers' Packages.—J. W. C., K——, C. H. W——, Va.—Newsdealers are entitled to pay the postage at regular quarterly rates on their packages as received. (Sec. 202, Reg. 1866.)

Clerks' Salary.—J. G. L., C——, Mass.—Clerks' salaries are fixed by the Postmaster-General, on estimates furnished by the postmasters of the offices entitled to the allowance. (Sec. 17, Reg. 1866.)

Charge for Postage Stamps.—E. W. J., S—— G——, Del.—It is illegal to charge more than the face value for postage stamps, or envelopes; except in the latter case where fractions of a cent cannot be made. A penalty of from ten to five hundred dollars attaches. (Sec. 171 and 172, Reg. 1866.)

Forwarding Mail Matter.—E. E. T., M——, Mass.—1. A prepaid letter may be forwarded any number of times without additional payment of postage; provided it has not in the meanwhile been out of the custody of the post office. 2. Transient or regular newspapers and periodicals, when forwarded, are subject to additional postage, to be paid at the forwarding office.

Insufficiently Prepaid Letter, etc.—M. St. J., M—— V——, Pa.—1. An insufficiently prepaid letter coming at the office of delivery should be charged with the unpaid postage. (Sec. 155, Reg. 1866.) 2. The right of free passage in the mails for county papers is not confined to any number of different papers. One copy of each of all the different papers published in a county, as well as only one, may be sent free to any one bona-fide subscriber. (Sec. 228, Reg. 1866.)

Unsealed Letters.—G. L. O., M——, N. Y.—1. Unsealed letters should be treated the same as sealed letters; that is, if not paid one full rate of three cents, they should be "held for postage," and sent to the Dead-Letter Office. (Sec. 360, Reg. 1866.) 2. But if such letters arrive at the office of delivery, the unpaid postage should be collected. (Sec. 151, Reg. 1866.) Postmasters handling such letters in transit have no duty in the matter, except the usual one of forwarding them.

Carrying Newspapers, etc.—H. C. W., F—— B——, Dak.—1. Express companies have a right to carry packages of newspapers. 2. Any one has a right to send letters free to a member of Congress. There is no discrepancy between Sections 123 and 124 Regulations of 1866, and the recent act respecting the franking privilege. That act (of March 1, 1869) makes no change in the law respecting the privilege of franking, but merely abolishes the use of stamped or *fac-simile* franks.

Sunday-school Papers.—G. B. B., S——, Pa.—1. The postage on packages of Sunday-school papers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, and sent to one address, is 1 cent for each four ounces on each package. This is the legal rate; if a publisher states any other rate he is wrong. (Sec. 202, Reg. 1866.) 2. We refer you to "Rates of Postage for Foreign Countries," on our third page. 3. It is proper for any one who has a letter too late for the mail to hand it to the agent on the cars. (Sec. 99, Reg. 1866.)

Ordering a Publisher to Discontinue a Paper.—J. W. W., S——, Miss.—A postmaster has no authority to order a publisher to discontinue sending a newspaper. He is required to notify the publisher when his paper has been refused or unclaimed for one month, and request him to discontinue sending it. This notice is to be a statement of the facts sent to the postmaster where such paper or publication is mailed, to be by him communicated to the publisher. If, after receiving such notice, the publisher continues to send the paper, it must be sold, and the proceeds credited to the Department. (Sec. 286, Laws, and 391, 392, Reg. 1866.) But the postmaster cannot compel the publisher to discontinue sending it. There may be cases of needlessly overloading the mails, where a report should be made to the Department. The First Assistant Postmaster-General supplies a form or blank for notifying publishers. (Form No. 29.)

Credit for forwarding Unpaid Letters.—B. F. W——, Kan.—In article 2 of the Account Current, you are charged with the amount of postage on all unpaid letters sent to your office during the quarter. If you forward an unpaid letter, without collecting the postage, you would, of course, lose the amount due on that letter. To avoid this, you enter the amount in the column of overcharges, and at the end of the quarter take credit for this and other overcharges in Article 11. The account is thus balanced. We agree with you that "the Quarterly return is a big mystery" until you understand it, and then how simple.

Registration.—P. J. K., V——, Pa.—1. Registered package envelopes received, containing letters, are required to be placed on file for a period of six months, at the expiration of which time they are to be returned to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. 2. Unclaimed packages of plants, if worthless, may be thrown away; but if of value, they, and unclaimed papers, engravings, etc., should be sold and the proceeds credited to the Department. (Sec. 391, Reg. 1866.)...... J. M., A——, N. M.—All registered letters for the same office should be enclosed in one registered package envelope, if it will contain them. (Sec. 10, R g'a Reg.)

Postage.—A. A. C., F—— C——, O.—Section 89 of Regulations of 1866, to which you refer, seems clearly to allow communications to be sent with packages of seeds, upon the separate payment of postage, at the established rates; but such is not the spirit of the law, nor the general understanding. The (Acting) First Assistant Postmaster-General, under date of November 6, 1869, in a letter on the subject of postage, makes use of the following language: "* * You are informed that the theory of the postal law forbids the sending of different classes of mailable matter in the same package, except at letter rates of postage. * * There is no positive prohibition against mailing the other articles [that is, other than newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, books and circulars] mentioned as third class matter in section 222, in the same package, at two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, but the spirit of the law is against such practice."...... W. M. W., P——, Mass.—Transient newspapers should be fully prepaid, and postmasters have no right to forward them unless the prepayment is in full. (Sec. 250, Laws, and 224, Reg. 1866.) But sometimes it is done inadvertently. In all cases where any matter, on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid, shall reach its destination without such prepayment, the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery; and if the postage is partly prepaid, the unpaid postage must be charged at the prepaid rates. (Secs. 150 and 151, Reg. 1866.)...... C. C. H., N—— B——, N. C.—Beans, peas and potatoes, if for seed, may be sent at two cents for four ounces, but rosin, even as sample, is chargeable with letter postage. Flowers, whether natural or artificial, except cuttings for propagation, which the latter cannot be, are chargeable at letter rates...... J. A. M., C——, Ill.—The postage on daguerreotypes must be charged at letter rates, also on medicines and powders; but those last two should be excluded, if liable in any way to damage the safety of the mails. (Sec 38, Reg. 1866.) ...... L. M. S., J——, Mich.—Little sabbath-school papers, published less frequently than once a week, and sent in packages to one address, should be charged at the rate of 1 cent for four ounces. (Sec. 202, Reg. 1866.)

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of May, 1870, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Colle'd.
New York	337	1,755,116	835,983	478,612	3,528,486
Philadelphia	164	938,904	424,113	332,650	1,032,660
Chicago	96	870,724	112,322	162,625	710,457
St. Louis	53	564,921	48,509	104,644	303,305
Boston	70	433,456	122,112	100,281	594,746
Cincinnati	49	332,527	42,853	45,990	226,574
Baltimore	55	282,420	37,395	86,883	224,520
Detroit	22	196,771	17,051	68,914	100,534
Buffalo	30	193,212	20,331	66,022	117,245
Brooklyn	40	188,618	32,630	55,959	81,801
Cleveland	23	181,965	13,764	66,962	133,047
Albany	24	179,266	16,350	49,672	123,709
Louisville	21	171,475	14,329	44,199	99,764
Indianapolis	18	142,636	8,963	29,460	92,591
Rochester	18	141,829	9,133	62,073	68,049
Milwaukee	20	129,183	9,924	34,027	92,839
Pittsburg	18	124,284	11,935	45,593	112,440
Syracuse	13	121,088	10,993	40,439	59,200
Washington, D. C.	30	119,444	9,522	46,352	121,217
Troy	13	112,613	2,194	23,833	74,843
Newark	21	108,285	14,313	40,513	65,981
Memphis	12	92,361	6,819	24,761	62,773
Williamsburg	12	88,959	7,356	17,447	30,757
Utica	12	75,212	6,608	27,464	57,841
Richmond	14	68,126	3,209	21,057	38,272
San Francisco	17	62,249	9,551	17,129	63,429
Nashville	8	62,130	4,284	21,304	25,355
Toledo	9	61,670	3,140	25,083	72,025
Providence	14	56,105	10,687	19,746	25,273
Dayton	13	53,359	4,908	31,965	45,462
Wilmington	6	47,699	3,278	19,049	20,765
Hartford	2	47,380	5,472	16,779	28,395
New Haven	2	45,719	4,975	16,259	29,569
Jersey City	2	42,842	3,829	8,685	13,945
Allegheny	7	41,442	4,396	25,631	17,218
Lowell	6	40,649	2,700	13,927	33,266
Portland	2	39,931	2,389	22,195	61,917
Worcester	6	37,593	3,657	12,556	20,040
Charlestown	5	35,492	1,235	11,759	20,119
Manchester	6	34,866	2,233	15,771	17,801
Lawrence	6	34,845	1,459	14,222	[illegible]
Erie	6	34,797	3,593	30,054	13,279
Reading	6	33,299	2,356	15,853	19,690
Lynn	5	32,406	1,356	10,447	26,475
Trenton	4	30,079	1,361	2,473	16,551
Lancaster	5	28,415	1,532	10,160	8,091
Cambridge	4	28,114	1,592	15,506	9,383
Harrisburg	4	24,666	1,089	8,280	2,813
Cambridgeport	3	23,635	1,470	6,506	8,988
Salem	5	22,933	1,899	9,659	18,032
New Bedford	3	22,595	600	7,308	19,023

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT · UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1870.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **118**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Endorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and endorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1870.

SIR—I inclose an important notice to postmasters and the public, respecting the rates of postage, conditions of payment, etc., on the correspondence exchanged between the United States and the North German Union, under the additional Convention recently concluded with that country, which goes into operation on the 1st of July proximo.

You will please cause the same to be published in the next issue of the UNITED STATES MAIL.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, ESQ., *Editor "U. S. Mail,"* N. Y.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, *June* 21, 1870.

An additional postal convention has been recently concluded between the United States and the North German Union, *to take effect on the 1st of July, proximo*, which reduces the rate of international postage for *prepaid letters* exchanged by closed mail via England from 15 *to* 10 *cents* for each half an ounce or under, and for *prepaid letters* exchanged by *direct* steamer to and from Bremen or Hamburg from 10 *to* 7 *cents* per each half ounce or under. *Unpaid letters* are to be charged with *double* the prepaid rates; and the *insufficiently paid letters* with the postage for unpaid letters after deduction of the amount prepaid. The existing plan for levying and collecting fines on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters is discontinued by this additional convention.

The rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States on and after July 1, on the correspondence other than letters posted in the United States, and addressed to the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg), are as follows, viz:

1. For such correspondence sent from the United States by closed mail via England.

On newspapers (if not exceeding four ounces in weight) 4 cents each; and if over four ounces an additional charge of 4 cents for each additional single weight of four ounces or fraction thereof.

On book packets, prints of all kinds (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs and all other like productions of mechanical process, sheets of music, etc.), and packets of patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds, 8 cents per each four ounces, or fraction of four ounces.

2. For such correspondence sent from the United States via the *direct* lines of steamers to Hamburg and Bremen:

On newspapers (if not exceeding four ounces in weight) 3 cents each; and if over four ounces an additional charge of 3 cents for each additional single weight of four ounces or fraction thereof.

On book packets, prints of all kinds (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs and all other like productions of mechanical process, sheets of music, etc.) and packets of patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds, 6 cents per each four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

The above postage charges on correspondence other than letters must be *fully prepaid at the office of mailing*. If not so prepaid they cannot be forwarded.

Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 15 loth (8¾ ounces) cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

The regulations prescribed by order, dated December 19, 1867, with respect to newspapers and other printed matter, book-packets and patterns or samples of merchandise exchanged between the United States and the North German Union, are to be observed and enforced with respect to the correspondence of a like nature exchanged with that country (including Austria and Luxemburg) on and after the 1st proximo.

The rates of postage, conditions of payment, etc., herein specified, are alike applicable to the correspondence for all parts of Germany, Austria and Luxemburg, which together form the North German Postal Union.

It is particularly to be observed that no change has been made in the existing rates of postage on newspapers, book packets and patterns or samples of merchandise; *and that the full prepayment of the postage on all such articles is obligatory.*

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after the 1st of July next.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1870.

A Postal Convention, establishing and regulating the exchange of Correspondence between the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom has been concluded, and will be carried into operation on July 1, 1870. It provides for a regular exchange of correspondence between the two countries by means of the United States Mail steamers plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, as well as by occasional steamers and sailing vessels plying between Honolulu and San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), or ports on Puget Sound; comprising letters, newspapers and printed matter of every kind originating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other country.

San Francisco, New York, Boston, Portland (Oregon), Teekalet, Olympia and Port Townsend (Washington Territory), are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, and Honolulu and Hilo the Hawaiian offices of exchange.

The rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States on and after July 1, 1870, on correspondence addressed to or received from the Hawaiian Kingdom, will be as follows, viz.:

1. *On letters*—6 cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under, *to be fully prepaid at the mailing office in all cases, by means of United States postage stamps.* If not fully prepaid they cannot be forwarded. Letters received in either country from the other are to be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

2. *On newspapers, sent or received*, the regular rates of United States domestic postage are to be levied and collected. If transient papers, 2 cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof; and if sent to regular subscribers the prepaid quarterly rates.

3. *On other printed matter*, 4 cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction thereof, whether sent or received.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly, on and after July 1, 1870.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1870.

Arrangements have just been concluded for an exchange of correspondence between the United States and the Provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, *to take effect on the 1st of July proximo.* The rate of postage chargeable on the correspondence so exchanged with the Provinces in question on and after the 1st of July next, are 6 *cents* per each half an ounce or fraction thereof on the *prepaid letters sent*, and 10 cents per each half an ounce or under on the *un-prepaid letters received.* Letters *insufficiently paid* are to be transmitted as wholly unpaid, but if one or more *full* rates shall be prepaid, the number of rates fully prepaid shall always be allowed, and the *deficient postage only* rated up for collection on delivery. The prepaid letters received in either country from the other are to be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

Newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and all other articles of printed matter are to be charged with the regular domestic rates of postage to and from the frontier line in the United States and in the Provinces respectively.

The offices of exchange on the side of the United States are Boston, New York, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon) and Olympia (W. T).

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly, on and after the 1st of July next.

By order of the Postmaster General:

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

Post-Office Department.

As every individual, of all classes and nationalities—the poor and the rich—is interested in the operations of the postal service, we take pleasure, from time to time, in publishing information concerning the rapid advance of the system in general, or referring to matters of special interest in particular sections of our country.

We remind our readers, therefore, that the advent of this morning—the first of the fiscal year—witnessed many changes of interest worthy of a passing notice.

The service of carrying the mails on three thousand five hundred routes—over the Pacific country—the North-western and South-western States, and miscellaneous service in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland and other States, commenced with this "early dawn," bringing into first recognition and acquaintance seven thousand mail drivers on coaches, wagons, buggies and horseback, with as many postmasters and post-office clerks (on whom the drivers call for the mails), all of whom, for the first time in their lives, come together as sworn officials in the service of the Post-Office Department.

Then there are new coaches and other vehicles, newly equipped and drawn by *new* horses, who seem to share in the general excitement. Who can imagine the number of villagers, on the rural routes, who to-day have watched with eager eyes intrepid post-boys as they sped their way at "two-forty," and the enthusiasm and flowing 'kerchiefs which cheered them as they flew along.

Justice to the Contract Office, always important, requires that we should here state that the labor in all the details of this great spring letting of mail contracts has been nobly achieved without an hour's delay to the current business, in an unprecedented short space of three and half months.

The letting entire was again wisely placed in charge of that veteran in postal affairs—E. L. Childs, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Department. Mr. C. is the experienced officer who aided Postmaster-General Randall in his first important reforms and rearrangements of mail lettings, and who has since simplified them in every section—from the advertisements to the beginning of the service, securing thereby honesty, efficiency, punctuality and a saving in Government salaries of many thousands of dollars. The chief clerk has been aided by a class of officers whose fidelity, industry and accuracy commend them to the confidence of the Department.

The Appointment Office—another work of immense magnitude—has been completed; so that the account of every postmaster in the United States—about thirty thousand in number—will be this day opened with a re-adjusted salary for the year 1870–71. This has, for some months, involved the receipt, examination and critical judgment of the Appointment Office; so that every postmaster shall receive a fair compensation under the laws. We may add here that the returns here furnished demonstrate the growth of our great land in every State, city, town and village, since the readjustment of 1868. The closing labor of this reconsideration of salaries is of itself "Herculean," when it is considered that every letter informing the postmasters of the awards decided by the Postmaster-General was signed by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, the Hon. James W. Marshall, in his own hand-writing. Mr. Marshall has been ably assisted by his principal clerk, James H. Marr.

General Giles A. Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, has returned from his trip of two months, and is considerably improved. He was heartily welcomed to his office, not only by the clerks, but by numerous gentlemen who know well his ability and prompt mode of doing business. During his absence the principal clerk of the Contract Division, Mr. French, won for himself hosts of friends.

To the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General, we tender our congratulations for the great success which has crowned his administrative efforts in this vast and important Department.

Revision of the Postal Laws.

At the last session of Congress, a Committee was appointed to revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate the statutes of the United States relating to the postal service. The result of the labors of the Committee appeared in a pamphlet of 76 pages, in which the various acts and resolutions now in force are given in a condensed and convenient form for reference.

By an order of Postmaster-General Creswell, dated October 29, 1869, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to carefully examine the code as prepared by the Congressional Commission, and to make report relative to its accuracy, with such suggestions for amendments as they might find necessary to perfect the revision of the postal laws: Joseph H. Blackfan, Superintendent of Foreign Mails; C. F. Macdonald, Superintendent of the Money Order System; and Joseph A. Ware, late Solicitor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

This Committee have made an able report to the Postmaster General, which contains many valuable suggestions, some of the more important of which we publish below:

DISCONTINUANCE OF POST OFFICES.

In section six of the code the duties of the Postmaster-General are enumerated. In this enumeration should be included the power to establish and discontinue post offices. The power to establish post offices is given in the law of 1825, and is stated in section 62 of the code. The power to discontinue naturally results from the power to establish, and both are necessary incidents to the office. The power to discontinue was judicially asserted by the Supreme Court in the case of Samuel Ware vs. the United States (4 Wallace R., 617). Ware was postmaster at Kensington, and the Postmaster-General discontinued that office as unnecessary, he having decided to do all the business through the main office at Philadelphia, by branch offices and carriers. Ware contested the authority of the Postmaster-General to discontinue the office, as such action was tantamount to a removal, and since he had been appointed by the President, he could only be removed by the President. He, therefore, claimed to be allowed his salary as an offset in the suit brought against him for the balance found due on the statement of his account. The Court held that the authority to discontinue resulted from the authority to establish, and gave judgment in favor of the United States. It was necessary that the Postmaster-General should have this power in order to "conduct and superintend the business of the Post Office Department." We recommend, therefore, that the words "establish and discontinue post offices" be inserted after the word "shall" in the first line of section 6."

The statute of 29th February, 1861 (12 Statutes at Large, 177) expressly authorized the Postmaster-General to discontinue post offices "where the safety and security of the postal service and revenues are endangered;" but this statute was passed in reference to the incipient rebellion, and does not cover the ground taken by the Supreme Court. This statute is embodied in section 92 of the code, and we recommend that, beside the addition proposed to section 6, section 92 be amended so as to read as follows, the amendment being printed in italics:

SEC. 92. The Postmaster General may discontinue any post office where the safety and security of the postal service and revenues are endangered from any cause whatever *or where the efficiency of the service shall require such discontinuance*, and he shall promptly certify such discontinuance to the Auditor for the Post Office Department.

APPOINTMENT AND REAPPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS—THEIR BONDS AND THE LIABILITY OF THEIR SURETIES.

Our suggestions in relation to section 29 of the code require a preliminary explanation. It frequently happens, and especially since the passage of the Tenure-of-Office Act, that a postmaster whose commission has expired, or a person who has been rejected by the Senate, remains in charge of a post office long after his right to do so has ceased under the law. We will cite two instances: One is when a postmaster is appointed to a presidential office during the recess. His commission runs until the end of the next session of the Senate and no longer. His sureties are not bound after the expiration of his commission. But if he is not confirmed, or if a successor is not nominated and confirmed, he is obliged by the regulations of the department to hold over, notwithstanding his sureties are not held under the bond. The interval between the expiration of the commission and the appointment of a successor in the following recess has often been weeks or months, and during the whole of this time the Government has no security. It is true that there is a regulation of the department to the effect that a postmaster is bound to take charge of the post-office until his successor takes possession, but, in the class of cases above mentioned, this regulation is not in accordance with law, for the courts have decided in such cases that the liability of the sureties ends with the expiration of the commission—that is, at the end of the next session of the Senate. And when an appointment is made for four years the liability of the surety also ends with the expiration of the commission. This was expressly held by the Supreme Court in United States vs. Exford's Executors, 1 Howard, 250, and in United States vs. Kirkpatrick, 9 Wheaton, 720. It will therefore be seen that great care is required in order to avoid the occurrence of a period of time between two appointments during which there will be no valid bond in existence.

The second class of cases has arisen since the passage of the Tenure-of-office Act, where postmasters who have been actually rejected by the Senate have continued in charge of post offices for weeks or months. Their sureties are, of course, released. Cases also occur where a postmaster, regularly bonded and commissioned, neglects to take charge of the office. His predecessor continues the work, sends on his orders for stamps and his receipts and vouchers, and, for aught the Auditor can know, may be the bona-fide postmaster. His sureties are of course released. For these reasons your Committee think there should be an entire change in the section referred to.

Your Committee suggest that the department be placed by law upon the same footing as a private individual; that its rights and duties, as well as the duties and privileges of postmasters and sureties, be particularly defined by law. To this end we have prepared the following section, as a substitute for section 29:

Whenever the office of postmaster shall become vacant by reason of death or resignation, or by the expiration of the commission of a postmaster or his rejection by the Senate, or by the neglect or refusal of any person to take charge of the post office to which he is appointed, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General or the President (as the case may be) to supply such vacancy without delay, and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General promptly to notify the Auditor of the change; and every postmaster and his sureties shall be responsible under their bond for the safekeeping of the public property of the post-office and the due performance of the duties thereof until the expiration of the commission or until a successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified and shall have taken possession of the office: Provided, nevertheless, in cases where there shall be unnecessary delay in supplying such vacancy, the sureties may terminate their responsibility by giving notice in writing to the Postmaster General, such termination to take effect ten days after sufficient time shall have elapsed to receive a reply from the Postmaster-General: And provided also, that the Postmaster-General may, when the exigencies of the service require, place such office in charge of a special agent until the vacancy can be regularly filled; and when such special agent shall have taken charge of such post office, the liability of the sureties of the postmaster shall cease."

A provision of this character will consolidate into a legal enactment, what is partly, and should be wholly, the practice of the department. It defines reciprocal rights and declares in words a settlement of matters which are often vaguely understood and needlessly disputed.

ALLOWANCES TO POSTMASTERS.

In the practice of the department the salary of postmasters at post offices of the third, fourth and fifth classes has been the limit which the expenses of these offices are not allowed to exceed; and in fixing salaries at such offices, the word "salary" has comprised all the expense of the office including clerk hire, fuel and lights, etc. This allowance has been found to be ample and liberal, and is never exceeded in practice.

Secondly. In designating the fund out of which allowances to offices of the first and second classes shall be made, it should be more distinctly stated how that fund is composed. As the law has been interpreted in practice, these allowances have been made out of "surplus box rents and commissions;" that is, the excess of box rents and commissions over the amount of salary assigned to the post office. This change will legalize the practice of the department, and enact as law what has been found to be a forced, though indispensable, construction of the language of the statute.

Thirdly. While it is quite plain, as a matter of law, that the decision of the Postmaster-General on the numerous applications for allowances of rent, clerk hire, light, etc., must be final, there are some postmasters who consider that they have a right to insist, before a jury, on claims of this nature, which have been rejected at the department. This has been done, and the Government has been forced to the expense of a new trial, where, if the United States attorney had been able to point to a positive enactment that the Postmaster-General is the only authority in such cases, the jury would have disregarded the argument of the defendant, that it was within their province to regulate the expenses of his post office.

In accordance with the above suggestions we propose the following alteration of section 88, the additions being printed in italics:

SEC. 88. The Postmaster-General may allow to the Postmaster at New York City, and to the postmasters at offices of the first, and second classes, *out of the surplus revenues of their respective offices, that is to say, the excess of box rents and commissions over and above the salary assigned to the office*, a reasonable sum for the necessary cost of rent, fuel, lights, furniture, stationery, printing, clerks, and necessary incidentals, to be adjusted on a satisfactory exhibit of the facts, *and no such allowance shall be made except upon the order of the Postmaster-General.*

Section 91 of the code should be extended in its operation:

SEC. 91. Whenever, by reason of the presence of a military or naval force near any post office, or from any other cause, unusual business accrues thereat, the Postmaster-General shall make a special order allowing reasonable compensation for clerical service, and a proportionate increase of salary to the postmaster during the time of such extraordinary business.

GIFT ENTERPRISES AND LOTTERIES.

In section 152 the amendments we propose are obviously such as are necessary to the efficiency of the law. It contains no penalty. It is a naked declaration. We are of opinion that Congress ought to go to the extreme limit of its power to prevent the frauds which are perpetrated by lottery swindlers through the mails, and which they could not successfully carry on except by using mail facilities. An effort was made some time since to secure the passage of an act "to prevent the perversion of the mails to improper purposes." It was but partially successful. The act proposed was so drawn as to affix moderate penalties to the commission of the offences therein described, for without such penalties the law would be a dead letter. The penalties were stricken out, leaving the act practically inoperative. The report and draught of an act on this subject were forwarded to Congress by one of your predecessors. We strongly recommend the passage of an act similar to the one proposed, but if that is deemed inexpedient, we then suggest that some discretionary power be given to the officers of the department to prevent the nefarious operations of lottery gamblers through the postal service. For want of a more satisfactory statute we suggest that section 152 be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 152. It shall not be lawful to convey by mail nor to deposit in a post office, to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretences; and any such letters or circulars shall be detained by the postmaster at the office of mailing or delivery and disposed of under the instructions of the Postmaster General.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES—REDUCTION OF CERTAIN PENALTIES.

In the chapter on "mail depredations and offences" your Committee suggest the following changes:

In section 277 the penalty for embezzling valuable letters, which is now "not less than than ten nor more than twenty-one years," should be reduced to *not less than one, nor more than five years.*

The penalty in section 279, which comprises nearly the same offences, should be reduced to *not less than one, nor more than five years.*

The provisions of section 280, for the punishment of accessories, should be extended, and, after the word "therein," in the third line, should be placed the words, "*or to any other offence against the postal laws.*"

Your Committee further suggest the addition of the following section, the offence therein mentioned not being provided against by statute:

Any person who shall forcibly break into or attempt to break into any post office or any building used in whole or in part as a post office, with intent to commit therein larceny, or other depredation, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years, according to the circumstances and aggravation of the case.

There are many other suggestions embodied in the report, which we would be glad to find room for at present, and which we may publish at a future time. In the meantime, we quite agree with the Committee in their conclusion that—

If the changes suggested are adopted, the statutes relating to the postal service, as revised by the commission appointed for that purpose, will be harmonious, simple and practical, furnishing a convenient and compact arrangement of all laws now in force touching the service of the Post Office Department.

Changes in our Postage Table.

Several very important changes have been made in our Foreign Postage Table to adapt it to the rates of postage which went into effect the 1st inst. The most important of them are the rates *via* the North German Union, either direct or *via* England. The postage by the former has been reduced three cents, by the latter five cents; in both cases with this modification, that where before unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters were subject to a fine on delivery, they are now subject to postage at double the prepaid rates. And, also, papers, book packets and samples are no longer to be forwarded unless the postage thereon be fully prepaid.

The rate on letters to British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, the former now for the first time inserted in the table, has also been changed to six cents if prepaid; but if unpaid the rate is still ten cents. Papers and book packets the ordinary domestic rates.

The rate to the Sandwich Islands has also been reduced to six cents, prepayment compulsory. If not prepaid, letters cannot be forwarded. The domestic rate is to be charged on papers and book packets.

The changes herein noted have made necessary some changes in our Foreign Miscellany on the third page. We would recommend to postmasters a careful reading of so much of that miscellany as relates to foreign postage, and a consultation of it, for a while at least, whenever the Foreign Postage Table is consulted.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of June, 1870:

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Adams Centre	Adams	Wis
Alaska	Kewaunee	"
Alida	Davis	Kas
Alma	Weber	Utah Ter
Anahuac	Chambers	Texas
Baldwin's Mills	Waupacca	Wis
Base Line	Crawford	Kas
Battle Mountain	Humboldt	Nev
Bayville	Ocean	N. J
Belle Grove	Greenwood	Kas
Benson	Chippewa	Minn
Beverly Station	Platte	Mo
Blue Spring	Gordon	Ga
Brickville	Merced	Cal
Briscoe	Sullivan	N. Y
Bunker Hill	Lyon	Kas
Burton	Washington	Texas
Cane Creek	Walker	Ga
Carnero	Saguache	Col. Ter
Casselman	Somerset	Pa
Cawker City	Mitchell	Kas
Cayo Largo	Monroe	Fla
Cerulean Springs	Trigg	Ky
Church's Corners	Hillsdale	Mich
Clay Hill	Titus	Texas
Clifton	Passaic	N. J
Clifton	Cache	Utah Ter
Coal Centre	Linn	Kas
Coffin's Summit	Dutchess	N. Y
Concordia	Cloud	Kas
Cornwall	Madison	Mo
Coro[illegible]	Coffee	Kas
Carrieville	Wabash	Ill
Carriganville	Allegheny	Md
Cos[illegible]	Sedgwick	Kas
Coveland	Island	Wash. Ter

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Covelo	Mendocino	Cal
Cove Point	Calvert	Md
Cunningham's Station	Floyd	Ga
Davidson	Montgomery	Ohio
Deep Creek	Clay	Kas
Dexter	Perry	Ind
Diamond	Nenango	Pa
Dora	Pike	Ark
Drydon	Jefferson	Neb
Dubois	Pulaski	Ga
Eagle Iron Works	Wythe	Va
East Carmel	Columbiana	Ohio
East Delavan	Walworth	Wis
East Pembroke	Merrimack	N. H
Edgerton	El Paso	Col. Ter
Ellis	Ellis	Kas
Elm	Linn	Mo
Elwood	Suffolk	N. Y
Ferrond	Clinton	N. Y
Flat Rock	Neosho	Kas
Fontenoy	Brown	Wis
Four Mile	Butler	Kas
Galena	Humboldt	Nev
Garibaldi	Saguache	Col. Ter
Gladon's Run	Bedford	Pa
Golden Springs	Anderson	S. C
Gomer's Mills	Douglas	Col. Ter
Grand Forks	Pembina	Dakota Ter
Grant	Grant	Oregon
Grinnell	Wallace	Kas
Griswold	Scott	Ind
Hansonville	Frederick	Md
Hartford	Todd	Minn
Hazlehurst	Appling	Ga
Hillsdale	Mills	Iowa
Hooper	Weber	Utah Ter
Hope	Vermillion	Ill
Horse Cove	Macon	N. C
Hudsondale	Carbon	Pa
Idell	Crawford	Kas
Independence	Montgomery	"
Jordan's Chapel	Mercer	W. Va
Joy Creek	Washington	Kas
Keeler's Bay	Grand Isle	Vt
Kinderkamack	Bergen	N. J
King's Bridge	Manitowoc	Wis
Kinlock	Laurence	Ala
La Grange Bluff	Brown	Ill
Lake Village	McPherson	Kas
Landerdale	Morgan	Ind
Lincoln	Sussex	N. J
Little Wind River	Sweetwater	Wyoming Ter
Ludville	Pickens	Ga
McLellan's Corners	Erie	Pa
Marion	Douglas	Kas
Melvern	Osage	"
Menlo Park	San Mateo	Cal
Mill Creek	Calvert	Md
Mitchellsville	Steuben	N. Y
Monroe Draft	Greenbrier	W. Va
Monroeville	Salem	N. J
Mount Enterprise	Cedar	Mo
Mount Healthy	Somerset	Pa
Mount Royal	York	"
Nancy	Pottowattomie	Kas
Nassau	Nassau	Fla
Neodesha	Wilson	Kas
New Bridgeport	Bedford	Pa
New Boena Vista	"	"
Newbury	Wabaunsee	Kas
New Mollis	Outagamie	Wis
New Pittsburgh	St. Clair	Ill
Newton	Cache	Utah Ter.
New Zion	Clarendon	S. C
North Springfield	Green	Mo
Oakland Mills	Guernsey	Ohio
Ono	Pierce	Wis
Oronoco	Amherst	Va
Oxford	Cache	Utah Ter
Paulton	Westmoreland	Pa
Pendarvis	Wayne	Ga
Phœnix Mills	Otsego	N. Y
Pierce City	Lawrence	Mo
Platteville	Saunders	Neb
Poway	San Diego	Cal
Radford Furnace	Pulaski	Va
Radical City	Montgomery	Kas
Red House	Morgan	Ind
Red River	Kewaunee	Wis
Red Rock	Bastrop	Texas
Reesor	Chippewa	Minn
Rexville	Ripley	Ind
Riverside	Clay	Dakota Ter
Rose	Woodson	Kas
Sargentsville	Buena Vista	Iowa
Satsop	Chehalis	Washington Ter
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	Kas
Seymour	Outagamie	Wis
Shandsville	Pope	Ill
Sharon	Chehalis	Washington Ter
Somer's	Kenosha	Wis
Spring Valley	Pierce	"
Springerton	White	Ill
Stinson	Outagamie	Wis
Summit	Jefferson	Ky
Ten Mile	Douglas	Oregon
The Grove	Caroline	Va
Todds	Shelby	Texas
Tranquility	Appanoose	Iowa
Trunkeyville	Forest	Pa
Trust	Osage	Kas
Turker's Mills	Limestone	Texas
Tulin	Cabarras	N. C
Valley Mills	Wood	W. Va
Vineyard	Tama	Iowa
Wardville	Chowan	N. C
Washington Corners	Alameda	Cal
Waukecheon	Shawano	Wis
Weston	Cache	Utah Ter
White Pond	Barbour	Ala
Whitman	Lowndes	"
Wilson	Montgomery	Iowa

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Avon	Coffey	Kas
Buck's Mills	Hancock	Me
Buffalo Plains	Erie	N. Y
Carrollton	Cattaraugus	N. Y
Caswell	Lafayette	Miss
Clark's Mills	Moore	N. C
Clear Water Harbor	Hillsborough	Fla
Connell Bend	Crittenden	Ark
Defreestville	Rensselaer	N. Y
Dorcheat	Columbia	Ark
Doylesport	Barton	Mo
Edon	Williams	Ohio
Georgetown	Lewis & Clarke	Montana Ter
Harrisville	Simpson	Miss
Heartland	Huron	Ohio
Hawks Nest	Fayette	W. Va
Jackson Springs	Jackson	N. C
Jarrold's Valley	Raleigh	W. Va
Judson	White	Ark
Knapp of Reeds	Granville	N. C
Knoxville	Franklin	Miss
McNutt	Sunflower	Miss
Maple Springs	Lafayette	"
Mormon Mills	Burnet	Texas
Mount Meigs	Montgomery	Ala
Mount Salem	Putnam	W. Va
Neblett's Landing	Bolivar	Miss
Oakington	Harford	Md
Petersburgh	Millard	Utah Ter
Phillip's Bayou	Phillips	Ark
Plenitude	Anderson	Texas
Pond's Shop	Southampton	Va
Post Oak	Yallobusha	Miss
Rankston	Choctaw	"
Rixeyville	Culpeper	Va
Rosewood	Cleburne	Ala
Sand Point	Volusia	Fla
Sempronius	Austin	Texas
Silver City	Lewis & Clarke	Monta. Ter
Star of the West	Pike	Ark
Statesburgh	Sumter	S. C
Sucarnoochee	Kemper	Miss
Sumption Prairie	St. Joseph	Ind
Wankeenah	Jefferson	Fla
Woodville	Jackson	Ala

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Aiken's Store	Montgomery	Ark	Mt. Ida
Arkadelphia	Walker	Ala	Jasper
Belle Prairie	Morrison	Minn	Little Falls
Brynffynon	Scott	Tenn	Huntsville
Centreville	Leon	Fla	Tallahassee
Climax	Decatur	Ga	Bainbridge
Crane Creek	Mason	Ill	Mason City
De Kalb	Gilmer	W. Va	Glenville
Dripping Springs	Crawford	Ark	Fort Smith
Fayette Corners	Fayette	Tenn	Somerville
Forest Grove	Putnam	Fla	Welaka
Fort Buford	——	Dak. T.	Ft. Abercrombie
Fort Rice	——	"	Fort Sully
Gaines' Landing	Chicot	Ark	Fonlee
Glenwood Mills	Livingston	Ill.	Xenia, Clay Co
Grove Hill	Brewer	Iowa	Lacle
Hayneeville	Houston	Ga	Hawkinsville
Herringsville	Sampson	N. C	Clinton
Huff's Creek	Logan	W. Va	Logan C. H
Huntersville	Pocahontas	"	Elk
Ida	Douglass	Minn	Alexandria
Ion	Morehouse	La	Bastrop
Johnson	Cleveland	N. C	Shelby
Kempsville	Princess Anne	Va	Norfolk
Lawton	Orange	N. Y.	Sugar Loaf
Lincoln	Clark	Wash. Ter.	Vancouver
Lisbon	Darlington	S. C	Darlington
Odanah	La Pointe	Wis	Bayfield
Okoboji	Dickenson	Iowa	Milford
Pacific Place	Crittenden	Ark	Marion
Powelton	Escambia	Fla	Pensacola
Rock Mill	Lincoln	N. C.	Shelby
Royalton	Berrien	Mich.	Berrien Springs
Sandy Plains	Rutherford	N. C	Rutherfordton
Silver Lake	Grand Traverse	Mich	Traverse City
Socorro	El Paso	Texas	El Paso
Steven's Creek	Lancaster	Neb	Lincoln
Stock Yard	Cook	Ill.	Chicago
Tanner	Ogle	"	Oregon
Travis	Austin	Texas	Belleville
University Station	Orange	N. C	Hillsborough
Ursa	Adams	Ill	Marcelline
White Bead	Davidson	Tenn	Nashville

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County	State	Changed to
Harrison Junction	Hamilton	Ohio	Valley Junction
Jenks	Taylor	Iowa	Litchfield
Lithopolis	Hardin	"	Sioux Boat Rock
Mackville	Guthrie	"	Stuart
Miami	Dade	Fla	Biscayne
Mineral Spring	Northampton	Pa	Sandts Eddy
Napias	Lander	Nev	Eureka
Pine Rapids	Decatur	Iowa	Pleasanton
Stockholm	Kandiyohi	Minn	Atwater
Washington Centre	Will	Ill	Beecher

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of July, 1870.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
N.G. Lloyd	U. S.	2	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Inman	U. S.	2	Ireland only, Q'nst'n.
Hamburg	U. S.	5	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.
Aspinwall	U. S.	5	South Pacific & Cent Am.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	6	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	7	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	7	Havana & West Indies.
Bremen	U. S.	7	German States via Bremen
French	France	9	French Mail via Brest.
N.G. Loyd	U. S.	9	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Inman	U. S.	9	Ireland only, via Q'nst'n.
Hamburg	U. S.	12	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.
Mexican	U. S.	12	Havana and Mexico.
A. & Gt. W.	U. S.	13	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Inman	U. S.	12	Halifax and Bermuda.
Cunard	U. S.	14	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Bremen	U. S.	14	German States via Brem.
Havana	U. S.	14	Havana and Nassau.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	16	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Inman	U. S.	16	Ireland only, via Q'nst'n.
Hamburg	U. S.	19	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	20	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	21	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Bremen	U. S.	21	German States via Brem.
Havana	U. S.	21	Havana.
Aspinwal	U. S.	21	S. Pacific & C. America.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Braz. Argen Rep. & St Thos.
Inman	U. S.	23	Ireland only, via Q'nst'n.
N. G. Lloyd	U. S.	23	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
French	U. S.	23	French Mails via Brest.
Hamburg	U. S.	26	Europe via Pl., Ch. & Ham.
Inman	U. S.	26	Halifax and Bermuda.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	27	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	28	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Bremen	U. B.	28	German States via Brem.
Havana	U. B.	28	Havana.
N.G. Lloyd	U. B.	30	Europe via Sth'n & Brem.
Inman	U. B.	30	Ireland via Q'nst'n.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Until January 1, 1870, letters could be registered, on payment of certain special postage rates, to France, Algeria, Corsica, Bourbon, Nice and Savoy; also to Alexandretta, Tangiers and Tunis. This, however, cannot be done at present. The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above (paragraph 3), except that if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

BOUND BOOKS CANNOT BE SENT TO SPAIN.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieques,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

IMPORTANT TABLE

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	15th	57	11th
do.	Southampton	9th	61	16th
Brazil	do.	9th	28	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	1st and 15th	24	11th and 25th
do.	Southampton	9th and 23d	30	2d and 16th
China	Marseilles	1st and 15th	40	11th and 25th
do.	Southampton	9th and 23d	47	2d and 16th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	1st and 15th	40	11th and 25th
do.	Southampton	9th and 23d	45	2d and 16th
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	1st and 15th	42	11th and 25th
do.	Southampton	9th and 23d	46	2d and 16th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 5th and 21st of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

AGENTS WANTED.

Fountain Pen, very durable, non-corrosive; new; desirable; runs smooth; writes three pages with once dipping. Sells quick. $10 per day. Sample box, 12 pens for 35 cents; or 12 boxes $1, post paid.

Address L. G. PEART P. M.

Peart's Eddy, Armstrong Co., Pa.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

Patent United States Treasury Currency Diagram (adopted by the United States Treasury as the standard), to ascertain the value, at a glance, of mutilated currency. PRICE PER SET $5 00.

Address LEANDER FOX, Patentee, 26 Varick St., New York City.

N. B.—They can be had at the U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C. jy-6t

POSTMASTERS—YOU CAN GET 25 LARGE Envelopes, 7x5 inches, with 1st, 2d and 3d Assistant P. M. General, Washington City, D. C., printed on them, and sent post-paid, for 35 cents. You can get them all of one kind or assorted, as you want. Your name as postmaster for 10 cents extra. Address

P. M. at PEARTS EDDY, Armstrong Co., Pa.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Feb. '69, 6t.]

The National Post Office Account Book.

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF BOX RENTS, Newspaper and Letter Postages,

By M. H. STONE.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,

Nos. 111 and 113 William street, cor. of John, N. Y.

This system is accurate simple and economical in every respect; is adapted to offices of *all* classes; has been officially recommended, and is now in extensive use in every State in the Union nearly a thousand offices having been supplied.

Directions for using the Book accompany each copy.

No. 1,	containing 64 pages	price	$2 00
No. 2,	" 128 "	"	3 50
No. 3,	" 204 "	"	4 00
No. 4,	" 276 "	"	6 00
No. 5,	" 376 "	"	8 00

☞ A circular, giving full description of this system, sent free to any address.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers New York.

A. N. ZEVELY,

(Late Assistant Postmaster-General)

Attends to Business before all Departments of the Government.

OFFICE: 421 E Street, opposite Post Office Department,

WASHINGTON D. C.

Post-Office Address, Lock Box 79. ap70—4t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FULL SIZE OF KEY.

Yale's Patent Metallic Post Office Lock-Box Front.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a flat-key spring-lock above: the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance.

In furnishing sets of these Lock-Boxes, we guarantee that none of the keys of different boxes shall interchange.

Size No. 1, for boxes 3⅜ by 4½ in........$2 50
" No. 2, " 2⅜ by 4½ in........ 2 25

Each lock is furnished with *three keys*. When desired, sets of boxes of white pine, varnished, with the fronts attached, complete and ready for use, will be furnished at a reasonable additional charge.

Descriptive circulars containing two photographs of the Lock-Boxes, sent on application; and where Postmasters contemplate ordering, a sample box will be sent for their inspection.

We append a list of post offices where these boxes are already in use, and may state that we are beginning to receive orders for them from all parts of the country.

They have in some cases been paid for by the U. S. Government, but usually by the Postmasters; and we have yet to learn of a case in which they have not been universally liked and readily rented, at an increased charge of from two to four dollars per annum.

LIST OF OFFICES NOW USING THE LOCK-BOXES.

Boston	Mass.	Bangor	Me.
Burlington	Vt.	Hartford	Conn.
Mystic Bridge	Conn.	Newbern	N. C.
Richmond	Va.	Cumberland	Md.
Laurence	Mass.	Haverhill	Mass.
New Haven	Conn.	Elizabeth	Penn.
Concord	N. H.	Connelsville	Penn.
Uniontown	Penn.	Pittsburg	Penn.
Camden	N. J.	Auburn	N. Y.
New Brunswick	N. J.	Oswego	N. Y.
Adams	Mass.	Rome	N. Y.
Catskill	N. Y.	Tarrytown	N. Y.
Mobile	Ala.	Yonkers	N. Y.
Rosseville	Penn.	Cold Spring	N. Y.
Waterbury	Conn.	Palmer	Mass.
Vicksburg	Miss.	Gloucester	Mass.
Dover	N. H.	Danbury	Conn.

We also make drawer-locks for post-office use.

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,

NO. 1 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of Unpickable Bank and Safe Locks, Fine Store-Door, Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks, and Rim and Mortise Night Latches.

For Sale by Hardware Trade.

THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENeral having lately decided on application, that a blank book for post-office accounts is properly rated as a "book" the postage on

Wade's Double Index Post-Office Book,

weighing over 3½ lbs., will be 60 cents for the present, and until further notice I will continue to sell this work at the old price—postpaid—for $5 30.

IT WILL PAY

to send for the new specimen sheet, issued June, 1870, illustrating how to keep the "Newspaper Accounts."

Wade's Double Index Post Office Book is now in use in forty-six States and Territories in the U. S., and not a single complaint has been received while hundreds of postmasters are enthusiastic in its praise.

The Sixth Edition is now in press.

JUNE 20, 1870.

Can truthfully say that it more than meets my expectations. WM. S. HUGHES P. M., Macon City, Mo.

Book received in good condition. Every office should have one. Postmasters try it. Never mind the price—it is nothing compared with the vexation one has with the old bungling style.

G. W. BARNARD P. M., and D. D. CRISS Asst. P. M., Prescott, Arizona.

The "Double Index" beats the world.

R. K. BRUSH, P. M., Elkhart, Ind.

The book suits me "muchly"—better than anything I have ever used.

RANDALL Asst. P. M. La Porte, Ind.

Believing that Postmasters who once examine this book will not do without it, I make the unusual offer to send it for examination to any Postmaster who will pay the postage. See Agreement in the last number of this paper. Is it not worth a trial? Examine it for one week. If you like it, keep it. If you don't like it, or if you think it is not worth the price, or if, for any reason you are dissatisfied, return it and there is no harm done. I can afford to make this offer for many books have been sent out under it and not a single copy returned. I wrap them so securely that they are not injured in the mail. And as I am determined to give perfect satisfaction in each case I am willing that Postmasters should examine my work before purchasing. Bound in cloth, postpaid, for $5 30.

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Post-Office Account Book

Is recommended by B. F. LIPPINCOTT, Esq., Chief Examiner of Quarterly Accounts, Sixth Auditor's Office, P. O. D., Washington, D. C. Price, post paid, $3 00. A book for over 1,200 names. Suitable for fifth class or smaller offices is now ready: price, post paid, $1 50.

Address CORNELIUS SMITH P. M., Annville, Lebanon County, Pa.

Send for Circular.

GREENSBURG, PA., May 18, 1870.

C. SMITH, Esq., P. M.:

Dear Sir—Some weeks ago I received a copy of your work entitled the "Postmasters Assistant," etc., and now that I have transferred my P. O. accounts into it, and thus given it a practical turn, I am entirely satisfied with the whole arrangement of the work. It is just what every postmaster needs in order that he may keep his accounts with accuracy and facility—the right thing in the right place.

Yours, respectfully,

S. S. LURNEY, P. M.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Of Sixteen Pages, devoted to the Interests of MASONRY, LITERATURE, the ARTS and SCIENCES.

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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JULY, 1870.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden, French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	10	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	15	8	12	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	8	11	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 6c. each by direct mail, and 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	10	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Algeria, via England	a12	20	b4	12	12	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	24	12	15	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	27	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7m	3	6	8	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	16	....	....	....	16
do England	a16	28	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*7m	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	10
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7m	3	6	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	13	7	11	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	13	2	8	8	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	3	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Bourbon, via England	....	24	8	18	18	i
Brazils, via England	....	28	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	c	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*7m	3	8	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	....
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do via England	....	28	b4	12	12	18
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*12	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	24	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon.	c	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	15	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	g	17
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do via England	a16	28	b8	14	14	16
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	4	4	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	12	12	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	15	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	12	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	9	12	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	9	g	g	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*20	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each by direct mail, and 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d18
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
France	....	10	2	4	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	*4	....	....	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	....	*7m	3	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*7m	6	6	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Gibraltar via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*						
Not over 1 oz. ....2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. ....4 "						
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. ....6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*15	9	12	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	10	14	14	h8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by direct mail, and 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16

COUNTRIES.	Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Greytown	....	10	2	4	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	....	*7m	3	8	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	....	18	8	11	11	h8
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	18
do do do Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*10	8	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	18
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	15	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	c	....	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	16
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	22	b6	14	14	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	10	10	h8
do do do do. (clo'd m'l via Eng.)	....	21	8	12	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do via England	....	18	4	12	12	10
Liberia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	....	*7m	3	8	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	....	*7m	3	8	8	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	18
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Majorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	12	12	16
do do do via Messina	a18	28	b8	14	14	16
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	....	*7m	3	6	8	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	c	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	10	10	h8
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	c	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	9	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	10
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	28	b4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, via England	....	16	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	4	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*12	8	11	11	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	9	13	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 6 cents each, by direct mail, and 7 cents by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	..
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	10
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Phillipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Plojeachti, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	9	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Poland, French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*7m	3	6	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	6

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	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*12	5	8	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	10	10	h8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	4	..	....
do via England	....	22	...	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	12	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	10	14	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal, French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a18	28	b8	14	14	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*7m	3	6	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	6	9	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	9	9	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Russia, do do direct	....	*12	5	8	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	10	10	h8
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	10	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Savoy	....	10	2	4	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*7m	3	6	8	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*7m	3	8	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	15	8	12	12	h8
do by French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	13	7	11	11	h8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	c	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	15	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	.	28	b8	14	14	10
do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	6	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a18	28	b6	14m	14	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	38	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	11	11	h8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England)	....	*14	9	13	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 6 cents each by direct mail, and 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, via England	....	16	b6	12	12	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, via England	a18	28	b6	14	14	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	12	7	10	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	15	8	12	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	c	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	10	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	10	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 16c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	9	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	....	*7m	3	8	8	6
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	4	8	8	8
do French mail	c	....	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 4 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

c.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "by French mail" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully prepaid*.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. Books.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMAN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. X., NO. 11. NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1870. WHOLE NO. 119.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

CLAMBANK, N. J., July, 1870.

I had no desire to keep any of the readers of the U. S. MAIL in suspense by breaking off my last letter at the word "listen", but, as Gushweak took advantage of that knot in his yarn to excuse himself for a few minutes to "go out and see a feller and come right back," I thought it well enough to close that already long enough epistle. He returned soon according to promise, and resumed.

"Listen," that's what Woolwood said, and I kept listenin', and he went on. "Sumter's bin fired on!" "You don't say so", says I, never dreamin' what he meant by Sumter—"Yes, sir-ree, she's bin fired on as sure as you're here, and ther's a big fight ahead, certain." "The whole South's bin called to arm's (it never began to crawl through my wool, what he meant) and more'n a dozen officers arrived here last night to gether up so'gers. Eny body that's not *too* old, has got to go—they kind o'ruled me out on that excuse, and sooner'n hev any difficulty about it, I have determined to send a subtitoot, and es I know of no one that I can place all confidence in except yourself—I have determined to send you, Goosewax. That's the secret, and it's made me sick as death to keep it till now." I was so took down when the old fellow told me this, that I was going to rush from the room, but he roared out, "set down Muchfat, there's plenty o'time; you ain't going to war without guns and pistols and all that kind o'things." Set down, I hain't told you half yit—I've made 'rangements fur you to jine Col. Roud E. Dows' regiment; you'll be orderly sargent in company Z, and your pay'll be thirteen dollars a month—besides that I intend to 'low your salary to run same es ef you were here—so that when you cum back crippled you kin draw it all, or ef you are killed, I will pay it to your heirs and 'signees, deductin' funeral expenses." "Not any for me, Mr. Woolwood," says I; "I can't go." I'd no sooner said this, than the old rooster leaped out of hed and grabbed me by the collar, and he shook me [illegible] awful strong old cuss, you bet. "You can't go, can't you—say that agin and I'll cut your tongue off." I tell you, Squire, I felt skeert; and raly, believin the old fellow *would* murder, I said I'd go. "O, I knew you would, my brave boy," says he; "and now let us 'range the programme—but, first, mum's the word to my daughter; after you march, I'll tell her all about it, she's sich a innocent thing that ef she thought I was a sendin you, where you are like to git shot, she wouldn't give me a bit of peace till I changed my mind and kep you here." (Didn't I wish she might find it all out afore we started!) In due time the programme was 'ranged by the old fellow dressin' hisself, marching me down to the Whipporwhill Hotel, and interdoosin' me to the enrollin' officer as his substitoot; and pretty soon after that the name of Boanerges Gushweak, was placed in the regimental records of the "Saseyfrase Fearnots" of Whywy, and B. G. was a soger, and a orderly sargent at that. The men were to be sent to Richmond in squads as fast as they were enrolled, where they were to be mustered in; and it was decided that I was to start in charge of a small company next mornin'. I had made up my mind ef there was any chance of gettin' away on the route from the crowd, I'd git, fur I couldn't bear to think of fightin' my own folks, or agin our side—in fact agin any side or onenny side—and was determined to slope the first opportunity. I told Mr. Woolwood I would like to say a few words to the boys afore I departed, and when the office closed for the day, I called them into the postmaster's room, and standing in the store, I looked down on e'm, and said:

"Boys, stage-drivers and Mr. Woolwood, I am about to leave you for a while (thinks I to myself, it's forever), but 'afore I go I want to drap sum partin' advice. You all know how I've labored to bring this here offus to prefection, and how I hev tamed onmanerly people, who have expected to be waited on same as ef we kep a tavern or a soda-water fountain. You know, too, that I hev done a big thing in gittin' these drivers to learn the work. Keep 'em at it if they don't hev to list, and ef they do, break in the ones that come in their places. And now boys, (Woolwood had gone out), recollect to remember that perliteness don't pay in a post office: the more you do it the more you'll hev to. Sum post-masters discharge clarks for being too peert and easy, but they're the peticklar kind. You're safe here. Ef your smokin' your pipe, and you are called to the "Delivery" smoke away (plenty do); and ef folks don't like the smell of smoke, tell 'em to learn. Ef business serk'lers cum here by the bushel, don't bother about boxin' or deliverin' 'em, scatter 'em. In some big offices you'll see 'em round the floors thick as hops. If they costed letter postage, there wouldn't be so many of 'em sent, and clarks wouldn't tire themselves to death a mailin', and a fingerin' 'em over. Some postmasters think that everything that goes into the mails with a postage stamp on it should be took care of, and mailed, and delivered promptly, no matter whether it has paid one penny or a hundred, for that purpose; that's all nonsense. Of course the reg'lations are a little strict about sich things; but what's that, as long as you ain't found out? and ef you er, blame it on some other offices; that's the gineral plan of all good-sized establishments. Big offusses musn't acknowlege mistakes; when they do make 'em, they blame 'em on little one's that can't, or don't know how to fight back. Another thing you oughter to be thankful fur is, that none of you er over fourteen years old. Ef I hed follered the law and 'lowed none under sixteen to be clarks—every dog-goned one would av hed to go for sogers—but you are safe; and if you need more help while I'm gone fetch your little brothers and put 'em to work. Don't put the postmaster to enny more expense than you kin help. You needn't work hard, but work cheap. Don't fool money away in buying brooms and dustin' brushes. Some people sweep the'r offices every day, and won't 'low a mouse, or a spider or a fly a minute's peace; they try to make the'r places look like ladies *boo-doars*. What's the use? I hain't bought but one broom since I cum here, and that's a'most as good as new. The office ain't been swep or cleaned up but oncet; is Mr. Woolwood enny the wuss off? Nary. Ther's a advantage too in hevin' the glass in front of the boxis dirty; folks can't be a spyig' at you all the time to see what you are about. It aint any affair of theirs, anyhow; but you know they will talk when they think they see anything onreg'lar, and manny a postmaster, and manny a clark has been h'isted on complaints of people who have seen 'em through clean glass, enjoyin' theirselves in some way or other, which was consider'd onproper, and agin the laws and rules of the Department. Be very keerful, therefore. Don't use your parler skeets, boxin' gloves, or marbles on'y nights, and Sundays; and don't play checkers or dominoes, or cyards, so as to be seen from the d'livery windy by any one that has to wait there half 'our or so. Cum wen you please and go wen you please, but don't all go way to oncet; ther' ought always to be one to keep shop ennyhow. Don't play ball any more with bundles of letters. You know Mrs. Milder almost cried out her eyes out, because that photograph of her dead daughter was mashed all to pieces, and she couldn't get another; and you know you used the poker for a bat, Flybiler, which done the business. We must all keep dark about it; but don't play with letters any more, use newspapers, and if you bust the wrappers, and don't know which is which when you get through put 'em in enny body's box, and if some complain that they didn't git thers, tell 'em they didn't come, on'y look out no one ketches you in a lie, ef they do, you're goners. Stop swearin', or, ef you must swear draw it mild. You don't b'lieve how plain you can be heard outside, and you know how oncommonly it shocks some people to hear men a swearin', let alone boys. Hev no presentations while I'm gone. Flybiler! remember the 'Bull's Eye,' and take warnin'. You know, 'jist as the tree is bent the twig's inclined.' Purplepup (that was one of the boys), git rid of that dog-goned banjo of yourn—you'll never learn to play it—and ef you only know'd what a hijjus, onearthly noise you make with your tryin' to sing and play at the same time, you'd sell yourself for waggin grease. I never spoke of it afore, cause I intended to make firewood of the Dull-see-more, as yer call it, as soon as the cold weather set in; but es I'm goin' away, I won't hev a chance. So I surgist to you to dry up on it—it's played out, and no post offus could stand such pressure long." I told them a good deal more in a similar strain, and then bid 'em a affectionate good by. When I returned to the hotel, I found Mr. Woolwood and two or three officers, juicy as lemons, and they wanted me to indulge, but I begged their pardings and declined. The old gentleman was sober enough to say, as he handed me a small package: "Glassware! ther's something my daughter Maude told me to present to you, with her best wishes," and he turned away. Mercy, how my heart beat! Thinks I, she's found it out, and here's something to save me. I went into the private parlor, got away off in one corner, and opened the mysterious packet, when, instead of finding what I hoped, there was inside of it thread, needles, buttons, lint, some religious tracts, twelve little bottles of homepath pills, twenty sheets of paper, envelopes, a dozen pens, twenty three-cent postage-stamps, two cakes of perfumed soap and a toothbrush—and a note, which I opened and read as follows:

MR. GUSHWEAK—

Accept these little articles—they may be useful hereafter. Pa has just told me you are off for the war; he says you are almost crazy to meet the enemy, and he is sure you will come back a general or a corpse or a corpse without a genarul, either of which will be glory enough. Brave man! *you* know "it is sweet to die for one's country," Oh! may I live to strew flowers on your bier.

Truly yours,

MAUDE WOOLWOOD.

I read this note over and over and over again, and the oftener I read it the madder I got. "Strew flowers on *my* bier!" Yes, I thought I saw her a doin' of it. I made up my mind that it was a put-up job atween old Woolwood and her to git rid of me. But what fur? I couldn't cipher that out. But I thought there was a tuck in it and determined to back down right there and claim that I was not a citizen, and started for the bar-room for the purpose of declarin' myself, and was just about to address Woolwood, when two or three fellows rushed in behind me, shoutin' out: "Peddler! peddler! somebody's stealin' all your goods in the side-parlor." I had no idee they were speaking to me, till one of 'em catched me by the arm and informed me that my property was bein' stole. I told him he was a fool, and I had no property to steal (I had forgot about Maud's package), when he cum back at me with, "Ho! ho! it ain't your property? Then you must have stole it, for we all saw you open the goods and examine 'em, and then read an invoice or bill which was with them. How about that, Innocence?" "That's a fact, sir," says I; "they ar mine, and I forgot all about it," and thanked him for advisin' me. But when I got back to where I had left 'em, I found everything gone but the note, two buttons and the pills. I gathered up these and pocketed 'em, and once more steered for the bar-room, but Woolwood was gone. As I entered, two great lantern-jawed, long-haired, Injin-lookin' fellows, with guns in ther hands, stepped up to me and said: "Are you Sargin Gushweak?" "I 'spose I am,' ses I, rather surprised and a little pleased at their civility. "Then please march with us down to head- [illegible] ment at present," says I, "but I'll be ther' in course of an hour or two." "You must cum now," says one of the fellers. "*Must!*" ses I; "must ain't my master jist yet." "Well, *we* are," ses they, and, layin' hold of me on each side, they hurried me down street on a full trot. Ther' was no use pullin' back. I stood no more chance than a sheep atween two elephants, but thinks I to myself, may be I can reach these cusses by complainin' uv 'em to the 'thorities. There was not long to think tho', for afore I hardly knew it I was standin' before Col. Roud E. Dowe, and the big villains drew back as quick as they saw he reconized me. "Kurnel," says I, about to make my complaint. "Silence!" says he. "Sargent, you march to-night at twelve. You will take twenty-five men in charge. *Ther's* a map of your route, and *ther's* your instructions. I will hold you strictly accountable for the delivery of *every* man you take with you. If one escapes before you reach your destination, I'll have you court-marshaled and shot!" "Are these two fellows goin' with me?" asked I in a tremble, as I pointed to the two Belginns giants. "Of course they are," says the Colonel; "and as I believe they are reckless devils, I want you to keep close watch of 'em." O Lord! O Lord! thinks I, keep watch o' them. The leg's on the other boot, and they're one too many for me. I forgot all about declarin' myself a non-resident in this presence, and we were forthwith set to work to pack our traps and mount our weepins; and, just as the clamorous old bell of the town clock of Whywy commenced to count out slowly twelve strokes to the vacant air, we moved away in the darkness toward the north.

Newspaper Postage Again.

AWAY OUT WEST, June 20, 1870.

EDITOR OF U. S. MAIL: I suppose the subject of "prepayment of newspaper postage by stamps" is about exhausted, as so many have been writing and thinking upon the subject for a couple of years past; but in all those letters on the subject I believe I have not seen one who has tried to vindicate the present system. It is not my object to attempt to do so at this time, but I wish to merely make a few suggestions as to how our "Uncle Samuel" may receive more for carrying newspapers and periodicals than he now does. Those postmasters who are so fiercely denouncing the present system claim that prepayment of all postage would greatly lighten their labors; and so it would. Therefore, their pay must also be considerably decreased, and that of the postmasters at large offices would necessarily have to be increased, because all the work would be done there. We should remember that we are paid for our labor, and if our labor is decreased our payment must necessarily will be decreased.

I think that if postmasters would get some systematic book in which to keep their postage accounts and be sure to collect postage on all regular papers that come to their offices, the Government would receive full as much under the present system as it would under the one proposed. Every postmaster at offices where there is a paper published should by all means require the publisher thereof to subscribe to the prescribed affidavit (see Sec 210, Reg. 1865), and should see that the penalty is enforced for every violation thereof. Respectfully,

AN ASSISTANT P. M.

Money in the Mails.

JANUARY 8, 1870.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: In your January number of the MAIL you give sundry reasons "why money should not be inclosed in ordinary letters," and I would be pleased to see more said upon a subject which concerns so vitally the efficiency and character of our postal service.

There are other very grave reasons why this practice should be discontinued by the public, and one of the chiefest is that the very fact that thousands of letters are passing daily through the mails containing money *weakens* the safety of those mails, as it is well known to every postal official in the land, and of course is, to a greater or less extent, a constant source of temptation to those officials. The person who yields, in order to secure what he desires, destroys, perhaps, hundreds of equally valuable letters that have no money in them, causing, often, greater distress than the mere loss of money would entail

The sending of money in ordinary letters perils the safety of thousands of important communications of perhaps far greater value to their writers, and its practice is a great injury to those who commit their sacred interests to the care of the postal service. Two persons mail in a certain office a letter each to a distant city. A has written accepting of a proposition being held open for him until a certain day, the closing of which will be worth thousands of dollars to him. B writes desiring a subscription renewed, inclosing five dollars, and, in order to save ten cents, he risks his money in an ordinary letter. The letters arrive in due time at the office of destination, perhaps, and some official espying the letter to the publishing house, appropriates the *package* of letters from the office where A and B mailed their letters. He searches every letter in that package for money, and, in order to destroy evidence of his guilt, burns every one. B loses his five dollars. A loses his contract, and with it a certainty of gaining ten thousand dollars. The parties to whom he wrote, after waiting in vain a reasonable time for his acceptance, [illegible] Now, And is not B to a certain extent guilty of imperiling A's interests?

Is it not in one sense a crime to practice that which endangers the sacred interests of the great mass who patronize the postal service? And ought not the Government to take prompt measures to prevent this abuse? Perhaps it is not practicable to make the inclosing of money in ordinary letters a penal offence, but some measures should be taken to prevent it. I contend that the public are the most culpable.

First, I would advocate greatly extending the facilities of the money-order system, establishing at least one money-order office in each county in the country, excepting, perhaps, the more sparsely settled ones; and the reduction of costs so that sums for less than ten dollars could be sent for five cents, etc., and the reduction of rates on registered letters to five cents each. Make the rates reasonable, and people will more generally avail themselves of these modes of transmitting money. It is well known that the great bulk of money sent in ordinary letters is in sums of less than five dollars, and many will risk a small sum rather than pay 15c. for registering, especially when the Department guarantees nothing. Here again is a fault. I would insure the safe delivery of all registered letters, making the safety absolute to the sender. Throw these safeguards around the service, encourage the public to accept of them, and a great deal will be accomplished.

I would like to see some way devised which would effectually prohibit the sending of money in ordinary letters, consigning all such to the tender mercy of the Dead-Letter Office, and their ultimate return to the writer, then when the people had learned that no letter containing valuables could reach its destination unless registered, the pernicious practice would be speedily abandoned.*

It would be useless to search mail bags for treasure. Honest officials would be released from this ever present, never ending temptation, and from the often unjust aspersions of a suspicious public. Letters would pass securely, and the sacredness of the postal service would be still more precious in the eyes of the public.

Should not those connected with this service make known their views on these important subjects in such a manner as to engage the attention of the "powers that be," in order that some much needed reforms may be accomplished, and that speedily?

Yours truly,

"MICHIGAN."

[We cannot endorse our correspondent's suggestion as to the *insurance* of registered letters. With all the precautions that could be taken, some losses would occur, and the expense of maintaining such extra precautions would be so great as to render a reduction of the present registration fee impracticable, if it did not necessitate its increase. Such a system would also open a wide door for fraud. We believe that money should never be sent *at all* in the mails, which are primarily intended to convey *correspondence*, and not money, unless its transmission in that way is unavoidable; in that case it should be sent registered on payment of a fee of not more than six cents.—ED. U. S. MAIL.]

Something to Give Heed to.

ELIZABETH, ILL., June 25, 1870.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: I send another instance (having sent you one before) of the trouble and inconvenience caused by the neglect of postmasters in not entering the name of the State in their blanks, especially in return registered letter receipts I received the other day a return registered letter receipt which had visited nine Elizabeths and Elizabeth Towns before it came here, and then was not at the right one. It had been to Elizabeth Town, Ind.; Elizabeth Town, Ky.; Elizabeth Town, Tenn.: Elizabeth. Pa; Elizabeth Town, Pa.; Elizabeth Town, N. Y.; Elizabeth Town, Kansas; Elizabeth, N. Y.; Elizabeth Town, Ill.; and Elizabeth, Ill.

J. M. WEIR, P. M.

Questions from a Route Agent.

——— & ——— R. R.

ED. U. S MAIL:—The postmaster at one of the largest offices on this route is constantly in the habit of sending people who come to his office just after the pouch has been closed and gone to the depot, with letters which must go by the train, directly to the route-agent's car, which is very proper, so far. But very kindly wishing to save the agent extra labor thereby, he just takes all such letters into his office and stamps them, handing them back to the writers, who bring them to the agent's car, sometimes one, two, three, or more, by as many different persons, all cancelled and postmarked.

Now the question is, when such letters are postmarked do they not become a portion of *his mail*; and, if so, is it lawful to send them outside the pouch by any one who may be willing to carry them. If a postmaster can so send a portion of his mail, why not all, and thus save the expense of a pouch altogether.

Another postmaster on my route has recently received, per mail from Canada, an unsealed paper box containing one dozen linen handkerchiefs; they appeared to have come fresh from a merchant's shelves, as the cost and selling marks were all on the package. There was eighteenpence Canada postage paid thereon.

This postmaster desires to be informed, through your paper, if there was sufficient postage paid; also, if the package is not subject to duty as imported merchandize.

ROUTE AGENT.

ANSWERS TO THE ABOVE.—The first-named [illegible] the letters and then returning them to the writers; and the second postmaster should have charged letter postage on the package at ten cents per half ounce on the unpaid portion. The package is subject to duty.

Letter Address.

To J. W. Cliff his mis ive is bound;
As nice a youth as can be found.
In rhyme his letters all are written;
Blonde and brunette with them are smitten.
Now, P. M. Weir, when the gent you see,
Hand him this letter, he'll know it's from me.
Elizabeth is the place for girls and boys,
Jo Daviess County, Illinois.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of June, 1870, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collc'd.
New York	339	1,763,728	811,470	381,386	3,100,784
Philadelphia	164	891,090	402,905	312,612	1,034,240
Chicago	96	869,417	110,601	187,214	710,858
St. Louis	53	584,556	68,454	107,573	306,139
Boston	70	420,369	115,171	109,004	562,698
Cincinnati	49	333,784	42,042	45,755	226,334
Baltimore	55	278,216	39,002	77,282	213,585
Detroit	23	195,083	16,921	69,907	103,803
Buffalo	30	192,881	20,963	67,977	125,902
Brooklyn	40	184,730	28,011	65,901	77,898
Cleveland	23	184,151	14,932	86,157	137,245
Louisville	21	[illegible]	17,158	44,480	97,731
Albany	24	161,731	14,646	53,029	118,904
Indianapolis	18	160,425	8,010	30,023	109,463
Rochester	18	131,581	8,136	53,105	67,046
Milwaukee	20	129,406	8,670	35,475	106,843
Syracuse	13	123,906	9,311	41,650	61,898
Pittsburg	19	118,357	12,024	45,388	98,633
Washington, D. C.	30	111,748	13,794	46,581	103,311
Troy	3	113,069	12,803	24,507	79,512
Newark	18	111,440	19,110	43,403	67,285
Williamsburg	13	94,753	7,449	22,140	2,464
Memphis	12	90,329	7,906	24,128	61,239
Utica	13	73,623	8,334	28,545	62,797
Richmond	14	68,693	4,469	23,114	41,944
Toledo	10	61,260	3,058	25,611	70,564
Nashville	8	58,798	3,463	21,773	26,184
Providence	12	57,164	10,200	20,934	35,436
Dayton	13	56,495	4,194	32,639	48,203
Hartford	8	50,413	6,589	16,504	28,023
New Haven	8	46,737	4,778	16,685	27,860
Wilmington	6	46,501	3,762	18,353	20,706
Allegheny	7	41,668	4,595	23,791	17,227
Jersey City	6	41,322	1,652	9,403	15,040
Lowell	6	40,788	934	13,006	29,572
Portland	8	39,284	4,017	23,167	61,180
Worcester	6	37,926	3,259	13,173	19,576
Charlestown	5	36,130	1,472	12,210	21,130
Manchester	8	35,174	1,563	17,715	16,084
Lawrence	6	34,620	1,294	14,600	33,233
Erie	6	34,490	2,639	28,335	13,168
Reading	6	33,908	2,639	15,744	19,091
Lynn	5	31,839	1,960	11,883	26,116
Trenton	4	29,424	2,379	8,389	19,796
Cambridge	4	29,108	4,109	13,848	10,356
Lancaster	5	28,544	1,561	10,732	8,480
Harrisburg	4	24,583	1,082	9,128	8,327
Cambridgeport	3	24,332	2,018	7,011	8,333
New Bedford	5	23,074	931	7,785	18,043
Salem	5	22,851	1,825	10,809	16,744

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

Some of our people, and we regret to say among them many editors, labor under the delusion that the Post-Office Department has postmistresses in the service. We hope every postmaster, especially if *he* be a lady, who reads this will endeavor to dispel this delusion, and make known that every one, no matter of what gender, who is regularly appointed to the charge of a post office is a post*master*.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1870.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **119**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

Official Endorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860. the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and endorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued offices, and all such orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Mails for Germany—Important Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS.
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1870.

The direct lines of German steamers heretofore plying between New York and Bremen and Hamburg, respectively, having suspended their trips to those ports, in consequence of the Franco-Prussian war, the reduced rates of postage chargeable under the existing Postal Convention with North Germany on letters and other correspondence for the North German Union and countries beyond, forwarded by the direct route, are, for the present, inoperative.

All correspondence for North Germany will, consequently, until direct steamship service is resumed, be forwarded by closed mail via England, subject to the rates of international postage established for that route of transmission, viz.:

For letters, ten cents per each half an ounce or under, prepayment optional.

On newspapers, four cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof, prepayment compulsory.

On book-packets and patterns or samples of merchandise, eight cents per each four ounces or fraction of four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

Letters insufficiently paid at the above rate will be charged on delivery with the postage for unpaid letters, after deduction of amount prepaid.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

Postal Communication with Germany.

It will be seen by the official notice in another column that *direct* postal communication between this country and the North German Union has been suspended on account of the war now existing between France (or rather Louis Napoleon) and Prussia, and that all correspondence for the North German Union, and through it to countries beyond, must be sent via England. It is probable that this suspension will last as long as the war, as the naval superiority of France will enable her easily to maintain an effective blockade of the German ports, and to virtually drive the German commercial marine from the seas.

As to the probable duration of the war, we do not feel sufficiently possessed with the spirit of prophecy to venture an opinion; we can only say that as it is a war commenced without provocation and for an evil purpose, our hope is that it will not cease except with the complete overthrow of the unscrupulous ruler of the French and of all his hopes of perpetuating the tainted "dynasty" of the Bonapartes; that Europe will now at last grow weary of the presence of this ruffian, who won a throne by murder and seeks to maintain it by land-piracy, and unite to enforce the penalty which his former crimes and blunders long since merited, and which his commission of this crowning iniquity, we trust, will insure.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

Notwithstanding that the MAIL is devoted to a specialty, we fear we would be considered devoid of all feeling if we did not say something of the excessively hot weather which has sweltered the citizens of New York, and other cities, the past month. But our only mention will be to tell our official friends that the weather *was* and is hot, and to ask them what they expect in the way of our usual article with the thermometer "96 in the shade," and a mephitic stagnation of the air we are breathing. We will experiment first with a letter from Texas, wherein our correspondent informs us that many of the Texas newspaper publishers are giving their postmasters much trouble by bringing suits against them for money due by delinquent subscribers, on the ground that the postmaster is liable for not giving the publishers notice that subscribers refuse to take from the office the papers sent to them. We are aware that some publishers have an idea that postmasters are thus liable, and it may be that in some States they are, but it must be under State law, for we are positive there is nothing in the postal laws so abominably unjust and so open to fraud and oppression. Were such the postal law, considering the thirty thousand post offices in the country, a first-class scamp would want no better investment for a thousand or two dollars than to print fifty or a hundred thousand copies of a paper, send them to as many people, and then turn round and sue the postmasters for the subscription price. We do not say that a law might not be made to prevent such a fraud, but we do say there is none now. It is not our province to discuss other than postal laws, but we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion, that a publisher furnishes his paper to his subscribers by virtue of a contract, and as a rule, with that contract the postmaster has no concern. The postmaster's duty of notifying publishers is for the purpose of relieving the mails of useless matter, and not to collect for publishers or to keep their books......We take up another letter of complaint against publishers, or rather one firm, the proprietors of a weekly of large circulation, who sent without prepayment ten copies of their paper to as many different persons, none of whom had subscribed. The worthy postmaster at the office of delivery saw in this a fraud upon the Department. In this case instead of the notification (they did not follow the Texan plan above named), and requested a return of the papers, but our postmaster refused to return them until they had provided for the postage for such return—and he was right......Our next letter is on the subject of a loss of a registered letter. Our opinion is asked on the responsibility of the Department for such losses, the writer of the letter having received notice that circumstances showed very conclusively that a certain assistant postmaster was the thief, yet there being no positive proof, and the assistant postmaster giving no bonds, it would be impossible to recover the money. We must concur in the opinion expressed, that in such cases it is impossible to recover, unless the thief chooses to make restitution, and even where there is no proof not even punishment can follow the theft. Many persons who lose money in the mails entertain the belief that a "moral certainty" of guilt is sufficient to insure punishment, and the responsibility of the Department. We can assure such that for the first, a legal certainty is always required, and the second there is nothing will insure......Our next letter contains the pertinent inquiry, "Why not dispense with the record of registered letters sent?" We agree with our correspondent, that the book of marginal receipts as fully answers the purpose, or could readily be made to do so, and therefore we say "Why not?"..........We are told there is an impression that the green color of the new stamp contains a poisonous ingredient, that renders it dangerous to lick it. While we will not pass an opinion on the coloring, we would say that stamps even if "licked" should not be sucked, and that no ordinary "licking" would enable the tongue to reach any poisonous material that may be on the face of the stamp. But stamps should not be even "licked"—for licking in this case "spoils the child;" the gum on them should be merely sufficiently dampened to make them adhere. Follow this advise, and no one need fear being poisoned.

☞ We take great pleasure in announcing the re-appointment as special agent of the Department, of BENJAMIN K. SHARRETTS, Esq., and we feel sure that the pleasure is shared by many of our readers, who know him both officially and personally. Mr. S. always proved himself an efficient and zealous officer, and we cordially welcome him back to his old post, trusting that the service may long have the benefit of his ability and experience.

Some 400 new money order offices went into operation the 1st inst., but as no separate list of them has been furnished (the new list, comprising the names of all the offices now in operation), we are unable to give their names this month.

Franking Papers or Documents Relating to the Census.

We call the attention of postmasters to the fact, that for a few months quite a large quantity of matter relating to the census will be posted at many post offices. By law this matter is entitled to pass free through the mails if endorsed "Official Business, Census," and the name of the marshal or assistant who sends the matter subscribed thereto. This is the letter of the law, to which postmasters should secure adherence if possible; but we repeat the suggestion given last month, that postmasters should aim at affording full facilities for the transmission of census matter, rather than at securing so rigidly strict adherence to the law, that the labors of those engaged in taking the census will be increased or rendered useless, by delay.

The Colonel's Letters.

A correspondent sends us the following: "A good many years since, when the regulations required all letters to be inclosed in wrappers and directed simply to the office of their destination, there was a change of postmasters at the then small borough of Colchester, Conn.

Now it happened that for a few of the first days of the new postmaster's administration the people of the village were very much perplexed at the non-receipt of their regular correspondence. Finally, one gentleman sought permission to step inside and look for himself, when he was greatly astonished at finding a *candle-box* well filled with unopened letter packages, and at once called the new official's attention to them. 'Them!' said the new postmaster, 'Them's all for *Col. Chester!* and I wish, if you know any such man, you would ask him to come and take them away, for everything that has *come in* so fur is bisen 'ceptin' a few pesky newspapers.'"

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Spoiled Envelopes.—J. M. H., L—— L., Utah.—The section (189) refers to "envelopes spoiled in directing;" therefore, in the case of large quantities, which are really not spoiled in directing, but for which the owner has no use, it would be better to obtain permission from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General to refund in stamps the postage value of them.

Samples.—A. L. H., V—— C——, Mont.—Cigars do not come within the privilege accorded to samples.

Newsdealers, etc.—O. O. W., C—— B——, Iowa.—1. Sections 217–220, inclusive, bear upon the subject of Route Agents taking charge of newsdealers' packages. Sec. 219 makes it the duty of Route Agents to receive and deliver such packages with care and promptitude, whenever notified that arrangements have been made by the postmaster. You probably have an indirect notice, if no other, sufficient to require you to perform the duty. 2. Route Agents are required to return packages to other newsdealers without prepayment. 3. Retail newsdealers have the same privilege as publishers of sending regular matter not prepaid. (Sec. 225 Reg. 1866.)

Letters Attached to Jugs, etc., by Express.—L. E., W—— W——, Mass.—Letters which refer to articles contained, at the time, in jugs, baskets, etc., may be attached to such jugs, etc., and the latter sent by express or as freight, without the letters being subject to postage. (Sec. 45, Reg. 1866.)

Boxes.—R. E. W., S——, Miss.—We have repeatedly stated that boxes are the private property of the postmaster. If a retiring postmaster refuses to make over, on any terms, his boxes to his successor, the successor must either construct other boxes at his own expense, or lose the emolument that accrues from box rents. But if such boxes are constructed, the rent thereof must be accounted for to the Department. (Chap. xlii., Reg. 1866.)

Postmasters Taking Mail Out of Regular Time.—L. R. J., C—— C——, Ind.—The regulations are silent on the privilege of postmasters taking the mail for their offices from a separating office, instead of leaving it for the contractor on the contract day. While there are objectionable features to allowing it, we cannot say that they overweigh the benefit that may accrue in a delivery of mail matter a day or more in advance.

Mutilated Currency.—J. W. E., R——, N. Y.—Some time since we fell into the common practice of speaking of all frayed and torn currency as mutilated currency, and need then to say that postmasters were required to accept mutilated currency in payment of postage stamps. But with the issue of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General's circular on the subject, in the MAIL for September, 1867, we concluded to be more accurate and to make our use of the word "mutilated" accord with that of the Department. So when now we speak of mutilated notes, we mean "notes not worth their full face-values," which in fractional currency, are notes of which more than one-tenth is missing. Postmasters are *not* required to take such notes, nor are they required to take notes so much soiled or defaced that their genuineness cannot be clearly and satisfactorily ascertained. You must judge for yourself what to accept and what to refuse when notes are presented to you.

Insufficient Prepayment.—S. H. B., W——, R. I.—1. A letter intentionally and knowingly insufficiently prepaid should not be mailed, but be sent to the Dead Letter Office. 2. A postmaster may open an official letter addressed to him for another person; but we do not think it necessary, for such letters are almost invariably *bona fide* official letters, and that mode of address is adopted to avoid violation of the law relating to franking, and also to save the postmaster the trouble of opening the letter and communicating the information it contains. 3. A paper not a subscription paper cannot, of course be charged postage at "subscription" rates; the postage must be at transient rates.

Responsibility for Loss of Money.—M. L. B., G—— S——, O.—Money sent by mail is at the risk of the owner; but, in case of loss, the Department will endeavor to discover the cause. (Sec. 456, Reg. 1866.) Such cases should be reported to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Time for Separating or Changing Mails.—1. Seven minutes is the time allowed for changing mails. (Sec. 78, Reg. 1866.) If this time is not enough, apply to the Department for an increased allowance. 2. We have no means of judging whether you should have an additional clerk. You should reasonably supply the demands of the public, but you are not required to keep such a force of clerks that everybody's postal impatience can be gratified.

Credit in Quarterly Account Current.—H. C. M., G——, N. Y.—Credit cannot be taken in a quarterly account current for any matters of a previous quarter. (Sec. 313, Reg. 1866.) Such credit should be in the general account.

Notifying Publisher.—A. R., J——, Pa.—Postmasters are required to notify publishers when papers are not taken from the office and request a discontinuance of the same. Send the notice to the postmaster at the publisher's place of business. (Sec. 392, Reg. 1866.)

Postage.—D. D. C., O——, N. J.—The postage on unpaid transient newspapers is at the same rates as though prepaid, Sec. 150, Reg. 1866......P. P. A., S——, Y——, Mass.—To enclose a letter or other thing in a newspaper, pamphlet or magazine for the purpose of having the same conveyed free of letter postage, subjects the person doing it to a penalty of five dollars, and the whole package to letter postage to be collected on delivery (Sec. 316, laws 1866); "and if the person addressed refuses to pay such letter postage, the package should be returned to the postmaster from whose office it came, to prosecute the offender for the penalty." (Sec. 41, Reg 1866.)....J. B., W—— D——, Iowa.—The rates to Sweden and elsewhere are as stated in our Foreign Postage Table. We advise you and all postmasters not to bother yourselves as to the cause of difference in these rates, as that is a matter only between the Post Departments of the various countries......W. H. B., A——, N. J. 1. Postage on circulars is two cents for three or less; on cards, two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof. 2. An open written letter is chargeable with the same postage as if sealed. 3. The postage on notices partly printed and partly written, is the same as though wholly written; of course this does not apply to notice lawfully franked. 4. Postmasters notify publishers by inclosing the notice to the postmaster at the publisher's place of business. (Sec. 392, Reg. 1866.) 5. The latest edition of postal laws and regulations was printed in 1866.

Registration.—G. R. D., N. Y.—Postmasters are not required to prepay postage on the various bills and receipts required by registration. They may be forwarded free by being inclosed in envelopes indorsed "official business," and the signature of the postmaster written thereon......J. W. W., S——, Miss.—Registered packages should be forwarded according to the address, so as to preserve the chain of receipts......Y. M. C., H——, O.—A registry fee is chargeable on packages of currency sent to the Treasury Department, by postmasters....C. H. I——, O.—Five cents is the registry fee to Canada. It should be understood that the fee stated in the column of Registry fees in our Postage Table, is the fee required in *addition* to the ordinary rate of postage. Both should be prepaid......C. W. J., B——M——, N. Y.—A postmaster is not responsible for letters stolen by burglars, though a proper precaution on whose office registered letters are to lie over night should take especial precaution to have them put away as safely as they be.

Wrapping Letters.—L. J. S., S—— W——, Conn.—Letters, except at offices supplied wholly, or in part, by railway post offices, should be wrapped. (Sec. 88, Reg. 1866.)

Official Letters, etc.—W. H. S., P——, Pa.—1. The privilege accorded to official letters may be found stated in sections 139 and 140 of Regulations of 1866, and also on the third page of the MAIL for June. The fact that postage is prepaid on some of the official letters sent by the postmasters of some of the largest offices is not to be taken as evidence of the obligation to pay postage on such letters. It is done because the law requires franks to be written, and the postmasters at those offices have not the time to write all the franks required, and hence the use of stamps. 2. The religious newspaper of which you speak, being a semi-monthly, is not entitled to pass free through the mails; but if it were a weekly, it could be sent free to *bona fide* subscribers in the county of publication (Sec. 228, Reg 1866), or be delivered free from the office nearest the place of publication. (Sec. 3 of Act of July 27, 1868.)

Complaints against the Post Office Department, etc.—E. L., H——, Tenn.—We are not sure that we understand your question about "complaints against one or the other branch of the Department." Under the head of "Organization of the Department," in the first part of the Post Office Directory you will find stated the branches of the business of the Department, assigned to the several Offices of the Department, and from this you can learn whom to address in any complaint which can ordinarily arise. 2. A postmaster who takes one post office paper is not obliged to subscribe for any other. 3. See preceding answer.

Insufficiently Prepaid Matter, etc.—S. C. F., T—— C——, Mich.—Letters knowingly and willfully insufficiently prepaid should not be mailed. Land and county officers have no right to send packages of law papers, knowingly requiring several rates, on the prepayment of one rate, expecting the balance to be collected on delivery; and all parties having business with such officers should, by investing a few cents, provide for the postage on such documents as they desire to have sent to them. 2. There is nothing in the Regulations prohibiting postmasters directing packages in lead pencil, though it is a careless and objectionable act.

Forwarding.—W. M. W., P——, Mass., and others.—The decisions as to forwarding mail matter have been rather diverse. At present the practice stands thus: Mail letters, whether foreign or domestic, if they have not been out of the custody of the post office, may be forwarded free at the request of the party addressed. Drop letters may be forwarded charged with the regular rate for mail letters. "Newspapers and other printed matter remaining in a post office can only be forwarded upon payment of a new postage at transient rates, which should be *prepaid* by postage stamps." It is unnecessary to discuss any previous decisions or replies given in the MAIL.

Locks on Boxes, etc.—D. D. O., F——, Pa.—1. If the locks on boxes are furnished by the holders, they are the private property of such box-holders, and any one on giving up a box may remove his lock. 2. Whether a postmaster is obliged to deliver, to a person who has lost his key, mail matter from a lockbox or not, depends on terms agreed upon between himself and the box-holder and on his own accommodating spirit. 3. A married woman has the right to control her own correspondence. 4. The registry fee to England is eight cents only and not eight cents in addition to the domestic fee of fifteen cents. 5. "Opening and closing the mails" (sec. 67, Reg. 1866), refers to the mails in transit for other places, and not to the mail matter for delivery. 6. Money orders should not be paid on the day of issue, although the postmaster has funds to do it.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of July, 1870:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Adams Peak	Pottowatomie	Kas
Antelope	Marion	"
Antioch	Robeson	N. C
Arion	Cloud	Kas
Aloy	Cherokee	Texas
Atlin	Saunders	Neb
Atwater Centre	Portage	Ohio
Balleno	San Diego	Cal
Bass Station	Jackson	Ala
Battle Creek	Madison	Neb
Berwick	York	Mo
Bethel	Marion	Kas
Big Labette	Neosho	"
Blanchard	Centre	Pa
Bloomington	Clearfield	"
Bosqueville	McLennan	Texas
Boyd's Switch	Jackson	Ala
Buck Branch	Jasper	Mo
Burnt Ranch	Trinity	Cal
Camas Valley	Douglas	Oregon
Cedar Lake	Atlantic	N. J
Chase's Mills	Tioga	Pa
Chestnut Hill	Middlesex	Mass
Chicora	Chicora	Ark
Clark's Corners	Ashtabula	Ohio
Cloy Hill	Wexford	Mich
Clay's Prairie	Edgar	Ill
Colfax	Guilford	N. C
Commiskey	Jennings	Ind
Conklin Station	Broome	N. Y.
Cook's Mills	Coles	Ill
Cook's Valley	Chippewa	Wis
Cool Bank	Pike	Ill
Coquille	Coos	Oregon
Cotton Plant	Lamar	Texas
Creekside	Indiana	Pa
Crescent Mills	Plumas	Cal
Cuffey's Cove	Mendocino	Cal
Daileyville	Karnes	Texas
Dennison	Clark	Ill
Dexter	Cowley	Kas
Doolittle's Mills	Perry	Ind
Dundarrach	Robeson	N. C
Eagle	Wyoming	N. Y
Eagle Tannery	Wayne	Tenn
East Chatham	Tioga	Pa
Edge Hill	Reynolds	Mo
Elm Grove	Jefferson	Neb
Enterprise	Lee	Ga
Factory Village	Franklin	Mass
Falling Springs	Douglas	Mo
Fame	Greenwood	Kas
Farlington	Crawford	"
Fearns	Shelby	Ind
Fergus Falls	Otter Tail	Minn
Ferguson's Corners	Yates	N. Y
Ferry Village	Cumberland	Mo
Friendship	Dyer	Tenn
Frumet	Jefferson	Mo
Garner	Cass	Ill
Gibsonburg	Luzerne	Pa
Glen Alder	Mitchell	Kas
Grand Prairie	Brown	"
Grant	Wabaunsee	"
Greenwood	Cass	Neb
Guerneville	Sonoma	Cal
Hagerstown	Fayette	Ill
Hammond	Robertson	Texas
Harrisburgh	Lyon	Kas
Harrison	Madison	Montana Ter
Helvetia	Waupaca	Wis
Hermansville	Coos	Oregon
Holland	Bucks	Pa
Holmes	Boone	Ind
Houserville	Centre	Pa
Huguenotville	Saginaw	Mich
Huntsville	Sussex	N. J
Irona	Talladega	Ala
Jackson's Store	Conecuh	"
Jeffersonville	Cowley	Kas
Jesse's Mills	Russell	Va
Jewell	Jewell	Kas
Johnsburg	Somerset	Pa
Kiowa	Jefferson	Neb
Klinkitat	Klikitat	Washington Ter
Knott's Mills	Henrico	Va
Knox	Knox	Ohio
La Bajada	Santa Ana	New Mex. Ter
Lake Station	Greenwood	Col. Ter
Lanoy	Shawano	Wis
Lauderdale	Monroe	Miss
Leghorn	Pottowatomie	Kas
Lenox	Kane	Ill
Lick	Fannin	Texas
Lincoln Centre	Lincoln	Kas
Lincolnville	Wabash	Ind
Lodi	Clay	Dakota Ter
Lodi	Dakota	Neb
Lone Tree	Cowley	Kas
Lynnville	Henry	Ala
McCainsville	Morris	N. J
McClure	Buchanan	Va
McCune's Depot	Wyoming	Pa
Mackeville	Harrison	Texas
Mansfield	Piatt	Ill
Mantua	Collin	Texas
Maure's Store	Franklin	Mo
Mayhew's Station	Sacramento	Cal
Medicine	Sullivan	Mo
Middle Salada	Franklin	Miss
Mider's Mill	Davidson	N. C
Morgan's Fork	Franklin	Miss
Moriah Centre	Essex	N. Y
Mountainville	Lehigh	Pa
Mount Shasta	Siskiyou	Cal
Nealsville	McDowell	N. C
Newburgh	Macon	Ill
New Chicago	Neosho	Kas
Newport	"	"
New Richland	Waseca	Minn
New Town Landing	Warren	Miss
Norrisville	Harford	Md
North Fayston	Washington	Vt
Oak Grove	Sussex	Del
Olivet	Pierce	Wis
Omega	Hamilton	Ind
Orcuttsville	Neosho	Kas
Osborn's Store	Issaquena	Miss
Hallas	Snyder	Pa
Park Ridge	Bergen	N. J
Parson's Seminary	Travis	Texas
Peru	Howard	Kas
Pettysville	Livingston	Mich
Phoenix	Douglas	Ill
Pilot Centre	Kankakee	"
Pine Creek	Laclede	Mo
Pine Summit	Columbia	Pa
Piney Point	St. Marys	Md
Pleasant Grove	Bedford	Tenn
Pleasant Ridge	Princess Anne	Va
Plum Grove	Butler	Kas
Pulagrove Store	Franklin	Ky
Pouder's Mill	Montgomery	Ala
Quito	Butler	Kas
Rainey Creek	Camden	Mo
Randolph	Dakota	Neb
Rawley Springs	Rockingham	Va
Raymond	Stearns	Minn
Richville	Douglas	Mo
River Edge	Bergen	N. J
Riverside	Kane	Ill
Riverside	Northumberland	Pa
Robertsonville	Coahoma	Miss
Rolling Fork	Pope	Minn
Rosalia	Butler	Kas
Saint George	McLeod	Minn
Saint Nazianz	Manitowoc	Wis
Salubria	Ada	Idaho Ter
Sanfordville	Cherokee	Kas
San Jacinto	San Diego	Cal
Seneca	Montgomery	Md
Shady Grove	Tayler	Pa
Smithfield	Polk	Texas
Solomon's Island	Calvert	Md
South Belmont	Waldo	Me
South Washington	New Hanover	N. C
Spring Valley	Marion	Ind
Squaw Creek	Boise	Idaho Ter
Summerton	Gratiot	Mich
Taffe	Wayne	Neb
Tampico	White Sides	Ill
Tumerula	San Diego	Cal
Templeman's Cross Roads	Westmoreland	Va
Tuguloo	Madison	Miss
Valley Mills	Madison	N. Y
Vaucleuves	Jackson	Miss
Vicksburgh	Jewell	Kas
Vlaemount	Bollinger	Mo
Watson	Beaver Head	Montana Ter
Webster's Crossing	Livingston	N. Y
White Rock	Republic	Kas
Wilberrowd	Effingham	Ill

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Alpine Depot	Morgan	W. Va
Arkadelphia	Walker	Ala
Beaver	Anderson	Texas
Bell Prairie	Morrison	Minn
Bellota	San Joaquin	Cal
Brownwood	Brown	Texas
Burns Mills	Bedford	Pa
Blaide City	Deer Lodge	Mont. Ter
Catawba	Roanoke	Va
Cowpasture Bridge	Alleghany	"
Egypt	Wharton	Texas
Eleven Mile	Potter	Pa
Emmettsville	Ada	Idaho Ter
Emoton	Vernon	Wis
Fallbrook	Tioga	Pa
Fatama	Wilcox	Ala
Forked River	Ocean	N. J

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Fort Halleck	Carbon	Wyoming Ter
Galt's Mills	Amherst	Va
Garden Valley	Smith	Texas
Georgetown	Sagadahoc	Me
Green Plain	Southampton	Va
Griswold	Scott	Ind
Hanging Rock	Hampshire	W. Va
Harmony	York	S. C
Horse Shoe Bend	Boise	Idaho Ter
Huntersville	Pocahontas	W. Va
Martinsburgh	Moore	Ky
Melrose	Nacogdoches	Texas
Mount Idaho	Nez Perces	Idaho Ter
Newport, C. H	Cocke	Tenn
Oak Level	Cleburne	Ala
Oak Level	Henry	Va
Oatlands	London	"
Pelahatchee Depot	Rankin	Miss
Red Banks	Marshall	"
Rock Mills	Rappahannock	Va
Rocky Springs	Claiborne	Miss
Santa Ana	Los Angeles	Cal
Trenton	Smith	Miss
Ursa	Adams	Ill
Warners Ranch	San Diego	Cal
Washington	Idaho	Idaho Ter
Wayside	Mecklenburg	Va
Wise, C. H	Wise	"
Wood Lawn	Carroll	"

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Adams	Houghton	Mich	Houghton
Amout Store	Onslow	N. C	Onslow C. H
Autrys	Sampson	N. C	Fayetteville
Beckville	Panola	Texas	Carthage
Belleview	Christian	Ky	Hopkinsville
Belmont	Pike	Ill	Pineville
Bethany Church	Iredell	N. C	Statesville
Blue Creek	Liberty	Fla	Bristol
Bold Springs	McLennan	Texas	Waco
Browns X Roads	Clinton	Ky	Albany
Cairo	Edgefield	S. C	Hamburg
Cathcart	Jasper	Ind	Monon
Clarksville	Wilkinson	Miss	Ft. Adams
Clifton	Keweenaw	Mich	Phoenix
Cottonwood	Elko	Nev	Elko
Crimos	Dinwiddie	Va	Ford's Depot
Delectable Hill	Pike	Ind	Petersburg
Denver	Newaygo	Mich	Martinsburg
Dorn's Gold Mine	Abbeville	S. C	Abbeville
Elder's Mills	Beaver	Pa	Darlington
Elmoot	Cumming	Neb	De Witt
Farmers	York	Pa	York
Fort Hill	Oconee	S. C	Walhalla
Garland	Butler	Ala	Evergreen
Garysburgh	Northampton	N. C	Jackson
Grand Chain	Pulaski	Ill	Caledonia
Granger	Uintah	Wyoming Ter	Bryan
Griffinsburgh	Culpeper	Va	Culpepor
Haddrells	Charleston	S. C	Charleston
Harrisville	Simpson	Miss	Westville
Hendersonville	Anderson	Texas	Palestine
Jalapa	Dodge	Neb	Fremont
Kanwaka	Douglas	Kas	Lawrence
Millmount	Calvert	Md	St. Leonards
Negro Lick	Green	Ill	Athensville
Pace's Station	Twiggs	Ga	Bullards
Palmetto	Volusia	Fla	St. Augustine
Parkersville	Jefferson	Ind	Woostertown
Pea Ridge	Benton	Ark	Bentonville
Raspberry	Humboldt	Nev	Mill City
Riceville	Hancock	Miss	Shieldsboro
Sabra	Saline	Kas	Salina
Smyrna	Decatur	Ind	Petersburg
South Thurston	Steuben	N. Y	West Addison
St. Paul	Webster	Mo	Marshfield
Suwanee	Suwannee	Fla	Houston
Tyrone Mills	Fayette	Pa	Dawson's Station
Union Centre	Juneau	Wis	Mauston
Vernon	Madison	Miss	Canton
Way	Ripley	Ind	Versailles
West Newburgh	Penobscot	Me	Newburgh
Willoutta	Grant	Ind	Marion
Worthington	Jackson	Ill	Murphysboro

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County	State	Changed to.
Armstrong	Wabash	Ill	Allendale
Braintrim	Bradford	Pa	Black Walnut
Brown Marsh	Bladen	N. C	Dalton
Flora Falls	Rockland	N. Y	Stony Point
Martinsburgh	Newaygo	Mich	Denver
Newport	Cocke	Tenn	Gorman's Depot
Nottingham	Alameda	Cal	Livermore
Sherwoods	Cayuga	N. Y	Sherwood
Strawnsburgh	Coffee	Kas	Sidney

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of August, 1870.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Ha. & Mex	U. S.	1	Havana and Mexico.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	3	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	4	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	4	Havana & West Indies.
Aspinwall	U. S.	5	South Pacific & Cent. Am.
Inman	U. S.	6	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	6	French Mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	9	Halifax and Bermuda.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	10	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	11	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	11	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Inman	U. S.	13	Europe via Liverpool.
A. & Gt. W.	U. S.	17	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	18	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	18	Havana.
Mexican	U. S.	20	Havana and Mexico.
French	France	20	French Mails via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	20	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwal	U. S.	20	S. Pacific & C. America.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Braz. ArgenRep. & St Thos.
Inman	U. S.	23	Halifax and Bermuda.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	24	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	25	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	25	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	27	Europe via Liverpool.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	31	Europe via Q'nst'n & Liv.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

The route to the North German Union direct being closed, so much of the following miscellany as relates thereto is inoperative.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters Received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Until January 1, 1870, letters could be registered, on payment of certain special postage rates, to France, Algeria, Corsica, Bourbon, Nice and Savoy; also to Alexandretta, Tangiers and Tunis. This, however, cannot be done at present. The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

Canadian Correspondence. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. To or from Greece, via British Mail.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. To or from the North German Union (including all the German States and Austria) and to or from Belgium and the Netherlands, by Closed Mail via England.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required.

4. To or from Italy and Switzerland, Belgium and The Netherlands, by Closed Mail, via England.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above (paragraph 3), except that if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. To or from the North German Union (including all the German States and Austria), by Direct Mail via Bremen or Hamburg—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* France and Algeria must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. Newspapers and other Printed Matter.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. Book-Packets.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

BOUND BOOKS CANNOT BE SENT TO SPAIN.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. Patterns or Samples of Merchandise.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadaloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desead,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au Platte, leaves New York via American packet in the early part (1st to 6th) of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) .... 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "

For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "

For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "

For Weekly, " " 5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly,	not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly,	not over 4 oz.	3 "
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly,	not over 4 oz.	1 "
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1863, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

Books, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

IMPORTANT TABLE

Showing the Difference in Routes, Time Required and Dates of Departure from and Arrival at London, of China and India, Australia and other Mails.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	12th	57	8th
do.	Southampton	6th	61	13th
Brazil	do.	9th	28	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	12th and 28th	24	8th and 22d
do.	Southampton	6th and 20th	30	13th and 27th
China	Marseilles	12th and 26th	40	8th and 23d
do.	Southampton	6th and 20th	47	13th and 27th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	12th and 26th	40	8th and 23d
do.	Southampton	6th and 20th	45	18th and 27th
India	Marseilles	every Friday.	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	12th and 20th	43	8th and 22d
do.	Southampton	6th and 20th	46	18th and 27th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 5th and 21st of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer or Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohema for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N. B.—In some cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

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The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

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Size No. 1, for boxes 3¾ by 4½ in........$2 50

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The cut above shows the No. 2 box in use.

Each lock is furnished with *three keys*. When desired, sets of boxes of white pine, varnished with the fronts attached complete and ready for use, except numbering, will be furnished at an additional charge of 25c. per box.

Nests of 100 boxes (10 high by 10 wide) constantly on hand ready for shipment.

Descriptive Circulars containing two photographs of the Lock-Boxes, sent on application; and where Postmasters contemplate ordering, a sample box will be sent for their inspection.

We append a list of post offices where these boxes are already in use, and may state that we are beginning to receive orders for them from all parts of the country.

They have in some cases been paid for by the U. S. Government, but usually by the Postmasters; and we have yet to learn of a case in which they have not been universally liked and readily rented, at an increased charge of from two to four dollars per annum.

LIST OF OFFICES NOW USING THE LOCK-BOXES.

Boston	Mass.	Bangor	Me.
Burlington	Vt.	Hartford	Conn.
Mystic Bridge	Conn.	New Berne	N. C.
Richmond	Va.	Cumberland	Md.
Lawrence	Mass.	Haverhill	Mass.
New Haven	Conn.	Elizabeth	Penn.
Concord	N. H.	Connelsville	Penn.
Uniontown	Penn.	Pittsburg	Penn.
Camden	N. J.	Auburn	N. Y.
New Brunswick	N. J.	Oswego	N. Y.
Adams	Mass.	Rome	N. Y.
Catskill	N. Y.	Tarrytown	N. Y.
Mobile	Ala.	Yonkers	N. Y.
Rouseville	Penn.	Cold Spring	N. Y.
Waterbury	Conn.	Palmer	Mass.
Vicksburg	Miss.	Gloucester	Mass.
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TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK. Ball and Cushion with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AUGUST, 1870.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	18
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	15	8	12	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*15	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d18
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Algeria, via England	a12	20	b4	12	12	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail via England	....	27	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	18
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	16	....	....	....	16
do England	a16	28	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	13	7	11	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	13	2	8	8	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England.	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England.	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Bourbon, via England	....	24	8	18	18	i
Brazils, via England	....	28	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*10	4	8	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	....
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do via England	....	28	b4	12	12	18
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Burgas, do	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a18	28	b6	14	14	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	18	b6	12	12	18
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	g	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Coln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do via England	a18	28	b8	14	14	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	4	4	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	12	12	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	18
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Middle) do do do	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Upper) do do do	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*20	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d18
do do via Marseilles	a18	28	b8	c14	c14	d18
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
France	....	10	2	4	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	*4	....	....	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Gibraltar via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	☞	☞	8

☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*

Not over 1 oz. ....2 cents.
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. .....4 "
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. .....6 "
Over 4 oz., 8 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.

COUNTRIES.	Letters ¼ oz.	Letters ½ oz.	Newspapers (f)	Book Packets	Patterns or Samples	Reg. Fee
Greece, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng	....	*18	10	14	14	h8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
Greytown	....	10	2	4	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland, via Hamburg, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	13	2	8	8	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do do Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	18
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	38	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	..	*13	7	11	11	h8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	...	36	b8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	22	b8	14	14	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	21	8	12	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do via England	....	16	4	12	12	18
Liberia, via England	....	18	4	12	12	18
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	...	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	18
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Majorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	12	12	18
do do do via Messina	a18	28	b8	14	14	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	...	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	28	b4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, via England	....	18	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	28	4	12	12	18
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	...	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	..	10	2	4	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	4	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	9	13	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	...
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	23	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	6
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	10	10	h8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via England	....	22	....	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	10	14	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a18	28	b8	14	14	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	15		12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Russia, do do direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	10	10	h8
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	..	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Savoy	....	10	2	4	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*10	4	8	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Eng	....	15	8	12	12	h8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	13	7	11	11	h8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	16	4	12	12	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	.	28	b8	14	14	18
do via Marseilles	...	38	b8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	..	*15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a18	28	b6	14m	14	18
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	38	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England	....	*14	9	13	18	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, via England	...	18	b6	12	12	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, via England	a18	28	b6	14	14	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesma, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	15	8	12	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	8	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	8
(REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)						
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	4	8	8	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 4 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration in Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. Books.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—Route closed in consequence of war in Europe.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. X., NO. 12. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1870. WHOLE NO. 120.

A Postal Courtship.

"She is really the prettiest little creature I ever saw," said Mr Willoughby Vane, as he turned from the window for the fiftieth time that morning. "Jane," he added, addressing the housemaid, who was clearing away the breakfast things, "have you any idea who the people are who have taken old Mr. Adderley's house opposite?"

"Well, yes, sir, if you please," returned the handmaiden. "I met their cook at the grocer's the other day, and she said that her master's name was Black—Captain Choker Black—and that he was staying here on leave of absence with his wife and daughter, sir."

"Oh, indeed! Did she happen to mention the young lady's name?"

"Yes, sir. She called her Miss Eva."

"Eva! What a charming name!" murmured Willoughby to himself; and then he added aloud:

"That will do, Jane, thank you."

Mr. Willoughby Vane was a bachelor, twenty-eight years old, rich, indolent and tolerably good-looking. He lived with a widowed mother in a pleasant house in the Clapham Road, and, having nothing else to do, had fallen desperately in love with his pretty *vis-a-vis*, and anxiously sought an opportunity for an introduction. However, having discovered the name of his enchantress, he determined to address her anonymously by letter.

Having decided upon taking this step, the next thing was to put it into execution; and, having shut himself in his little study, after many futile attempts, he succeeded in framing an epistle to the lady to his satisfaction, begging her, if she valued his peace of mind to return an answer to "W V., the Post Office, Clapham Common." That done, he went out for a walk, and dropped the letter in the nearest box.

Regularly three times a day, for a week afterward, he called at the post office to see whether an answer had arrived for him. As the week advanced, Willoughby began to lose his appetite, and grew so restless and irritable that Mrs. Vane, like a fond mother, fancied her dear boy unwell, and begged him to consult their medical attendant. But her son laughed at the idea, knowing well that his complaint was beyond the doctor's skill to cure.

He was beginning to despair of ever receiving a reply, when, to his great delight, on the seventh morning, a letter was handed to him by the postmistress, written in a dainty female hand, and addressed to "W. V." Almost unable to conceal his emotion, he quitted the shop, broke open the seal, and drank in its contents.

They were evidently of a pleasing nature, for he read the letter over again and again, kissed the envelope, and put it into his breast coat pocket, and hurried home, to see his inamorata looking out of the window of the opposite house, as usual.

For a moment, his first impulse was to salute her respectfully; but immediately afterward he bethought himself that, as he was still incognito, the young lady would, perhaps, feel insulted by the action. Besides, how could she have any idea that he was "W. V.?" So he went indoors, and amused himself for three hours in inditing a reply to her letter, which he posted the same afternoon; and, in due course, a second answer arrived.

And so matters went on, a constant interchange of letters being kept up for a fortnight, during which time Mr. Willoughby Vane spent his days in running to and from the post office, writing letters, and watching his fair neighbor from the window of the dining room.

"Confound it!" he would sometimes say to himself. "How very provoking the dear girl is! She will never look this way. I do wish I could catch her eye, if only for a moment. What a horribly sour-looking old crab the mother is! Depend upon it, Willoughby, the poor child is anything but happy at home with those two old fogies. Indeed, her letters hint as much. And having given vent to his feelings, he would put on his hat and walk to the post office, or shut himself in his room and compose another note to his "Dearest Eva."

TO W. V.

SIR: As it is useless to continue a correspondence in this manner, I think it is now time for you to throw off your incognito, and reveal your true name and position to one to whom you are not totally indifferent. Believe me that nothing inspires love like mutual confidence. Prove to me that I have not been imprudent in answering your letters by at once informing me who you are. It is with no feeling of idle curiosity I ask this, but simply for our mutual satisfaction.—Yours, etc., EVA.

To which Willoughby replied by return of post:

DEAREST EVA: If you will permit me to call you so! Have you not for weeks past observed a young man with his hair brushed back, anxiously watching you from the window of the opposite house! And although you have apparently never taken the slightest notice of him, I trust that his features are not altogether repulsive to you. I am that individual.

"Charmed by the graceful magic of thine eye,
Day after day I watch, and dream, and sigh;
Watch thee, dream of thee, sigh for thee alone,
Fair star of Clapham—may I add, mine own!"

To quote, with some alterations, the noble stanza of the poet Brown! And now I have a favor to ask you. Whenever you see me at the window, take no notice of me at present, lest my mother should observe it. In a few days she will be going out of town and then we can throw off all restraint. Till then, adieu! Adieu my adorable one, adieu! My eyes are ever on you.—Your own, WILLOUGHBY VANE.

To which epistle came the following answer:

DEAR SIR: Your explanation is perfectly satisfactory. I may also add that your features are not at all repulsive to EVA.

"Bless her! What a delightful little soul she is!" ejaculated Willoughby.

And he went out, ordered a new suit of clothes, and had his hair cut.

"Willy," said Mrs. Vane to her son the next morning, "I wish you would do something to improve your mind, and not waste your time by looking out of the window all day as you have lately done. Come and read the Parliamentary debates to me, if you have nothing else to do."

The worthy lady was a red-hot politician, and for three mortal hours she kept him at this delightful task; at the expiration of which time he succeeded in escaping to his own room, where he wrote the following note to Eva:

DEAREST EVA: I am overjoyed at the contents of your brief communication. If, as you say, my features are not altogether repulsive to you, may I hope that you will consent to be mine—mine only? WILLOUGHBY.

Back came the reply next morning.

DEAR WILLOUGHBY: Your reply has made me feel very happy. It is very dull here—no society except my father and mother. I long for more congenial companionship.—Thine, EVA.

In this delightful manner the days flew on—halcyon days, too, they were for Willoughby, and sweetened by the interchange of this and similar lover-like correspondence. On the following Monday morning, Mrs. Vane left town on a visit to some friends in Devonshire, leaving her son to keep house at home. The same afternoon, one of Captain Black's servants brought the following note for Willoughby:

WILLIE: Have you any objections to my telling my dear papa all? Matters have now gone so far that it will be impossible for either of us to retract what we have written. Let us take papa into our confidence. I know his kind heart and generous nature well, and I have no fear that he will oppose our union. Pray send me a line by bearer. EVA.

The answer was as follows:

MY OWN EVA: Do whatever you consider best. My fate is in your hands. If your papa should refuse his consent, I— . But I will not think of anything so dreadful! Fear not that I shall ever retract. Life without you would be a desert, with no oasis to brighten it.—Yours until death, WILLOUGHBY.

That evening, just as Willoughby had finished his dinner, he heard a loud double-knock at the street door; and on its being opened a strange voice inquired, in a loud tone:

"Is Mr. Willoughby Vane at home?"

My heart beat violently, as Jane entering the room, said:

"A gentleman wishes to speak to you in the library, sir."

And she handed me a card inscribed "Captain Choker Black, C. B., H M.'s 1,794 b Foot."

"I will be with him in a moment," said Willoughby; and he swallowed a couple of glasses of sherry to nerve him for the interview.

"Captain Choker Black, I believe?" he said as he entered the library.

"Your servant, sir," said the gallant Captain—who, glass in eye, was busily engaged in scrutinizing an engraving of the battle of Navarino. "Your servant, sir. Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr Willoughby Vane?"

Willoughby bowed.

"Then, sir, of course you know the business that has brought me here?"

Terribly nervous, and scarcely knowing what answer to make, our hero bowed again.

"Come, come, sir, don't be afraid to speak out! My daughter has made me her confidant, and so let there be no reserve between us. Eva has told me all."

Here poor Willoughby blushed up to the roots of his hair.

"You see I know all about it. You have fallen desperately in love with the poor girl; and, although you have never exchanged three words together, you are already engaged to be married. Mighty expeditious, upon my word! Ha! ha! ha! Pray excuse me for laughing, but the idea is somewhat comical Ha! ha! ha!"

As the Captain appeared to be in very good humor, Willoughby's courage began to rise.

"Don't mention it, sir. You are her father, and have a right to do what you please. But I sincerely trust that you have no objections to offer."

"I? None! Believe me, I shall be delighted to see my Eva comfortably settled. But, hark ye, sir; business is business. I am a plain, blunt man, and fifteen years' sojourn with one's regiment in India doesn't help to polish one. First of all, what are your prospects?"

And the captain drew a note-book from his pocket, and proceeded to examine our hero, as if he were in a court of justice.

"You are an only son, I believe?"

"I am."

"Good." And down went the note in the pocket-book.

"Your age?"

"Twenty-eight."

"Good. Is your constitution healthy?"

"I believe so. I have had the measles, whooping cough and mumps."

"Disorders peculiar to infancy. Good." And the captain scribbled away again.

"Are you engaged in any business or profession?"

"None."

"Then how on earth do you live?"

"On my private income, captain."

"Then all I can say is, you're an uncommonly lucky fellow to be able to subsist on that. I only wish I could. What is your income?"

"About seven hundred a year."

"Is it in house property, shares in limited companies, or the funds? If in public companies, I should be sorry to give two years' purchase for the lot."

"In the New Three-per-Cents."

"Good. I think I may say, very good! What sort of temper are you?"

"Well, that's rather a difficult question to answer," said Willoughby, smiling for the first time.

"Hang it, sir, not at all!" returned the captain. "If any one asked my temper, I should say 'Hasty, sir—confoundedly hasty!' And Choker Black's proud of it, sir—proud of it!"

"Say about the average," answered Willoughby, timidly.

"Temper average," said the captain, jotting it down. "I think those are about all the questions I have to ask you. You know my daughter by sight?"

"I have had the pleasure of seeing her frequently—from the window, sir."

"And you think you could be happy with her?"

"Think, Captain! I am certain of it."

"Very good. Now, hark ye, Mr. Willoughby Vane. Marry her, treat her well, and be happy. Neglect her, blight her young affections by harshness or cruelty, and, hang me, sir, if I don't riddle you with bullets! Gad, sir, I'm a man of my word, and I'll do what I say, as sure as my name's Choker Black."

"I have no fear on that score, Captain. Unite her to me, and if a life of devotion—"

"I know all about that," said the captain, "Keep your fine phrases for the girl's ears. Give me your hand, sir. I have taken a fancy to you."

"You flatter me, captain."

"Hang it, sir, no! Choker Black never indulges in flattery. Don't be afraid to grasp my hand, sir; it's yours so long as I find you plain-sailing and straightforward But if I ever suspect you of an artifice or deception, I'll knock you down with it. So now I hope we perfectly understand each other."

"One word more," said Willoughby. "Am I to understand that you consent to our union?"

"Certainly. You can be married to-morrow, if you please. Sir, the happiness of my dear child is my first consideration. Gad, sir, I am not a brute—not one of those unnatural parents people read of in novels. Choker Black may be a fire-eater in the field; but, at any rate, he knows how to treat his own flesh and blood."

"Captain, you overwhelm me with gratitude."

"Say no more about it. Clap on your hat and come across the road with me, and I'll introduce you to my daughter at once."

Scarcely knowing what he was about, Willoughby did as he was told. They crossed the road together, and the captain opened his door with a latch-key.

"One moment, if you please," said Willoughby, who was titivating his hair and arranging his cravat."

"Are you ready now?" asked the captain.

"Quite."

"Mr Willoughby Vane," cried the captain, ushering our hero into the drawing room. Then, waving his hand, he added, "Allow me to introduce you to my wife and daughter."

Willoughby looked exceedingly foolish as he bowed to the two ladies. On a couch by the fire sat his enchantress, looking more bewitchingly radiant than ever; her *vis-a-vis* being the tall, thin, angular woman in black that he had frequently noticed from over the way.

"What a contrast," thought Willoughby, "between mother and daughter."

"Annie, my dear, Mr. Willoughby Vane is nervous, no doubt. You know the adage, Let us leave the young people together, and he'll soon find his tongue then, I'll wager," said the captain, addressing the younger of the two ladies, who immediately arose from her seat.

"Stay, sir—there is some mistake here!" said Willoughby. "This lady is—" and he pointed to the gaunt female.

"My daughter, sir!" said the captain "My daughter, by my first wife."

"And this—" ejaculated our hero, turning to the young lady.

"Is my second wife, sir!"

Mr. Willoughby Vane fled from his home that night. About a month later his almost broken-hearted mother received a letter from him explaining the whole affair; and the post mark bore the words "Montreal, Canada."—*Once-a-Week.*

Monsieur Tonson Again.

CLAMBANK, N. J., July, 1870.

"I'll never forgit that fust night's march, Squire," continued Gnshweak. "'Twas in the dark o' the moon, and when we got outside th' corp'ration limits and beyond the glimmers of light, shining from the windows of a few straggling houses in the suburbs, we 'peared to run chuck inter a chunck of blackness big as all-over. I know'd 'nuf o' the road to make me feel safe from buttin' out my brains agin stone walls or worm fences, or tumblin' down pursy-presses, but beyond that it was a undiskivered land to me, and o' course I knowed no more 'bout it than the man in the moon. Massy sakes! how dark it was! I couldn't see a inch afore my nose!

"We moved mighty slow—kind o' feelin' our way along—and so quiet was everybody, that I'm blessed ef I could tell whether I had all my commend with me or not; and jist then happenin' to reck'lect what the kernel told me he'd do ef I fell short a man, I straightway concluded to build a fire, and see ef all hands were on deck, and git our bearin's—and in this way kill two stones with one bird. 'Men,' says I, in a officer kind o' way, 'plow round on your gropers for some dry wood to strike a light—nothin' but blazes 'll show is where we er and what's ahead;' and d'reckly it was as light round there as the inside of a the-ay-ter. The fust thing I did, was to count noses, and the tally was right; and then I draw'd a bead on the situation. Where we stopped the road entered a thick wood—the ground about us was swampy as swampy. Pieces of round timber, about three or four foot long—some thick and some thin—had been cut and laid down crosswise close together to make solider footin' than the mire for teams and people to travel on—and it did make a passable road-bed; but it was termenjus rough travelin', as we found out afore we had gone very fur after our second start. Our bone-fire made the way plain enough until we turned a sharp corner in the forest when the light was shet out and in a little while it was a cussed sight wuss nor ever. The dog-goned sticks seemed unevener and farder apart, and every minute some fellow would stumble or tumble, or would step a'tween the timbers, and sink to his middle in the slush, and then there would be a job to hist him out. I pitched in twice't—once feet foremost, and once't visey-versey. Swearin' was trumps about then, and I held a average fair hand.

"There wasn't a breath of air, and the men were all so scared or somethin', that they were afeerd to speak above their breaths; and every whisper sounded jest like a hiss. Suddently a flash o' lightin lit up the pitch darkness for a second, followed by a clap o' thunder which a'most deefen'd me, and we know'd a big storm was close by. Pooty soon the lightning commenced playin' above us like the Bory-rorry-olis, and the air was so filled with 'lectricity that the very leaves of the trees 'peared kivered with silver; the thunder kept a bellowin' too all the time, and to sich a extent that all I ever heard afore was pistols, in comparison to the cannons in the sky that night. And now the rain commenced to fall in drops 'bout as big as your fist, slow at first, but growin' faster and faster, until they got mixed; and then for about two hours the water came down in a solid body. We could not take shelter under the trees—some of 'em old pines too, big round on the top as a circus tent—for it was boggy and overflowed on both sides of us, and ef we ventur'd off the corduroy turnpike, we might a' bin smothered. There was nothin' for us but to move on slowly, feelin' our way with our feet, and wait for mornin'; but all to once't we heard a rushin' and a roarin' of water as ef old Nick or somebody else's mill dam had bursted right ahead, and aperiently comin' our way in a hurry—and it was, fur quicker'n it takes to take to tell about it, a swift current washed over the road waiste deep, and a' most swep' us off. Wen I fust felt it approachin', I ordered the men to close up and hold on to each other to pervent being kerried away, and for two hours we stood like a strong wall, until the water, which kep' risen, and at one time was up to the necks of every one 'cept the Belgine lummuxes, begun to go down, which it did soon after the rain stopped, a little afore day. It was jist light for us to see that we were in a gorge atween two embankments, and I sung out to the boys to strike for the high ground the best way they could to dry theirselves. A little ahead, to the right, I noticed a knoll, the side of which had been dug away in cutting the woods through, and I went for it steep as it was. I saw near the top what I supposed to be a root of a tree, and I know'd by making a good run and gettin' hold of that, I could swing myself clear up. The bank was about twenty foot high, and almost perpendicular, but I know'd I could scale it by a slanting effort, and I started with a rush and in a few jumps reached the supposed root and grabbed it with a death grasp, when to my holy horror I found that I had clutched a snake that was taking a nap stretched over the edge of the bank—which so dumbfoundered me, that, with a whoop that might a bin heard ten mile, I let go and down I cum head over heels to the bottom of the hill into a ditch, the Lord knows how deep, and striking my arm on a rock that stuck out of the side, every bit of life was stunned or drownded out of me.

"The next thing I knowd I was lyin' on the floor of a barn, with my head wrapped up, my right arm tied to a piece of board, and old Woolwood standing over me. 'Thunder and Mars, Brushfence, do you call this sogerin?' was his first salute. 'Where am I and what's the matter with me?' I asked in a low tone, for I was as weak as a cat and full o' pain. '*Where* are you and *what's* the matter? That's a pooty question to ask; but I'll tell you you're in Effefvee's cowshed, with your skull cracked and your arm broke, and the Lord knows what else; and from what the Doctor says, your chance for promotion in the army isn't worth two cents on the dollar. 'What's come of my men, Mr. Woolwood?' *Your* men? Another officer has gone on with 'em who won't try to drown hisself in a road-side ditch, and make b'lieve it was a accident. O! McPush, I'm ashamed of you.' Just then up steps the Doctor, and says: 'It won't do to let this poor devil die here; put him in the ox cart and haul him to town,' and imegetly two or three contraban's hysted me into a wagon; and after jolting me a'most to pieces over the log turnpike, I was landed at the Tarburners Hotel in Whywy.

"I fainted fifteen or sixteen times, or else it was one long faint, afore they got me upstairs and to bed, where I lay for nigh onto three weeks afore I knew which side of the line I was going to drop on. After that I began to gather myself pooty quick and was soon able to walk about. Woolwood never came near me until he found out I was almost ready for duty again, and then he was sweeter'n ever. The last time I ever saw him was the even' 'fore I left. He cum bouncin' into my room with a bottle and a bundle, and shouted out, 'Here, Snuffers, my boy, 's somethin' to take with you. Your uniform has been cleaned and repaired, and will be along presently. Your off in the morning; it'll be made easy for you till you git to Richmond. Good-bye. Do as I told you, and I'll do as I said. W'en you git back I want to see blood instead of mud on your jacket. Good-bye,' and he was off. My mind was at once made up as to what I would do. I had my citizen's dress on. There was a United States map in the room. I got the course toward the hill country of West Virginia. In seven days from that time I struck the Ohio at Guyandotte, and I put that old drink atween me and Virginia as fast as a dugout could do it. I had saved up some money, and had it in a belt around my body, so I was bunk a dores on the soap question, and concluded to go home and see the old folks. Raisin' sogers in Whywy was nothin' to what I saw now. Every place I passed through on my way home was full of 'em, and afore I stepped over the door-sill of the old homestead, I was atermin'd to jine the Union army if I could git a situation as Regimental Postmaster, and I made out to 'complish my purpose; and for three year and a half I served my country at the rate of twenty-six dollars a month and found. I ain't going to tell you of the troubles and trials I had to go through, nor what a poor chance I had to show and use the old experience I had in my head as a post-office man; but whenever I got a chance, I gin'erally let folks know that I hed bin ther afore; and that my name was Gnshsweak. I wasn't always with my own rigiment. Every time we moved I was detailed to duty in the mail service at new quarters, which kep' me on the go all the time, so that I had no chance to git into a single fight, but I was wounded once a little by the explosion of a shell which some little darkies rolled into a fire outside our tent. They thought it was emp'y, but it wasn't, and when it guv way the fragments flew everywheres, and the young ones were missing. One piece of something busted the cloth wall of my den and knocked me head over heels. W'en I riz my nose was bleedin' and my hip felt sore, but I couldn't find any marks; and I have never been quite certain whether I was hit by a piece of a skull or a piece of a shell. It made no difference, however. I was reported wounded by a shell, and that was honor enough for me.

"Just afore I was muster'd out, I got acquainted with a clever fellow from this nabrood, and as his time and mine finished near together, I 'ranged with him that we would go together to New York on one of the transports. In due time we reached the city, and then nothin' would do but I must come out here. I wasn't proud, and didn't keer shucks where I was ef I could make it pay; and findin' that he knowd the Postmaster, I got him to speak a piece for me; and I got employment in this dicotical shop. I was a little out of practice, but I throw'd myself, and aperiently pleased my boss, who told me afore I was ther' a week that I suited him to a dot, and that I know'd how to run the machine about as well as they make 'em. There was a good many new things introdoosed while I was fightin' for my country—sich as money-order business and register envelopes—but as I thought the old style was good enough, I stuck to it till one of them special agents came out and stirred us up about it. Since that I've stuck as close to the Riglations, as I think necessary, and I have an idee I ought to have some discretion. After I hed been there about nine months, a uncle of the Postmaster's died and left him a farm. Preferrin' a farm to a Gov'ment office he resigned in my favor; and here I am. And now, havin' given you some idee of my 'ficial schoolin', I think you or any other man won't doubt my capacity to transact my own business, or to teach other folks their'n. You supposed I was a new hand at the bellows when I gin instructions to your Postmaster at Clambank; but now, when you know where and how long I have served my country and have seen how I manage my own shebang, you must hev a defferent opinion, and will call off your dorgs after this when I undertake to learn green officers their juties without readin' the Laws and Regulations to 'em. Fact is, my printed instruction books from the Department are stowed away somewhere, and I couldn't find 'em ef I wanted to; but that's nothing, as mor'n half the offices in the country er in the same condition, and they're not all the small ones neither. And I've no doubt but some big offices do as they please, rig'lations or no rig'lations; and, as Comstock's Rudiments has it, 'er a law unto theirselves.' MONS. TONSON."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—There must be a good deal in the names below, if quantity is any index. They constitute the superscription of a letter received at the Nashua post office yesterday. Whether the letter is intended for a member of the Chinese embassy or one of the Russian singers, we have no means of knowing as it has not yet been called for. The post-mark is a little obscure, but appears to be Austin, Mich. The full address is as follows:

Thomas Whookeridomofficeshaupunpousky,
Care of Bert Hodiskadatter, Lardes,
Nashua,
N. H.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1870.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **120**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Endorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and endorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers—Circular to Postmasters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASS'T POSTMASTER GEN'L,
September 1, 1870.

In accordance with announcement heretofore made, the Department will commence the issue, on the first of October next, of a new series of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers.

As will be seen by the inclosed schedule, the prices at which they will be furnished will be much lower than the rates charged for the present issue.

DESCRIPTION.—1. For sizes, qualities and denominations, see Price List.

2. COLORS.—Envelopes of the first quality, except the note and extra official sizes, will be furnished of either white or amber color as may be preferred. In the absence of any instructions to the contrary, they will be furnished in equal proportions of white and amber.

Envelopes of the second quality, except the note size, will be cream color only; of the third quality, amber only.

Of the note size the first quality will be white only, and the second, amber only. The extra official size will be white or cream, as may be preferred.

The circulars (Nos. four and six) will be a dark buff; the newspaper wrappers light buff.

3. STAMPS.—The stamps to be embossed on the new envelopes will agree in color and design, as nearly as possible, with the several denominations of postage stamps of the present issue. They differ in shape, the latter being oblong, and the former oval.

The series has been increased by the addition of a seven-cent stamp, to accomodate the reduced rate of postage on letters mailed to the North German Union direct.

The issue of stamped envelopes of the denominations of nine, eighteen and forty cents, has been discontinued.

4. RULED ENVELOPES.—Envelopes with ruled lines, for tracing the address, will be furnished only when specially ordered. They are of two styles: first, black lines printed on the inside; second, flint blue lines ruled on the outside. Postmasters in making orders for these envelopes must be very careful to state whether they are to be "black-lined" or "self-ruled."

5. PRINTING.—Envelopes of all sizes, qualities and denominations, except Nos. one, four, six and nine (note envelopes, circulars and wrappers), will be furnished in such proportions of plain and "printed" (the printing consisting of a black request of one line across the end) as may be desired. When no instructions are given on the subject the proportions will be equal.

ORDERS.—Postmasters must not order less than two hundred and fifty of any particular denomination of the note, ordinary letter, full letter or extra letter size; nor less than one hundred of the official or extra official size.

Newspaper wrappers will not be furnished in quantities of less than five hundred.

No deviation whatever, either in size, quality, color, denomination or price, will be made from the several kinds provided for in the schedule.

SPECIMENS.—Sets of specimens of the new envelopes will not be furnished by the Department. It will be needless, therefore, to apply.

SPECIAL REQUEST ENVELOPES.—The following rules have been adopted to govern the issue of Special Request Envelopes:

1. No order is to be taken on credit except at the Postmaster's own risk, and in no case for less than five hundred of any specified denomination bearing the same printing.

2. Cards and requests must not exceed four lines across the end, where they will invariably be printed, in the absence of any instructions to the contrary. If so requested they will, instead, be printed on the upper left hand corner.

3. The address of correspondents will, in addition to the card and request, be printed on not less than five hundred of any particular kind.

4. Special devices will be printed when the party ordering furnishes a die adapted to surface printing, and such die will be carefully preserved by the Department with a view to its future use.

5. Should it be desired to omit the post-office address of the party to whom the envelopes are to be made returnable, it must be so stated.

6. When the business card only is desired, without a request to return, it must be so stated. By law all letters bearing the name and address of the writer on the envelope, are required to be returned if not delivered in thirty days.

7. No variation will be made in the style of type, the color of ink or the form of request adopted by the Department; neither will cards or requests be surrounded by borders of any kind.

8. If possible a printed card should always accompany the order; if not, the matter desired to be printed must be plainly written, in order that mistakes may be avoided.

9. Envelopes that may be refused on account of a misprint that has occurred through no fault of the Department, will, if returned, be treated as spoiled in directing, and only the value of the postage on the same will be placed to the credit of the postmaster by whom they were ordered.

10. Envelopes of the first quality, except the note and extra official sizes, will be furnished of either white or amber color, as may be preferred. In the absence of any instructions to the contrary, they will be supplied in equal proportions of white and amber. Envelopes of the second quality, except the note size, will be of cream color only; and of the third quality, amber only. Of the note size the first quality will be white only; and the second, amber only. The extra official size will be of white or cream, as may be preferred.

11. No envelopes will be self-ruled unless specially ordered.

12. Cards or requests will *not* be printed on *newspaper wrappers*, or on envelopes for covering circulars, nor will they be self-ruled.

Postmasters are urged to use all proper efforts toward encouraging the use of Special Request Envelopes. Blank forms for ordering them will be furnished on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

STRAW BOXES AND WOODEN CASES.—The order directing the return to the agent at New York of straw boxes and wooden cases in which envelopes were conveyed, is hereby revoked. In future Postmasters will SELL such boxes and cases to the best possible advantage, and ACCOUNT FOR THE PROCEEDS under article seventeen of the account current.

OLD STOCK.—Postmasters must sell at the old rates all stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers charged prior to the first of October, 1870, and remaining on hand after that time.

Such envelopes and wrappers must not, in any event whatever, be returned to the Department; nor must a reduction be made in price, except at the Postmaster's own loss.

A Postmaster must not order the new envelopes until his supply of the old issue is entirely exhausted.

☞ This circular must be preserved for future reference.

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Registration of Letters.

REGULATION TO FACILITATE THE RETURN OF REGISTERED MATTER TO THE SENDER OR OWNER.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASST. POSTMASTER-GEN'L,
September 1, 1870.

Before registering a letter or package the postmaster shall require the sender to indorse his name and post-office address, or a return request, on the envelope or wrapper of such letter or package; and if the same shall not be called for, or delivered at destination, within thirty days, it shall be returned to the mailing office duly registered, and, if possible, returned to the sender, and by him receipted for to the postmaster; and if any registered letter or package so returned to the mailing office cannot be restored, after reasonable and diligent effort, within thirty days, the same shall then be returned to the Dead-Letter Office for disposition as in other cases provided for by existing laws and regulations.

By order of the Postmaster General.

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Asst. P. M. General.

Never too Late to Mend.

The complaints of lost, delayed and missent letters to the various fashionable summer resorts, give the postal authorities no little annoyance every year, and were the trouble attributable entirely to the want of indulgence, care and dishonesty of those engaged in the service, that would be good grounds for uneasiness. While we do not deny that there is criminality and negligence existing in some post offices, we are free to avow our belief that a very large percentage of these alleged losses and miscarriages of letters occur through the indifference and want of proper precaution on the part of the writers of these letters, or of the parties to whom they are addressed. At these resorts, intimacies spring up suddenly between visitors who have hitherto been entire strangers to each other, and impecunious and curious people are afforded opportunities for replenishing their purses, or satiating their prurient appetites for gossip by taking from post offices, by authority, the correspondence of their newly made and confiding friends—which they retain or deliver, as the case may be, to the owners after the contents have been ascertained by manipulation or closer examination. Thus, letters which are written and reach their destination in due time fail to fall into the right hands—and then, as a matter of course, the post office is sure to come in for abuse and denunciation. Again, the employes of hotels—especially those kept open for a brief season, are by no means immaculate, and the messengers, clerks, and porters do their share of depredating on visitors' letters—upon the principle of "making hay while the sun shines" and so far as we know there is nothing to hinder them. Again, there is generally a miscellaneous repository for letters for those who are expected to arrive, and those not having rooms at the establishment, where any one can help himself without being questioned. Again, guests frequently neglect to order their letters to be forwarded as they change from place to place—or if they do, they move so frequently that their correspondence becomes soiled and mutilated by repeated handling at hotels, and either fails to overtake them, or if it does the contents, if valuable, in a majority of cases are abstracted, and even in such cases people have the audacity to attribute the blame to the post office. The writers of those letters are generally intelligent people, and if they do not know that the Post Office Department furnishes the means to insure the safe dispatch of money and valuables—by money orders and the registration of letters, they will probably learn after losing a letter or two, and ever afterwards remember that bought wisdom is cheap at any price.

Now then, if Postmasters at these places would take a little pains to correct the existing evils, they would save themselves much perplexity, and unjust censure, and would relieve the department of a great deal of unnecessary labor. Between the post office and every hotel, a locked bag should be used, one key to be kept at the post office, and the other at the hotel, and by an arrangement with the proprietor of the latter, no one except himself or some one designated by him should use this key. In this way, there could be no stealing from the bag in transit, and *all letters addressed to hotels* should be put in the bags, and not delivered from the office. In addition to this, postmasters should make periodical inspections of undelivered letters at the hotels—they would no doubt find many about which inquiries have been made—such as missent, and return request letters which have been neglected and overlooked by careless or ignorant clerks, or letters addressed to one house, when those for whom they are intended had their quarters elsewhere.

A little vigilance of this kind would make hotel employes more careful and discriminating, and although after a letter has been delivered to its address, the post office has fulfilled its part of the contract, yet, a little supererogatory effort of a postmaster under such circumstances would result beneficially to all concerned.

There is not an honest hotel-keeper in the land, but would be glad to co-operate in any measure which has for its aim, the protection of the correspondence of his guests, and we hope our suggestions will be adopted with a view to effect that object.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

The heat is not so intense as when we last wrote, but still too intense for writing or thinking to be anything but a task; so when we say we begin our task of looking over the letters of our correspondents which we have laid aside for this article, we would be understood to add it is the heat and not the writers that make it a task instead of pleasure.

And first, J. H., of Ohio, asks us how we think an office-seeker will succeed in his designs of being appointed postmaster in his, J. H.'s place. Of all questions that may be asked us, we think this and kindred questions the farthest outside the province of the editor of such a paper as the U. S. MAIL, and therefore we reply, we know not and think not...... H. A. S., of Mich., sends us a statement of the business done at his office for six months, and asks to which class his office belongs. As the amount is nearly $600, making about $1,200 a year, the salary must be about $600, which makes the office one of the fourth class...... G. H., of Pa., puts a supposition, on which our views last month respecting the responsibility for subscriptions to newspapers have a bearing. He supposes that an editor of a newspaper picks up a quantity of names through the country, and sends his paper to to them, without any order from the persons. If, now, one of the persons addressed takes the paper addressed to him from the office and reads it, can that editor collect the pay for that paper? This is not a question of postal law, and yet, we venture to say decidedly not, but the editor is liable to a fine of fifty dollars for every paper so sent, unless the postage at transient rates is prepaid. (Sec. 237, Laws of 1866.)..... H. S., of Ills., corrects a mistake in our List of Post Offices in the July Mail. In the list of Discontinued occurs the same Glenwood Mills, Livingston, Ills., the nearest office Xenia, Clay County; we are informed the nearest office is Smith's Dale, and that Clay County is far away. H. S. adds that the supply for his office has been reduced from two mails a week to one, and asks how he can have the additional mail restored. The reduction was doubtless for a good reason, and if a good reason can be given for the restoration, it will as doubtless be made. Address the Second-Assistant Postmaster-General.... A subscriber has left us the envelope of registered letter, which having been incorrectly addressed, failed to reach the person for whom it was intended. The envelope bears the card of the sender, notwithstanding which it was sent to the Dead-Letter Office, instead of being returned to the writer as provided by Sec. 1, of the Act of July 27, 1868. Postmasters look out for like errors—to avoid them...... Our attention has been called to a complaint of the non-receipt of foreign newspapers, especially of the London Illustrated papers, and also of domestic books, etc. The complainant lays the whole blame on the post offices. This we think hardly just: sometimes others than post officials are the "petty thieves." In either case detection, though desirable, is very difficult, and a remedy no less so. Some *relief* however, may be obtained by a general growl and rushing into print.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notices to Publishers.—P. M., H——, Iowa.—Notices to publishers should be inclosed in envelopes addressed to the postmaster or the publisher's place of business. (Sec. 392, Reg. 1866.)

Letters Addressed to the Care of Another.—H. M. P., M——, W.—Letters should be delivered according to their addresses. The fact that a letter for one person is addressed to the care of another, is a notice to the postmaster to deliver it to that other, unless, indeed, there should be a specific request otherwise by the person addressed.

Removal of Postmasters.—B. A., G——, S. C.—The law gives the power of appointing, and, of course, of removal of postmasters to the President or to the Postmaster-General. (Secs. 26 A, and 27, Laws of 1866.) Members of Congress have no legal right in the premises, although they have great influence.

Legal Tender for Copper Coins.—J. A. G., L——, Mass.—One and two cent coins are a legal tender to the extent of four cents. You had better apply to the Director of the Mint for information relative to the disposal of a surplus quantity.

Exemption of Assistant Postmasters.—M. G. K., W——, Texas.—Militia duty and serving on juries, are the exemptions to which postmasters and their assistants and clerks are entitled. (Secs. 39 and 40, Laws 1866.)

Newsdealers.—W. L. U., R——, Wis.—Newsdealers have the same privilege as publishers in sending printed matter unpaid. (Sec. 225, Reg. 1866.)

Distributing Circulars, Etc., through a Post Office.—C. A. F., H——, N. H.—1. Circulars or any advertising handbills, cards, etc., should be charged the regular rates of postage if deposited for local distribution. 2. Papers or books published out of the county, but deposited in a post office for local distribution should be charged with postage. (Sec. 50, Reg. 1866.)

Transient Papers, Etc.—W. C. E., M——, V——, Iowa.—1. Two or three transient papers, weighing together not more than four ounces, may be inclosed in one package, at a charge of two cents. (Sec. 221, Reg. 1866. 2. Postmasters are required to receive and forward, free of postage, mail matter addressed to Heads of Department (Sec. 139, Reg. 1866.)

Delivery of Mail Matter not Prepaid.—H. K., N——, Pa.—When you deliver mail matter not prepaid, it is sufficient to collect the money. It is not necessary to put stamps on it. Keep an account of the money so received and enter the amount in articles 3 or 15, as the case may be, of your account current.

Fractional Currency.—E. W. L., F——, Ill.—Postmasters are not required to take mutilated fractional currency, or that the genuineness of which is not undoubted. See last month's MAIL on this subject.

Addresses on Letters.—S. S. T., G——, Pa.—If a letter arrive at an office addressed with simply the name of that office, it should be opened by the postmaster.

Box Rent.—J. A. Y., P——, N. C.—If a postmaster erects boxes, he must do so at his own expense, but account for the rents to the Department. Read carefully chapter XLII, Reg. 1866.

Delivery of Mail Matter in Transit.—S. K. H., N——, Iowa.—There is no prohibition on delivering to a postmaster the mail matter lying at a separating office for his. In the case of sparsely settled districts, and infrequent mails, it might be a great convenience to many to do so. This, however, does not apply to delivering to the persons addressed, which is positively prohibited. (Sec. 63, Reg. 1866.)

Consolidation of Several Towns into One.—H. A. H., H——, N. J.—The consolidation of several towns into one is a matter of "State Sovereignty" and does not of itself affect the postal relations. They remain the same, unless a change is also made by the Department. The consolidation of Jersey City and Hudson City into one municipality does not affect the postage rates, which is still three cents on letters, and the established rates on other mail matter.

Circulars.—W. H. L., C——, Del.—It is difficult to tell what constitutes a circular, the word is so broadly used. Probably, to say, "A circular," officially considered, is a printed letter addressed to a person or firm, no part but the address of which may be written, is as near as we can approach to a correct definition on paper. It is the letter-like characteristic which distinguishes it from a handbill. .... L. E., W—— P——, O.—Unclaimed circulars are to be treated as other unclaimed domestic-printed matter. (Sec. 391, Reg. 1866.) .... L. R. J., C—— C——, Ind.—The conveyance out of the mails of mail matter over mail routes for pay is prohibited. And the taking of packages of circulars from one town to another to post to save postage, if done by common carriers, is illegal. (Sec. 50, Reg. 1866.)

Delivery of Newspapers Free.—J. H. B., L——, Pa.—A subscriber must live in the county of publication to receive his paper free, though the office of delivery may be in an adjoining county. (Sec. 228, Reg. 1866.) ...... H. H. H., P——, Wis.—*Weekly* newspapers, but no others, when deposited for delivery in the office nearest the place of publication, should be delivered free. (Sec. 3, Act of July 27, 1868.)

Forwarding.—J. W. B., F——, N. Y.—Newspapers, neither regular nor transient, can be forwarded free. See answers to correspondents in the MAIL for last month.

Postmaster Engaging in Other Business.—R. A. P., B——, Pa.—A postmaster or his assistant may engage in other business provided it does not interfere with their official duties....... I. M., W——, Pa., and J. F., J., Ind.—There is no prohibition nor impropriety in having or allowing a news-stand in a post office.

Gratuitous Advertising Sheets.—L. M., M——, N. Y.—If the postage on gratuitous advertising sheets is not prepaid, exclude them from the mails and return them to the publishers, who will thus soon learn that their efforts to evade the law is a costly experiment. If they cannot be returned, put them with the undelivered printed matter to be sold at the end of the quarter.

☞ We have been obliged to defer the insertion of several "answers."

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of July, 1870, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'cd.
New York	333	1,721,369	823,579	504,701	3,475,481
Chicago	106	835,346	107,780	180,722	727,878
Philadelphia	165	827,698	384,310	322,624	1,016,280
St. Louis	53	552,066	58,185	103,594	288,470
Boston	70	405,259	111,405	96,659	579,388
Cincinnati	49	337,230	42,746	49,901	227,755
Baltimore	55	316,718	44,993	86,096	234,540
Buffalo	30	193,213	21,667	70,682	125,278
Detroit	22	189,214	22,799	67,180	100,947
Cleveland	23	178,656	18,157	70,637	132,038
Brooklyn	40	179,382	21,916	65,740	78,028
Louisville	21	169,217	14,098	46,029	97,860
Albany	24	162,984	15,483	55,162	112,996
Indianapolis	18	159,161	10,307	30,943	106,940
Pittsburg	18	126,171	17,648	49,969	111,338
Syracuse	13	128,605	8,278	45,043	77,901
Milwaukee	20	125,414	7,922	35,284	78,880
Rochester	18	123,163	9,913	56,934	65,265
Washington, D. C.	30	114,582	9,127	44,775	92,517
Troy	13	108,182	9,664	23,345	65,416
Newark	16	105,246	16,287	40,956	69,258
Williamsburg	12	99,253	9,489	25,319	34,526
Memphis	12	76,214	8,141	23,905	61,545
Utica	12	69,876	6,710	27,511	59,746
Richmond	14	69,668	4,324	20,116	46,806
Toledo	10	59,322	2,763	24,377	66,132
Providence	12	57,164	10,200	29,932	25,416
San Francisco	17	59,897	27,409	18,388	65,278
Dayton	12	56,190	4,661	28,687	46,637
Nashville	8	53,319	3,731	19,305	28,896
Hartford	9	51,719	7,372	16,333	37,568
Wilmington	6	46,539	6,838	17,690	21,546
New Haven	6	45,234	7,784	16,239	23,415
Allegheny	7	41,963	7,455	24,253	16,339
Jersey City	8	39,761	8,003	10,704	15,460
Portland	8	39,065	3,066	20,504	31,224
Lowell	8	37,176	1,849	14,259	21,621
Charlestown	5	36,655	1,532	11,080	20,561
Erie	6	35,824	3,424	29,585	15,782
Worcester	8	35,773	3,072	11,332	18,448
Manchester	8	33,367	1,345	18,158	14,478
Reading	6	32,886	1,654	18,603	18,518
Lawrence	6	31,995	1,070	13,963	31,841
Lynn	8	30,320	1,533	10,978	23,764
Lancaster	5	28,864	1,602	9,762	9,978
Trenton	4	27,758	2,150	7,734	16,144
Cambridge	4	25,160	2,284	13,567	19,012
Cambridgeport	3	23,505	939	7,712	8,496
Harrisburg	4	22,990	2,042	9,383	8,392
Salem	5	22,930	8,185	9,947	17,425
New Bedford	5	22,374	1,521	7,612	18,335

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of August, 1870:

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Aberdeen	Smith	Texas
Amherst	Fillmore	Minn
Amyleville	Clay	Iowa
Ashepoo	Coleton	S. C.
Ashley Mills	Pulaski	Ark
Aurelia	Cherokee	Iowa
Bainbridge	Clinton	Mo
Bayview	Milwaukee	Wis
Beckwith	Plumas	Cal
Bennet's Landing	Tunica	Miss
Bloomsdale	St. Genevieve	Mo
Branson	San Diego	Cal
Campton	Coweta	Ga
Carpenterville	Shannon	Mo
Cassa	Perry	Ark
Centreville	Amite	Miss
Chepstow	Washington	Kas
Cherokee	Crawford	Kas
Colfax	Dunn	Wis
Commerce Mills	Polk	Iowa
Creswell	Cortland	N. Y.
Cuba	Ouchita	La
Currant Creek	Fremont	Col. Ter.
Darien	Kossuth	Iowa
Daytonville	Labette	Kas
De Loche's Landing	Natchitoches	La
Deep Creek	Chesterfield	S. C.
Deer Valley	Park	Col. Ter
Diamond Cross	Randolph	Ill
Douglas Centre	Clay	Iowa
Dowd's Landing	Coahoma	Miss
Dry Cove	Jackson	Ala
Dudley	Wapello	Iowa
Duncan Creek	Vernon	Mo
Eagle Station	Carroll	Ky
Elbaville	Davie	N. C.
Elkland	Webster	Mo
Ellenton	Palo Alto	Iowa
Ellerslie	Allegheny	Md
Eulin	Macon	Tenn
Evart	Osceola	Mich
Evergreen	Santa Clara	Cal
Flintville	Brown	Wis
Port Simcoe	Klikitat	Wash. Ter.
Fredonia	Mercer	Pa
Gamaliel	Monroe	Ky
Garibaldi	Tillamook	Oregon
Gird's Creek	Missouri	Monta. Ter
Glen Park	Wyandotte	Kas
Gray's Chapel	Jackson	Ala
Grinnell	Grundy	Mo
Hair's Valley	Huntingdon	Pa
Hazard	Cherokee	Iowa
Hinton	Plymouth	"
Hochheim	De Witt	Texas
Huntersville	Rutherford	Tenn
Hurlock	Dorchester	Md
Irene	Sioux	Iowa
Jackson	Washington	Wis
Julian	San Diego	Cal
Kinsmer Cove	Marshall	Ala
Krakow	Franklin	Mo
Lawson	Ray	"
Lisbon	Dallas	Texas
Little Cedar	Mitchell	Iowa
Little Oak	Crenshaw	Ala
Loggy Bayou	Natchitoches	La
Longton	Howard	Kas
McKeen	Clark	Ill
Mo Lane Station	Ottawa Nation	Ark
Marak	Brown	Kas
Martin	Green	Wis
Martiesville	Adams	Neb
Mederville	Clayton	Iowa
Menzie	Franklin	"
Michigan Valley	Osage	Kas
Middleburgh	Washington	Iowa
Millard	Adair	Mo
Mineral City	White Pine	Nev
Minorsville	Scott	Ky
Mohawk Valley	Plumas	Cal
Moon Lake	Coahoma	Miss
Mound City	Crittenden	Ark
Mountain Home	Bell	Texas
Morlan	Colfax	Neb
Narrows Creek	Macon	Mo
Negro Hill	White	Ark
Nehalem	Clatsop	Oregon
Nelson Point	Plumas	Cal
Netarts	Tillamook	Oregon
Orion	Henry	Mo
Palestorhood	Howard	Kas
Palo Alto	Neosho	"
Parkersville	Morris	"
Pattys Mills	Lyon	"
Peachville	Butler	Pa
Perrydale	Polk	Oregon
Piedra Blanca	San Luis Obispo	Cal
Pike's Peak	Deer Lodge	Monta. Ter

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Pioche	Lincoln	Nev
Potter's Mills	Dallas	Ala
Prairie City	Grant	Oregon
Prewith's Ferry	Desha	Ark
Reading	Lyon	Kas
Reed's Landing	Pulaski	Ark
Reeve's Landing	Arkansas	"
Reeve's Station	Gordon	Ga
Riverside	Broome	N. Y
Rock	Cowley	Kas
Rose Dale	Pasquotank	N C
Rose Hill	Ouachita	Ark
Saltillo	Huntingdon	Pa
San Antonio	Socorro	New Mex. Ter
Sherman	Marion	Ark
Skipanon	Clatsop	Oregon
Solomon Rapids	Mitchell	Kas
South Cabot	Washington	Vt
South Hume	Whitesides	Ill
South Vallejo	Solano	Cal
Spring River Falls	Cherokee	Kas
State Line	Columbia	Ark
Strafford	Greene Co.	Mo
Sumac	Ballinger	Mo
Switzler	Monroe	"
Ten Mile House	Clinton	Iowa
Tyson's Mills	Webster	"
Vanderbilt	Lauder	Nev
Victor	Wright	Minn
Vine's Mills	Worth	Ga
Viney Grove	Washington	Ark
Vista Ridge	Carroll	La
Walcott	Greene	Ark
Walnut Creek Station	Pottowattomie	Iowa
War Woman	Rabun	Ga
Waverly	Caldwell	La
Wells	Attala	Miss
York (C. H.)	York	Neb

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Aquone	Macon	N. C
Beckville	Panola	Texas
Black Water	Morgan	Ky
Bluff Springs	Escambia	Fla
Breckville	Madison	Miss
Cayutaville	Schuyler	N. Y
Concord	Gadsden	Fla
Durants Neck	Perquimans	N. C
Flat Branches	Forsyth	"
Garland	Butler	Ala
Hardenburg	Ulster	N. Y
Inverness	Cumberland	N. C
Lacelle	Clark	Iowa
Lone Pine	Collin	Texas
Long Pond	Caldwell	Ky
Martins Creek	Sharpe	Ark
Melrose	Robeson	N. C
Mocks Mills	Washington	Va
Morganville	Polk	Texas
Mount Moriah	Ouachita	Ark
Mount Sylvan	Smith	Texas
Norristown	Pope	Ark
Parkers Bluff	Anderson	Texas
Patroon	Shelby	"
Pigeon Roost	Choctaw	Miss
Shelton	Fairfield	S. C
Travis	Austin	Texas
Vine Grove	Washington	"
Madaloup	Grundy	Iowa
Warfield	Lawrence	Ky
Warne Fork	Oregon	Mo

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Anderson	Franklin	Tenn.	Stevenson, Ala
Austin	Neosho	Kas	Rogers Mills
Bakers Mills	Jackson	Ind	Crothersville
Barritts Hill	Wilson	Kas	Coyville
Blendon	Franklin	Ohio	Westerville
Brinkleys Ferry	Rowan	N. C.	Salisbury
Cecilo	Umatilla	Oregon	Scotts
Cherry Grove	Bedford	Pa	Bloody Run
Clintonville	Cedar	Mo.	
Copenhagen	Du Page	Ill.	Naperville
Cottage Grove	Henry	Tenn	Paris
C. ewells Mill	Bladen	N. C.	Rosindale
Cuba	Graves	Ky	Mayfield
Dudley	Gallatin	Ky	Bramlett
Duffae	Erath	Texas	Stephensville
Eagle Fork	Lincoln	Mo.	
Energy	Clark	Miss	Quitman
Fort Dodge	Ford	Kas	Ft. Larned
Friendship	Harrison	Texas	Marshall
Grand Cave	Liberty	Texas	Ironwood
Hudgensville	Williamson	Ill	Marion
Jackson Hill	Davidson	N C.	Salisbury
Johnsons Station	McIntosh	Ga	Hainesville
Logue Springs	Lincoln	Nev	Hike
Middle Creek	Lincoln	Neb	Lincoln
Millersburgh	Cherokee	Kas	Monmouth
Mill Stone	Oglethorpe	Ga	Elberton
Moss Hill	Liberty	Texas	Liberty
Mount Pleasant	Wayne	Ga	Brunswick
Noonday	Cobb	Ga	Marietta
Ogden	New Madrid	Mo	New Madrid
Oldhamburg	Oldham	Ky	Oeshoe
Old Landing	Estill	Ky	Irvine
Ox Bow	Putnam	Ill	Magnolia
Paquette	Manitowoc	Wis	Manitowoc
Paris	Linn	Kas	Pleasanton
Pierpont Place	De Witt	Texas	Meyersville
Pine Apple	Wilcox	Ala	Greenville
Point Caswell	New Hanover	N. C.	Rocky Point
Portland	Jefferson	Ky	Louisville
Fridos Point	Bolivar	Miss	Bolivar
Rock Castle	Trigg	Ky	Cadiz
Rossville	Hickman	Ky	Clinton
Ruchville	Appling	Ga	Holmesville
Ryan	Beaver Head	Mont Ter	Watson
Saint Charles	Johnson	N. C.	Smithfield
Shallow Ford	Alamance	"	Graham
Sherman	Santa Clara	Cal	Burcott
Trinity Mills	Dallas	Texas	Louisville
Vesuvius Furnace	Lincoln	N. C.	Nowtoe
Wallers	Granville	"	Oxford
Weavils Mills	Forsyth	"	Winston
Wilson	Montgomery	Ky	Mt. Sterling
Woodhull	Shiawassee	Mich	Perry
Woodlawn	Edgefield	S. C.	Edgefield C. H

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Atlante City	Alturas	Idaho Ter.	Atlanta
Bently Station	Hancock	Ill	Bently
Big Sandy	Jefferson	Neb	Meridian
Floyd Valley	Plymouth	Iowa	Lemars
Gemer	Caldwell	Mo	Nettletonville
Rutland	Kene	Ill	Gilberts
San Diego	San Diego	Cal	North San Diego
Savers Depot	Nelson	Ky	Deatsville
Sidney	Laramie	Wyoming Ter.	Sidney
Soggin Farm	De Kalb	Ala	Brandon
Wentworth	Lake	Ill	O'Plain
West Milton	Rock	Wis.	Milton Junction
Woodbury	Woodbury	Iowa	Sergeant Bluffs

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of September, 1870.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Cunard	U. S.	1	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	1	Havana & West Indies.
French	France	3	French Mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	3	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	5	S. Pacific & C. America.
Inman	U. S.	6	Halifax and Bermuda.
A.&Gt.W.	U. S.	7	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard	U. S.	8	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	8	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Mexican	U. S.	10	Havana and Mexico.
Inman	U. S.	10	Europe via Liverpool.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	14	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard	U. S.	15	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	15	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	17	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	17	French Mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	20	Halifax and Bermuda.
A.& Gt. W	U. S.	21	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	21	South Pacific & Cent Am.
Cunard	U. S.	22	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	22	Havana.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Braz. ArgenRep. & W. I.
Inman	U. B.	24	Europe via Liverpool.
A.& Gt. W	U. S.	28	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard	U. S.	29	Europe via Liverpool
Havana	U. S.	29	Havana & West Indies.
Mexican	U. S.	30	Havana Mexico

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

The route to the North German Union direct being closed, so much of the following miscellany as relates thereto is inoperative.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Until January 1, 1870, letters could be registered, on payment of certain special postage rates, to France, Algeria, Corsica, Bourbon, Nice and Savoy; also to Alexandretta, Tangiers and Tunis. This, however, cannot be done at present. The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above (paragraph 3), except that if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here.*

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

BOUND BOOKS CANNOT BE SENT TO SPAIN.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Samples cannot be sent to Spain except at letter rates.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque.
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholemew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet in the early part (1st to 6th) of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) .... 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ..... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. .... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ..... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .... 3 "

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	9th	57	5th
do.	Southampton	3d	61	10th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	9th and 23d	24	5th and 19th
do.	Southampton	3d and 17th	30	10th and 24th
China	Marseilles	9th and 23d	40	5th and 19th
do.	Southampton	3d and 17th	47	10th and 24th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	9th and 23d	40	5th and 19th
do.	Southampton	3d and 17th	45	10th and 24th
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	9th and 23d	42	5th and 19th
do.	Southampton	3d and 17th	46	10th and 24th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 5th and 21st of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In some cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Claim and Collection Agency.

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General,)
OFFICE, NO. 369 F ST., COR OF NINTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.

ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

DECALCOMANIE, or Transfer Pictures. Send for Catalogue. *W. Atkinson & Co.,* 1270 Broadway, New York.

SMITH'S
POST-OFFICE ACCOUNT-BOOK.

THE STANDARD WORK FOR POST-OFFICE Accounts is now used in nearly 500 Post-offices since March last. Mailed on receipt of price, $3. A small book, for fifth-class offices, holding over 1 200 names, for $1 50.

Address C. SMITH, Postmaster, Annville, Pa.

Send for Circular.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

Patent United States Treasury Currency Diagrams (adopted by the United States Treasury as the standard), to ascertain the value, at a glance, of mutilated currency. PRICE PER SET, $5 00.

Address LEANDER FOX, Patentee, 26 Varick St., New York City.

N. B.—They can be had at the U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C. jy-6t

Important to Postmasters.
IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Feb. '69, 6t.] 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

A. N. ZEVELY,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General,)
Attends to Business before all Departments of the Government.
OFFICE: 421 E Street, opposite Post Office Department
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79. ap70—4t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass
LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above: the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequalled for simplicity, security, and convenience of Key.

In furnishing sets of these Lock-Boxes, we guarantee that none of the keys of different boxes shall interchange.

Size No. 1, for boxes 3⅜ by 4½ in........$2 50
" No. 2, " 2⅜ by 4½ in 2 25
The cut above shows the No. 2 box in use.

Each lock is furnished with *three keys.* When desired, sets of boxes of white pine, varnished, with the fronts attached, complete and ready for use, except numbering will be furnished at an additional charge of 25c. per box.

Nests of 100 boxes (10 high by 10 wide) constantly on hand ready for shipment.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS containing two photographs of the Lock-Boxes, sent on application; and where Postmasters contemplate ordering, a sample box will be sent for their inspection.

We append a list of post offices where these boxes are already in use and may state that we are beginning to receive orders for them from all parts of the country.

They have in some cases been paid for by the U. S. Government, but usually by the Postmasters; and we have yet to learn of a case in which they have not been universally liked and readily rented, at an increased charge of from two to four dollars per annum.

Postmasters can reimburse themselves in great part by *selling the locks and keys* to the persons renting the boxes; in some cases two or three dollars per box have been realised.

LIST OF OFFICES NOW USING THE LOCK-BOXES.

Boston	Mass.	Bangor	Me.
Burlington	Vt.	Hartford	Conn.
Mystic Bridge	Conn.	New Berne	N. C.
Richmond	Va.	Cumberland	Md.
Lawrence	Mass.	Haverhill	Mass.
New Haven	Conn.	Elizabeth	Penn.
Concord	N. H.	Connelsville	Penn.
Uniontown	Penn.	Pittsburg	Penn.
Camden	N. J.	Auburn	N. Y.
New Brunswick	N. J.	Oswego	N. Y.
Adams	Mass.	Rome	N. Y.
Catskill	N. Y.	Tarrytown	Y. Y.
Mobile	Ala.	Yonkers	N. Y.
Roseville	Penn.	Cold Spring	N. Y.
Waterbury	Conn.	Palmer	Mass.
Vicksburg	Miss.	Gloucester	Mass.
Dover	N. H.	Danbury	Conn.
East Junction	Vt.	Plattsburg	N. Y.
Vergennes	Vt.	Fitchburg	Mass.
New London	Conn.	Waltham	Mass.
Providence	R. I.	Stamford	Conn.

Estimates furnished, on application, for wood-work for Post Office boxes. Address

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
NO. 1 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of

UNPICKABLE BANK & SAFE LOCKS,
NIGHT LATCHES, STORE DOOR LOCKS,
Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.

Works, at Stamford, Conn.

WADE'S
Double Index Post-Office Book.

The New England *Postal Record* Boston, of August 6 1870, says:

"We take pleasure in recommending this valuable Work to Postmasters. It appears to us, after a careful and critical examination to be a most effectual and simple method for keeping Postage and Box Accounts. The Double Index forms a most important and prominent feature of the work, which will be appreciated by every book-keeper."

The St. Louis *Postal Bulletin* of August 1870 says:

"We have received from Mr. A. B. Wade, P. M., at South Bend, Ind., a copy of his DOUBLE INDEX POST-OFFICE BOOK. The book has been examined by competent persons in our office and pronounced perfect—the very thing. A large number of Postmasters in Missouri are now using this labor saving book."

Extract from an editorial in the Chicago *Postal Record* of February, 1870:

"*Eureka.*—WADE'S DOUBLE INDEX POST-OFFICE BOOK.—We take pleasure in recommending Wade's Post-Office Book to Postmasters. It has long been a necessity that some simple and effectual system should be introduced for keeping Postage and Box accounts. Mr. Wade has discovered the way to do it, and in our opinion he is a benefactor to the whole official community of Postmasters. It would be well if it were introduced into every Post-Office in the land. We have examined his book carefully, and unhesitatingly say, that it fills the bill completely. Its chief features are, etc., etc. Many other reasons might be given as to its usefulness and the economy of time in keeping Post-Office Accounts. The Post-Office Department should adopt it, and no Postmaster should be without it."

Editorial of the *Post-Office Gazette* of Washington, D. C. for April, 1870:

"WADE'S DOUBLE INDEX POST-OFFICE BOOK.—From a careful examination of a copy of this book, now before us, we believe it to be all that is claimed for it and we feel that we are but doing Postmasters a benefit when we urge upon them the importance of procuring a copy at an early day of a book, whereby the keeping of the Post-Office Accounts becomes a pastime."

Price $5, postage 60 cents; total $5 60
Small size, single index, post-paid, for....... 1 50

A. B. WADE, Postmaster,
South Bend, Ind.
Refer to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President, U. S.

THE LANDMARK:
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
Of Sixteen Pages, devoted to the Interests of MASONRY, LITERATURE, the ARTS and SCIENCES.
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TERMS: $3 A YEAR.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK. Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

QUINBY'S POST-OFFICE LETTER-CASE—For Descriptive Circulars, address
K. QUINBY,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—SEPTEMBER, 1870.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts, Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leona, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	15	8	12	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*16	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b 6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Algeria, open mail via England	*4	....	....	....	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail via England	....	27	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	...	18	4	10	10	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	16	....	....	....	16
do England	a16	28	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h 8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	12	7	11	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Borial, via North German Union, direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h 8
Bourbon, via England	....	24	8	18	18	i
Brazils, via England	....	28	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	....
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do via England	....	28	b 4	12	12	18
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	7	11	11	h 8
Burgas, do	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	8	12	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a18	28	b6	14	14	18
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	28	4	12	12	18
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	18
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	g	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or Coln—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	a18	28	b 6	14	14	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	4	4	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Cuxhaven—See German States.						
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	12	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b 6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b 8	18	18	18
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Middle) do do do	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Upper) do do do	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*20	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c12	c 12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b 6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fokshen, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h 8
France	....	10	2	4	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	* 4	....	....	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Gibraltar via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*						
Not over 1 oz. ....2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. ....4 "						
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. ....6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	10	14	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
Greytown	....	10	2	4	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland	....	10	....	....	....	....
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	8	8	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	14	14	16
do do do Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	18
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	..	*18	7	11	11	h 8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	22	b6	14	14	18
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do. (clo'd m'l via Eng.)	....	15	8	12	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h 8
do via England	....	18	4	12	12	18
Liberia, via England	....	18	4	12	12	18
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	...	*14	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	18	b6	12	12	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Majorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	12	12	18
do do do via Messina	a16	28	b8	14	14	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	8	n	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	...	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do. (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	11	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	28	b 4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, via England	..	16	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	28	4	12	12	18
Netherlands	..	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	18	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	...	24	8	18	18	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	..	10	2	4	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	4	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	9	13	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	..
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*15	8	12	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	10	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via England	....	22	....	....	....	18
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	...	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	n	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	10	14	14	h 8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a18	28	b8	14	14	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	[illegible]	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	6
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	8	10	10	h 8
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*14	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Savoy	...	10	2	4	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*10	4	8	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	15	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Eng	...	15	8	12	12	h 8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	...	13	7	11	11	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b 6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	..	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*14	6	12	12	h 8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	..	16	4	12	12	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	.	28	b 8	14	14	18
do via Marseilles	...	38	b 8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	.	*15	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a18	28	b6	14m	14	18
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
St. Helena, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 8	14	14	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	b 8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England	....	*14	9	18	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, via England	...	18	b6	12	12	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, via England	a18	28	b6	14	14	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15	8	12	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	15	8	12	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	...	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	* 8	2	k 4	....	....
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	8	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	18	6	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Vienna, or *Wien*—see Austria.						
Volo—see Turkey.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	11	11	h 8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	4	8	8	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 4 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per *four* ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly* unpaid), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. Books—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—Route closed in consequence of war in Europe.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, NO. 30 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XI., NO. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1870. WHOLE NO. 121.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

CLAMBANK, N. J., Sept., 1870.

I was very glad, I assure you, when Gushweak had finished "wreaking his remembrances upon expression," and, although he apparently felt sanguine that he had read his title clear, I must confess that I experienced no change of opinion in regard to his fitness or capacity for running a post office. Fortunately there are but few of the genus Gushweak, but insignificant as the number is, the Department would be better off without them, unless they serve as frightful examples, which they probably do, to warn others from copying after them. In this event they may do more good than harm. Nothing but local influence and chronic indifference keep such official barnacles in position; and if communities who ought to know better tolerate them, they have none to blame but themselves. There is an easy remedy within their reach, and all they have to do is to avail themselves of it if they would rid themselves of these "old men of the sea," and send them "where the woodbine twineth."

In his way Gushweak is zealous enough, but his way leads to trouble and confusion; and, as I intimated before, there are very few who travel therein, because they know better. As for Boanerges, his sands of life official are nearly or quite run out, and his release from postal responsibilities is close at hand. He will take it hard, no doubt, and it will require an extra amount of "Godfrey's" to dissipate his anger; but, with cheek and stamina, he'll live through it, and, while he chews the cud of sweet and bitter fancies, and moralizes on the ingratitude of republics, he'll drift into some other sphere of uselessness, and his identity as postmaster of Peachblow will fade out like the baseless fabric of a vision.

I cannot, however, dismiss this redoubtable functionary without congratulating him upon the fact that *one* great temptation never appears to have been thrown in his way—viz., he was not at any time connected with a post office that had a namesake—"St. Sandbar," "Camomile Springs," "Dismalton," "Whywy," and Peachblow;" knew not what it was to be annoyed with letters intended for other offices of similar names, and, therefore, Gushweak was not required to ascertain whether they were designed for his delivery or not. Not that he would have objected to it by any means, for his great mind would have prompted him how to act in such emergency; but he might have resorted to means to get at information in regard to stray missives which would have involved him in trouble if found out, and simultaneously closed the doors of one public institution on him and opened those of another for him. Therefore, I congratulate him and take my leave of him.

There is, however, a world of trouble, and confusion caused by offices of the same name in different States. For example, there are sixteen "Augustas," eighteen "Buffalos" fourteen "Charlestons," seventeen "Danvilles," twenty-two "Farmingtons," twenty "Brooklyns," and so on to the end of the list. Now, there is not a mail, I presume, but brings letters to each of these offices intended for the others. Many of them, of course, are missent through the carelessness of mail clerks; but the largest number are absolutely attributable to the errors of writers, who fail to put the name of the State on the address, or who write so illegibly as to defy the skill of experts to decipher the superscriptions, or to tell whether the initials intended to denote the State are meant for Connecticut or Wisconsin. In this way letters are seriously delayed, I presume either by a failure to forward them promptly, or in being sent to the Dead Letter Office; and, in many cases, they are no doubt lost entirely by official depredation, or by being delivered to persons of the same name, who are dishonest enough to retain what has been delivered to them by mistake in good faith.

There is no remedy, I suppose, for such things, unless it is to be found in the advanced intelligence of the people, and the increased vigilance of those having the manipulation of letters in transit; but, as an outside party entirely, I would suggest that no new post office should be established unless the name is entirely dissimilar to any other in operation. Our geographical nomenclature like our continent, is almost boundless, and myriads of the sweetest, freshest, most original and most euphonious names that can be found in any land may be selected without difficulty. But the fact is, the christening of a post office is an epoch in the history of its birthplace, and there is as much strife sometimes in working for its godfathership as there is to secure the appointment of postmaster. Mr. Quiggsby proposes to give a yard square of his store if the office is called Quiggsville; Bron Jim, the miller, suggests Bron Jimton. Feathernutz proposes something fanciful, such as "Sighing Thunder," while others stick to the old-fashioned name of "Job's Elbow," by which the neighborhood has been distinguished since "old times." Each party adheres firmly to his choice, and the consequence is a dead-lock, until an umpire is called in, who generally settles the question by suggesting some name as familiar in postal circles as Boston or Buffalo, and one more is added to the long list of kindred titles that cause so much annoyance to officials and trouble to correspondents. For the benefit of the future this should be stopped, and an original name ought to be made a *sine qua non* when the creation of a new office, or a change of title is petitioned for.

The Department has good reason to felicitate itself upon the gradual disappearance of the "beat" crop from the postal field. This noxious growth, under the watchful culture of timid, scheming or sympathizing officials, had assumed proportions which threatened fearful results until it was pulled up by the roots. There are some few spots yet where it has a precarious yield—under the fostering hands of postmasters who hope to increase their compensation by the increased cancellation of letters contingent upon its prosperity, or by a percentage on its aggregate business, to be received from the supervising cultivators; but I have no doubt you know "who's who," and in due time *they* will receive the attention they merit. It is a miserable subterfuge for a postmaster to say that he cannot put a stop to such things within his bailiwick; "where there's a will there's a way." During the prevalence of the heated term last summer one of these "rogue gardener's" approached the postmaster at "Pleasant Mention," and proposed liberal terms to him for permission to use his office for his dirty work. He was forthwith ordered out doors. He went out, but indignantly defied the official to put him off the sidewalk. Mr. Suavity, the P. M., informed him that "he had no intention of doing anything of the kind," but he quietly hoisted his awning and gave old Sol a shy at the swindler, who, finding the place too hot for him, turned on his heel, and "Pleasant Mention" has never been troubled with him or any of his kind since. Surely, "knowledge is power."

In several of the weekly journals of the country is a standing advertisement, years old, which promises, for twenty-five cents, to send to any one the likeness of a future wife or husband—and gives the number of the box in a certain post office to which remittances can be sent. Now this postmaster certainly knows that the varlet to whom he rents a box is preying upon the credulity of weak minded people, and that he is making himself a party to the petty swindle by affording facilities for the transaction of the nefarious business, but he evidently takes no pains to stop it. Probably more than one-half the dupes believe the postmaster is an interested party, and part with their meagre savings under the impression that the thing is *bona fide* or he would not indorse it. He can have no regard for his own reputation or respect for his official station, else would he have stopped this thing long ago. It probably pays and that is all he cares for. If he thinks the fair fame of a good citizen and an upright officer is of less value than the notoriety of keeping a "dead beat" nursery, let him continue to nourish and cherish it; but he may have a whirlwind to reap one of these days, and it will be too late for him to regret that he ever plowed or planted for such a harvest of destruction. Selah.

MONS. TONSON.

Mail Service in the Prussian Army.

Mr. Friedrich Kapp, writing from Berlin to the New York *Nation*, gives the following interesting account of the field mail service, as carried on by the Prussians in the present war:

As another illustration of the standard of the school education of the two armies, I will mention the extent of the correspondence of some of our troops in the field. According to a publication made by the General Post-Office Department, there are in Berlin alone forty-five clerks working exclusively for the field service. They receive from and send to the army 200,000 letters per day, and daily forward, besides, 40,000 thalers, consisting in great part of money letters of one or two thalers each. The mail matter for our soldiers is daily sent from Berlin in two lots, containing 243 mail-bags altogether. Since the mobilization of the army, ten million corresponding cards have been distributed. These cards are about six inches by four, of stiff, good paper, and have the blank of the address printed in front, while on the back there is room for a short letter, which may be written in pencil or ink. They do not require an envelope, and are especially adapted for short communications. On the whole, the field post service is admirably organized and conducted. It is performed by the active field post-offices. Every one of the thirteen corps has a general field post-office and four field post expeditions, viz., one for the general and staff command of the corps, two for the infantry divisions and one for the reserve. Besides, there are special offices for the headquarters of the King and for the chief commands of the three great armies, for the six cavalry divisions, and for the four landwehr divisions. All the field post-offices, amounting to seventy-one, and the whole *personnel* of about 1,000 men, besides many hundred wagons and horses, march along with their respective divisions, conducting their post department. They receive the letters from home for the soldiers, assort and prepare the field post correspondence for distribution, which must take place in regular order, beginning with the battalion and so on downward. They likewise receive and regularly collect the letters which the soldiers write home, and assort them for the different routes they have to take. To keep up the communication between the troops in the enemy's land and home, there are field post-offices along the military roads. Each of the three armies has one field postmaster for the military roads and two inspectors; they are under the chief command of the military roads, which has to secure the connection of an operating army with its base of operations and with the territory to which the latter belongs. The chief command of the military roads is charged with providing the means and expenses of the transport of the mails. While no letter has been lost which was written home by the soldiers in the field, it has happened here and there that, on account of the inaccurateness of the address, a letter written to the soldier has been lost or miscarried. As a rule, it can be said that every letter which, besides the name of the soldier, had the number of his regiment, has been delivered. Owing to the bad state of the partly destroyed roads, a letter from Berlin to Nancy requires four days.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We have received from an esteemed correspondent and subscriber at the South, a letter commendatory of the U. S. MAIL, and making various suggestions on the postal service. We give below a portion of this, thanking our correspondent for his effort at reform by means of our paper:

PUBLISHER U. S. MAIL:

* * * * * *

P. O., F., N. C., July 9, 1870.

"Once, when I charged a gentleman (who came to this place to do business) thirty cents in advance for a daily paper he had subscribed to, he became angry and much surprised. He, in abusing me, told a crowd that he had subscribed for a daily paper and other papers for the last ten years. He had always received them from a post-office, but he had never before paid postage on a newspaper; and I have no doubt that ~~in many of the small offices~~, much is lost to the Department from ignorance of the postmasters regarding the Laws and Regulations of the Post-office Department. Yet many of those postmasters' salaries are, say $1 per month, and if they get a copy of the Postal Laws and Regulations they are charged $2 for it; and if they got them, even free, they would not read them. They are too voluminous. It would be very difficult for many of our postmasters to understand them; and, indeed, give them the book containing the Laws and Regulations, and it would at once become to them a sealed book; but, with the Laws and Regulations, give them the MAIL regularly every month, they would read that, and read every word of it; and its reference to many of the sections in the Laws and Regulations would draw them to the reading and studying of them, and there would then be an army of postmasters who would at least be familiar with their official duties. Those $12 a year postmasters, through carelessness or ignorance, or both, can do a great deal of mischief, and bring much reflection on the mails, and give much trouble and extra labor to other postmasters. I have considerable experience myself. Many are the letters I feel compelled to write to postmasters connected with their duties, and whenever I do write on such matters I always recommend to them the U. S. MAIL, at $1 12 a year. Why that appears a large sum, one-twelfth of their salary; and many of them never saw the MAIL, and cannot appreciate its great value. They know nothing concerning the different postages. They do not know that it is their duty to cancel stamps. How many letters do I see going through the mails with Confederate 10 cent stamps upon them, and many with revenue stamps. I will not speak of registering letters, either the sending or receiving of them is so far above their comprehension that I will not dwell upon that topic. Such could not be the case with any certainty, or with but very few, if the MAIL was received by them every month. They would read, and he that reads it can so very easily understand it. I am unable to distinguish why the very great difference between the Post-office Department and that of the Treasury Department. The latter furnishes all revenue collectors and assessors, and each of their assistants, with the *Revenue Record*, a weekly paper, and even the postage free to them; yet postmasters have to purchase from the Government the Postal Laws and Regulations, or be without them; and how can any person know laws or regulations if he does not see them. And then they are recommended by the Postmaster-General to purchase the MAIL, that they may be made acquainted with their duties; but it must be at their expense, and also the postage. I always feel that it is such offices as should at least be furnished with the MAIL free; but is not. These seem to be the offices that our worthy friend M. Tonson visits. His description of these offices reminds me of a missionary visiting heathen lands, and be surprised to find the natives ignorant of Christianity. Give them light, and without money and without price, if possible; and my word for it those faulty offices, so well described by M. Tonson, will soon become scarce and far between. I do not make these remarks from any pecuniary personal motive. I find it no inconvenience to subscribe for the MAIL and pay its postage; and would feel that I had to do it even if the subscription was raised to many times its present price, for the sake of the service. I hold that a postmaster in a fifth-class office should be as well acquainted with his duties as should the postmaster in New York; and the Government ought to stand back at no reasonable expense to enlighten them and make them competent. My motion, therefore, is: 'As no postmaster can afford to do without the MAIL, it would be an actual benefit to the Post-office Department and to the public if all postmasters of fourth and fifth-class offices were furnished by law with that paper free of charge; and when I become Postmaster-General I will recommend in my message to Congress the passage of such a law. Until that time, I am, my dear sir, your most obedient servant."

G. S., P. M.

P——, OHIO, July 1, 1870.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

The letter of S. F. M., in your May number, is worthy of the consideration of the head of the Post-Office Department, and contains more truth than fiction; and most forcibly reminds me of transactions which have come under my immediate notice some few years since. On the resignation of our postmaster, a new one was appointed on the recommendation of our Senator in Congress, who had known the incumbent from his boyhood up. The old gentleman who was appointed, had his amiable lady for assistant, and both went to work to bring about a reform in the greatly neglected Department, collected postage promptly, and of some who claimed they had not paid postage for years, and some who had never paid, and after some two years of as honest and faithful service as was ever done by any public servant, and that for a mere pittance, he was dismissed without any notice, nor has he to this day been able to divine the cause. It is now about one year since he again received the appointment of postmaster, and, without his knowledge or consent and against his wishes; but the public insisted and urged the loose manner in which the office had been managed since his removal, and he reluctantly consented. His first business was to revise the books and collect postage in advance on all mail matter, and enter on his books such papers as were taken at the office and not entered on the books—and they were *not a few*. I well recollect being at the office when a lady was giving the old man "Jesse" for not sending her paper, and said it was the first time in two years that she had been asked for postage on her paper. An old gent was making the same complaint and flung his paper back, saying, "That he never had paid any postage and never would." The old man calmly replied, "Then you have read your paper for the last time, while I hold the office." He did not doubt either of their words, as the paper had not been entered on the books of the office until he had done it. The new postmaster is at his post early and late, and has the thing running again like clock work, and the Department will make quite a saving by the change.

Most respectfully yours,

B. G. P. P. M.,

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Franking.—G. W H., F—— C. H., Va.—Documents from officers of the Revenue may be sent to the Auditors free of postage. (Sec. 123, Reg. 1866.)

Lost Money Order.—B. F. S., U—— C——, Tenn.—The remitter or the payee of a lost money order may apply for a duplicate order at either the issuing or the paying office (See Sections 37 to 44 of Money-Order Instructions of 1868.)

Supplements to Newspapers.—C R. J., G——, Ga.—Supplements may be folded in regular papers without subjecting them to additional postage. But the supplement must be *bona fide*, not an advertisement or handbill. (Sec. 226, Reg. 1866.)

Contractors.—D. W. F., C——, O.—The payment of a draft to contractors should be made to either one having a right to receipt for it. In cases of trouble between the contractors, the postmaster should be governed by the legal circumstances of the case.

Responsibility for Money Belonging to the Department.—J. M. C., C——, Ga.—Postmasters are responsible for all money or other property coming into their hands which belongs to the Department, although some of it should afterward be stolen from them.

Insufficient Prepayment.—O. H. P. K., W——, N. Y., and others.—In case of known, intentional and wilful omission to pay full postage, letters should be held for postage, and, if the postage is not paid by the mailing party, they should be sent to the Dead-Letter Office, indorsed, "Held for Postage."

Wrapping Letters.—J. N. W., S——, Miss.—Postmasters are required to wrap letters securely, except where post offices are supplied wholly or in part by railway post offices, in which case the postmasters will be governed by instructions from the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. (Sec. 89, Reg. 1866.)

Unpaid Letters.—Z. H. H., M——, Wis.—An unpaid letter billed to a wrong office, should be marked "missent and forwarded," and then forwarded to the proper office with a new bill. An entry should be made in the account of mails received, the same as if the letter had been correctly sent, and another entry in the column of overcharges. This would balance the account.

Postage on Newsdealers' Packages.—S. S., S——, N. Y.—Newsdealers' packages should be charged *pro rata* at the regular quarterly rates; thus, the postage is five-fourteenths of one cent for each number of a paper published weekly or oftener; or a monthly or semi-monthly, one cent on each number (if weighing four ounces or less). Calculate each package as received at these rates.

Books and Pamphlets.—W. M., A——, Mass.—Sec. 205, Regulations of 1866 describes a pamphlet; we cannot see that Harper's Magazine, or any periodical, or a novel with a paper cover comes within this definition. Periodicals in paper covers are not called books in postal practice, nor are paper-covered books published periodically, such as the "Dime Novels," etc.; but such matter as "Bleak House," Oliver Twist,' etc., though having paper covers, is rated at book rates, because not published periodically.

Mail Carrier.—W. E. M., R——, O.—1. A mail carrier may carry out of the mails a memorandum of goods he wishes to purchase either for himself or others, but cannot carry a memorandum to another person. The mere fact of such memorandum not being addressed to the person for whom the carrier knows it is intended, does not exempt it from the operation of the law. 2. If a contractor specifies that the mail shall depart at a certain time, the carrier has the right to start at that time, although the train which brings his mail is behind time; but if he contracts to carry the mail on its arrival, he should wait a reasonable time for the mail to arrive.

Money-Order Advices More than Two Weeks Old.—H. H. S., D——, Wis.—Only sufficient money, with the reserve, must be retained to pay orders of which advices not more than two weeks old are on hand. (Sec. 56, M. O. Instructions, 1868.) To pay orders of more than two weeks old, the postmaster would have to rely on the receipts for money orders issued, or a transfer of postage funds according to Section 49 of Instructions. But this must not be understood to imply that the latter orders are not to be paid till the former have been; orders should be paid as presented, and, if the funds run short, a provision made by a transfer of postage funds, according to Sec. 49, as above stated.

Samples, etc.—F. M. M., B—— N. Y.—1. Samples of hops are chargeable with letter postage. 2. Postmasters *are* "authorized and it shall be their duty to remove wrappers and envelopes from printed and other matter not charged with letter postage nor lawfully franked, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such printed matter or in such package any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon" Sec. 256, Laws of 1866; and, by Section 255, the Postmaster-General must provide by regulation that all mail matter "not charged with letter postage nor lawfully franked shall be so wrapped and secured that the same may be conveniently examined by postmasters, and, if not so wrapped and secured the same shall be subject to letter postage." (See, also, Sections 212, 213 and 216, Regulations of 1866. 3. Marriage certificates are chargeable with letter rates, if filled up in writing.

Registration.—W. McP., L—— S——, Ind.—1. No extra fee is allowed to postmasters for registering letters. The registry fee for domestic letters is fifteen cents, but this does not belong to the postmaster. Stamps to that amount must be put on the letter the same as for paying postage. 2. The sender of a registered letter has the right to have it returned, if not delivered. By a late circular of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, published in the MAIL for last month, postmasters should require the person presenting a letter for registration to indorse on it the name and residence of the sender. 3. A married woman has the right to control her correspondence, and if she order her letters not to be delivered to her husband, the postmaster must comply with the order. 4. So with children, unless they are dependent upon their parents for support...... M. A. L., F—— G——, Ga.—The return registered letter receipt should be given to the sender of the letter. (Sec. 13, Reg'n Reg.)

Postage.—C. A. S——, Pa.—Postage is not chargeable on exchange papers; but on transient papers attempted to be sent as exchanges the transient rate of postage should be collected...... A. H. M., C—— C——, Mich.—1. Postage should be charged at regular quarterly rates on Sunday-school papers issued as often as once a week. 2. Mail contractors can send their letters to the Department free of postage...... J. E. C., A——, O.—Postage on Queen Bee should be charged at letter rates. ...... H. M., C——, Va.—If a package is subject to revenue or custom duty, the prepayment of postage is not a payment of this duty. ......Postage on drop letters, where there is not a free delivery, is now one cent. (Sec. 261, Laws 1866.)...... S. P. C., M——, Ind.—The postage on old letters, returned to the writer after being opened and read, should be charged at letter rates...... G. B. C., D——, Md.—Pictures rolled on round sticks to protect them are subject only to the usual miscellaneous rate of postage...... J. B. T., W——, Ind.—Corrected proof-sheets are subject to miscellaneous rates. (Sec. 244, Laws 1866.) .... M. L. B., G—— S——, O.—The postage on a daily taken regularly for less than a quarter must be charged at the regular rate for a whole quarter, or at transient rates on each paper, which latter should be prepaid at the mailing office...... J. B. W., L——, Va.—Leaf tobacco cannot be sent at sample rates in the United States, but may be sent to Canada and England...... H. G. O., P——, Pa.—The postage on newspapers to Germany must be rated on each paper; that is, three papers in one package weighing less than four ounces should be charged with twelve cents...... H. Z. J., P——, Ind., and T. L., B—— E——, Mich.—Printed notices containing writing should be charged at letter rates, drop or mail, as the case may be, whether sealed or not.

Mails to Brooklyn, N. Y.

Postmasters and clerks, at offices where mails are made up *direct* for Brooklyn should carefully observe the addresses on the letters sent to that place. Letters addressed to "Brooklyn, E. D." (Eastern District) go to *Williamsburgh*, N. Y.; those addressed "Green Point, Brooklyn," go to *Green Point*, N. Y. Williamsburgh and Green Point are both within the city limits, and under the *municipal* government of Brooklyn; but they are separate post offices. "Brooklyn, E. D." comprises what was formerly the city of Williamsburgh, but has now (with Green Point) been consolidated with Brooklyn. The three post offices of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Greenpoint, however, remain distinct and separate.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1870.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **121**, or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1870.

A Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and the Empire of Brazil, establishing and regulating the exchange of international correspondence between the two countries by means of the line of mail packets subsidized by the respective Governments, plying monthly between New York and Rio de Janeiro, as well as by such other means of transportation between the seaports of the two countries as shall hereafter be established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the United States and Brazil.

This Convention, which goes into operation immediately, establishes a combined international letter postage of 15 cents in the United States, and of 300 reis in Brazil, per each single rate of half an ounce (15 grammes) or fraction thereof, the prepayment of which is compulsory, and the letters so prepaid in one country are to be delivered free of all charges whatsoever in the other.

But for all correspondence other than letters, it is provided that there shall be charged and collected in the mailing country such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established for domestic correspondence of the same class; and, in addition thereto, a sea rate of 1 cent on each newspaper, and for each ounce (30 grammes) or fraction thereof of other printed matter, which inland and sea postage is to be combined into one rate.

The rates of postage hereafter to be levied and collected in the United States on all correspondence (except letters) posted therein and addressed to Brazil by this route, are, therefore, as follows, viz.:

Newspapers 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and, in addition thereto, a sea rate of one cent for each newspaper.

On other printed matter (except books and circulars) comprising sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, 2 cents per each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, with the additional charge of 1 cent per each ounce or under for sea postage.

For books, 4 cents per each 4 ounces, or fraction of 4 ounces, in addition to the sea postage of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

For each three or less number of unsealed circulars, 2 cents, and, in addition thereto, 1 cent for each ounce or under for sea postage.

It is particularly to be observed that the *above postage charges on correspondence of all kinds must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing.* If not so prepaid it cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, printed matter and other articles of mailable matter enumerated herein (except letters) will be charged at the office of destination in Brazil with the rates of inland postage established by the laws of that country for domestic correspondence of the same class.

In like manner on newspapers, prints of all kinds and other articles of mailable matter (except letters) received in the United States from Brazil by this route there will be charged and collected at the office of delivery the regular domestic rates of United States inland postage; the charge for sea postage being collected by the dispatching country only.

New York is the only office of exchange on the side of the United States; and Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro are the offices of exchange on the side of Brazil.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly from and after this date.

By order of the Postmaster-General,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

[OFFICIAL.]
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1870.

Sir—I enclose an important notice to postmasters and the public respecting the rates of postage, conditions of payment, etc., on the correspondence hereafter exchanged between the United States and the Empire of Brazil, by means of the line of subsidized mail packets plying monthly between New York and Rio de Janeiro, and request its publication in the next issue of the UNITED STATES MAIL.

I am, very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "United States Mail," New York.

[OFFICIAL.]
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, 1870.

Sir—I have to inform you that, under a Postal Convention recently concluded between Belgium and Spain, correspondence from the United States for Spain, the Canaries, the Balearic Isles, and Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa, and Gibraltar, may be forwarded to destination via Belgium, subject to the following rates of postage and conditions of payment, viz.:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof: *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

The postages chargeable on printed matter and samples by this route are the same for Gibraltar as for Spain and her possessions, and are as follows, viz.:

On newspapers not exceeding 1 1-3 ounce 6 cents; over that weight, but not exceeding 2 2-3 ounces, 8 cents; over that weight but not exceeding 4 ounces, 10 cents, and the like charges and rate of progression for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; *prepayment compulsory.*

Book packets not exceeding 1 1-3 ounce, 10 cents; exceeding that weight but not exceeding 2 2-3 ounces, 12 cents; exceeding that weight but not over 4 ounces, 14 cents, and the like charges and rate of progression for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; *prepayment compulsory.*

Samples of merchandise, 14 cents per each 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces; *prepayment compulsory.*

Under this convention between Belgium and Spain, a supplementary register fee of 4 cents is established, limited, however, to the correspondence for Gibraltar, which, added to the international fee of 8 cents, makes the combined register fee to Gibraltar, via Belgium, 12 cents.

Changes corresponding to the above should be made in the Table of Postages of the next issue of the UNITED STATES MAIL.

I am very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "United States Mail," New York.

[OFFICIAL.]
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1870.

Sir—I have to inform you that under the provisions of the Postal Convention between the United States and Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, letters posted in this country addressed to any place in those provinces respectively *may be registered* on application of the person posting the same, provided the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five (5) cents on each letter be prepaid at the mailing office.

Please amend accordingly the table of postages published in the UNITED STATES MAIL by inserting this registration fee in its appropriate place in the next issue of the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "United States Mail," New York.

[OFFICIAL.]
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON D. C., SEPTEMBER 29, 187 .

Sir—The Postmaster-General, to permit small book packets for Germany to receive the benefit of a moderated postage, has directed the following arrangement for the book packets sent from the United States to North Germany to be observed and enforced from and after the 1st proximo, viz.:

1. For such correspondence sent from the United States, *via*: direct line of steamers to Bremen and and Hamburg,

When not exceeding an ounce in weight, two (2) cents.

When exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four (4) cents.

When exceeding two ounces, and not exceeding four ounces in weight, six (6) cents.

For packets exceeding four ounces in weight an additional rate of six (6) cents for every four ounces or fraction thereof.

2. For such correspondence sent from the United States by closed mail *via* England,

When not exceeding an ounce in weight, three (3) cents.

When exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, six (6) cents.

When exceeding two ounces, and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight (8) cents.

For packets exceeding four ounces in weight an additional rate of eight (8) cents for every four ounces or fraction thereof.

The above postage charges are, of course, to be in all cases, fully pre-paid, our present convention with Germany specially prohibiting any printed matter or samples from being forwarded in either direction unless fully prepaid.

These rates of postage are therefore to be levied and collected on all book packets for Germany, posted in this country, on and after the 1st proximo. The direct mail service between the United States and Germany being still interrupted by the Franco-German war, the postage rates chargeable by that route, are, of course, inoperative; but as soon as that service shall have been resumed, the rates chargeable by the direct mail should be levied and collected on all book packets for Germany, posted for transmission by the direct route.

You will please amend the "Table of Postages" in the *United States Mail* in accordance with this information.

I am very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Sup. Foreign Mail.

J. GAYLER, *Esq., Editor U. S. Mail, New York.*

Is it Fair Play?

It really gives us a great deal of satisfaction to learn that, under the able management of Mr. Creswell, the P. O. Department "is rapidly becoming a self-sustaining institution." We venture to hope that when it shall be entirely so, it may dawn upon the minds of Deputy Postmasters and Clerks that newspapers may, under certain circumstances, be quite as important as letters to the person to whom they are directed; and that when a newspaper-bag is sent one or two hundred miles in the wrong direction, the blunder may occasion serious inconvenience to many persons. Complaint, we know, is useless, and wrath unavailing, but perhaps humble entreaty may not utterly fail to touch the official heart.

The above paragraph is from a late number of the New York *Tribune*, and the idea it is intended to convey is that "Deputy Postmasters and Clerks," as a rule, consider newspapers in the mail as of no consequence in comparison with letters, and take no pains to forward them in their proper direction, and, furthermore, that the writer of the paragraph knows that complaint of such misconduct, when it occurs, is useless. As to the first statement, it is not at all unlikely that a bag of *Tribunes* may occasionally, through the blunder of some clerk or porter employed in the post office, be missent, no doubt causing inconvenience and disappointment to many of the *Tribune's* subscribers. Such blunders ought not to occur at all, but when they do, which is very rarely, it is not exactly reasonable to charge the entire body of "Deputy Postmasters and Clerks" with habitual neglect of duty. The better course would be to make complaint in each case, as soon as the facts are ascertained, when it is the duty of the postal authorities to investigate the matter and punish the proved negligence of its subordinate. So long as the post-office service, however, is dependent upon merely human agents in conducting its rather extensive operations, and until their places can be supplied by angels, editors, and other infallible beings, we suppose it is useless to hope for the good time when mistakes will be impossible.

As to the "uselessness" of complaints. This charge, if true, is a much more serious one than the first. The *Tribune* says it "knows" that such complaints are useless. It could only *know* the fact by having made them and found them disregarded; but we venture to assert that it has had no such experience, and that every complaint it has made has been promptly investigated and the wrong complained of corrected when its source was found to be within the post office. We beg leave to call to its attention the result of one such complaint.

Some time ago, an editorial article appeared in the *Tribune*, charging that the copies of that paper addressed to subscribers living on the lines of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads were habitually delayed in the mails, frequently not reaching their addresses until the day after being posted in New York; that a letter posted in New York addressed to a place twenty miles distant, also on the Harlem railroad, did not arrive there until three days afterward; that these irregularities were due to heedlessness and inefficiency on the part of the servants of the Post Office Department, which ought to be abolished and the whole business of mail transportation handed over to "private enterprise," by which agency it would be conducted in a highly satisfactory manner (the beneficent workings of "private enterprise," as illustrated by the self-sacrificing conduct of certain "railway kings," who now occasionally figure in the columns of the *Tribune*, not having then "dawned upon" the mind of the editor). These charges were brought to the attention of the then Postmaster General, who ordered their investigation by an Agent of the Department, who found that the delay in transmission of the letter was due to the fact that its address was so illegibly written that the clerks in the New York office, who, after two days' examination, finally sent it to its proper destination "on a guess," were rather entitled to credit for their acuteness than to censure for neglect. And as to the delayed newspapers, he proved to the satisfaction of the editor of the *Tribune*, by the evidence of those in charge of the mailing room of that establishment, that the explanation of the delay was to be found in the fact that those persons themselves had repeatedly sent to the post office for mailing, bags of papers labelled "Hudson River" filled with papers directed to subscribers on the Harlem Railroad, and *vice versa*; and that hundreds of *Tribunes* were weekly sent to the post office from the publication office *without any addresses whatever*. So *that* complaint was certainly not "useless," inasmuch as it opened the eyes of the editor to the shortcomings of his own subordinates, which he had so boldly charged upon those of the Post Office Department. But a careful reader of the *Tribune* since that date has never found in its columns a word of apology for those unfounded charges—and it is not likely that he ever will.

Delinquent Subscribers

are urgently requested to forward the amount of their indebtedness AT ONCE to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, who would be very glad to give the paper away out of pure benevolence if he were rich enough to afford indulgence in so costly a virtue. Most of you, gentlemen, owe us but ONE DOLLAR. Please discontinue owing it as soon as you have read this paragraph.

Decision as to "Miscellaneous Printed Matter."

We give below an important correspondence in regard to the proper rate of postage chargeable on miscellaneous printed matter in one package, but consisting of different articles, all of the same class. We are glad of this definite settlement of a question which has heretofore been not altogether free from doubt. Section 316 P. O. Laws, edition of 1866, provides a penalty for inclosing a letter or other thing, or any memorandum in writing in a newspaper, etc., and this has often been considered as prohibitory of the practice which the decision below now sanctions, though we have always been of the opinion that such a construction of the law was at war with its spirit, though apparently in accordance with its letter. Postmasters will bear in mind that the decision refers only to "miscellaneous printed matter" (for a definition of which see sections 221 and 222 P. O. Laws) and not to newspapers, etc., sent from the office of publication at quarterly rates to regular subscribers:

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1870.

To the Hon. J. W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—We intend to send to each postmaster in the United States—some 27,000 in number—a copy of Harper's *Bazar* and a showbill (NOT *circular*).

For several years past we sent both the paper and the showbill in one package, paying therefor four cents postage. Upon making inquiries at the post office we were informed by the postmaster that this year, in consequence of some rule to that effect, we would be compelled to send them in separate wrappers.

We hope that the following considerations may lead you, as it does us, to question the necessity and convenience of this new regulation:

1. By compelling us to send our showbill and *Bazar* in separate packages you do not increase the revenues of the Postal Department one cent, since the postage on the two single packages will be but the equivalent of the postage on the one double package.

2. It doubles the labor of the post-office clerks, causing them to cancel the stamps on 54,000 packages, and distribute that number instead of 27,000 as heretofore.

3. It increases the labor and time which *we* have to bestow upon those packages, in getting them ready for transmission.

We wish it understood that *no* printed or written circulars will be put in those packages. The weight of a single package is *under* four ounces, and of a double package *under* eight ounces. We think, after you have looked into this matter, you will readily see that by allowing us to send as we desire it will be a saving both to the Post-Office Department and to us.

We have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
HARPER & BROTHERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

Sir—The inclosed letter from the Messrs. Harper, of your city, is referred to you.

Presuming that the case is fairly and correctly stated by the firm sending it, I can see no objection to mailing the paper and the poster in the same package, both coming under the head of miscellaneous printed matter, and subject to the same rate of postage, viz: Two cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by postage stamps—see section 250 of the Postal laws. It is not considered that this comes in conflict with any former ruling of the Department that printed matter, subject to different rates of postage, should not be included in the same package.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. MARSHALL.
First Assist. P. M. General.

GEN. P. H. JONES,
P. M. New York, N. Y.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

Our first letter makes some inquiries respecting supplements. It was accompanied by two printed papers, which the publisher of a certain county paper in Indiana called supplements, and which the postmaster at a certain post office in the same State, called miscellaneous printed matter, the diverse views of these two parties led, no doubt, to no small discussion, which, doubtless, was as learned as extensive, for we are informed that "*smart* men" said the postmaster was wrong in insisting on separate postage for these so-called supplements. As one of these printed papers submitted to us is list of premiums to be awarded at a county fair, and the other is a small poster or large handbill, calling the attention of buyers to $5,000 worth of carpets, oil-cloths and mattings, dull men as well as smart ones can judge for themselves how near these papers come to the definition of supplement in Section 226, of Regulations of 1866. The handbill contains a brilliant idea for evasion of the postal law. It is headed "Republican Extra," and under this, in small type, "Napoleon surrendered to the Germans on the 1st day of September," and then follows the matter of the advertisement. There is no evidence that this mode of getting up a supplement is patented or copyrighted, it is therefore open to all Jeremy Diddlers. Some postmasters may be deceived by it, but none who read the MAIL will be.... Our next letter is from a postmaster who is a quandary whether to use the popular name or the official name of the town in which his office is situated. We reply, the official name by all means. One of the most fruitful sources of postal annoyance is the two or three names by which many towns are known. Not long since we were called on to investigate the cause of the non receipt of a registered letter. We found the letter was addressed by a local name as well as the post office to which it was intended to be sent, but this local name was also the name of a post office in another county, and thither the letter was sent, and there it remained till sent to the Dead Letter Office, and thence returned to the writer. There was a peculiar hardship in the case, as the person for whom the letter was intended was waiting anxiously for the money the letter contained to enable him to return home. Therefore, we say to postmasters and all others: In sending letters be careful to use only the official names of the places to which you wish your letters to go.... Two letters come next that contain complimentary mention of the MAIL; we agree with both, but especially indorse that assertion that our Foreign Postage Table is indispensable. With the many and frequent changes in Foreign Postal Arrangements, a table a few months old will be found far behind the times.... We have no fault to find with our long and late subscriber for discontinuing our paper, in order to take one of somewhat similar character published in his own State, not that he is dissatisfied with the MAIL, or thinks the other paper superior, but he considers it his duty to take the latter and cannot afford both. We have no fault to find, we say, though we consider that he puts rather a fine point to his duty. It was too fine a point to duty to State that led many a few years ago to forget or neglect, the superior duty to country.

Doing a Little Too Much.

We often hear it asserted "There's no use of registering a letter," or the assertion put in the questioning form of "Where's the use of registering a letter?" the question accompanied by a shrug of the shoulders and a "wondrous wise" expression of the eyes, as much as to say, "You can't answer that question. I know more about it than you do." And again, we often hear it most valiantly asserted that everything about a letter, alleged to be lost or to have been rifled, was right when it was mailed; the inclosure was just as stated, address proper and clear, postage prepaid, and it self-evident that there is a thief in the Post Office Department somewhere. We publish the following letter, received in reply to one making inquiry for a deed alleged to have been contained in a registered letter received lately by a citizen of New York. This letter discloses one fact, viz., that the carelessness was on the part of a post-office clerk, who performed the extra and non-official duty of attempting to put the deed in the envelope. We take this occasion to say that it is no part of a postmaster's duty to know the contents of sealed letters, or to receive unsealed those intended to be sealed, and it is much better to neglect than to perform this extra and non-official act. Especially does this remark apply to registered letters:

POST OFFICE AT ——, ME.,
September 29, 1870.

SIR—I hasten to reply to your letter of inquiry herewith, by request, returned. My clerk waited on Mr. B while I was out; received—enclosed as he supposed—addressed and registered the deed. The registered package I sealed, without examining the contents, just before the mail left.

Yesterday, while looking in the drawer where we keep our envelopes and stationery, I found the deed and send it to-day.

My clerk is greatly surprised and annoyed, and can hardly understand how it can be when he was so sure he enclosed it. The probabilities are that on returning the envelopes which he had taken out to find an enclosure for it that also was returned.

With much chagrin, and with not a little joy that this mystery is solved, and with an increased confidence in the security and safety of the registry system, I am, very respectfully,
——, P. M.

J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent P. O. D., New York.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of September, 1870:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Akin's Mills	York	Neb
Albuquerque	Wilson	Texas
Amy's Creek	Habersham	Ga
Arcadia	Manistee	Mich
Aronia	Hamilton	Ind
Ash Camp	Pike	Ky
Ashland	Benton	Miss
Baronton	Mitchell	Ga
Bailey	Shelby	Tenn
Blue Mound	Macon	Ill
Boreman	Wood	W. Va
Buda	Lancaster	Neb
Campo	San Diego	Cal
Capleville	Shelby	Tenn
Carbon	Clay	Ind
Caseyville	Lincoln	Miss
Chestnut Hill	Jefferson	Tenn
Chittipin	San Patricio	Texas
Clearmont	Warren	Tenn
Cottage Home	Cuming	Neb
Downersville	Jones	Iowa
Enterprise	Maury	Tenn
Eureka	Navarro	Texas
Eureka	Juab	Utah Ter
Fannie	Cloud	Kas
Fawn Creek	Montgomery	Kas
Fayette	Bells	Mich
Fitchburg	Estill	Ky
Freeman's Mills	Guilford	N. C.
Glengary	Fillmore	Neb
Handley's	Cabell	W. Va
Hard Times Landing	Tensas	La
Holly Creek	Wise	Va
Hortons	Franklin	Tenn
Huffsteller's Store	Blount	Tenn
Hulleus	Alexander	Ill
Irish Ripple	Laurence	Pa
Knawl's Creek	Braxton	W. Va
Lick Mountain	Conway	Ark
Moor Hill	Giles	Tenn
Monterey Springs	Franklin	Pa
Montgomery	Washington	Va
Montrose	Effingham	Ill
Morgantown	Pike	Ohio
Mound Springs	Wilson	Kas
Mountain Home	Stafford	Va.
Mount Horeb	Jefferson	Tenn
Mount Olive	Jackson	W. Va
Mount Ross	Dutchess	N. Y.
Nasby	Clinton	Pa
Nave Hill	Union	Tenn
Need More	Buchanan	Va
Oak Grove	San Diego	Cal
Oil Works	Greenup	Ky
Olancha	Inyo	Cal
Orion	Seward	Neb
Pluto	White Pine	Nev
Plum Valley	Cuming	Neb
Port Norris	Cumberland	N. J.
Prairie Plain	Republic	Kas
Prospect Hill	Washington	"
Pyburns Bluff	Hardin	Tenn
Rehoboth	Sussex	Del
Roger's Mills	Presque Isle	Mich
Rosewood	Levy	Fla
Saint Clair's Bottom	Smyth	Va
Scotland	Tipton	Tenn
Sharpsburg	Christian	Ill
Shull's Mills	Watauga	N. C.
Six Mile	Wayne	Ill
South Cambridge	Washington	N. Y.
Summit Valley	Nevada	Cal
Taftville	New London	Conn
Tanalquot	Thurston	Wash. Ter
Thayer	York	Neb
Tietsville	Bracken	Ky

UNITED STATES MAIL.

U Bet	Hardeman	Tenn
Uplands	Campbell	"
Vall·y	Greenwood	Kas
Vista m	Hot Springs	Ark
Wallsburgh	Wasatch	Utah Ter
Will s Point	Van Zandt	Texas
Wynema	Santa Barbara	Cal
Youngstown	Mifflin	Pa

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.
Ashland	Mayne	Tenn
Dlockers	Cumberland	N. C
Breckinridge	Dollar	Texas
Brown's Cross Roads	Morgan	Ky
Cora	Gal ia	Ohio
Cosby	Cocke	Tenn
Elkton	Douglas	Oregon
Forks of Buffalo	Amherst	Va
Herringsville	Samp on	N. C
Holt's Corner	Marshall	Tenn
Indian Trail	Union	N. C
Jericho	Lacl de	Mo
Johnston Station	McInt sh	Ga
Lawton	Orange	N. Y
Lodi	Jackson	Tenn
Martin's Depot	Laurens	S. C
Mercer's Salt Works	Mercer	W. Va.
Milford	Greenville	S. C
Millersburgh	Cherokee	Kas
Newburgh	Lewis	Tenn
Pitch Landing	Hertford	N C
Pocotaligo	Beaufort	S. C
Red Boiling Springs	Macon	Tenn
Renick's Valley	Greenbrier	W. Va
Ridge Post	Davidson	Tenn
Saunders Prairie	Lewis	Wash. Ter
Sawyer s Mills	Benton	Tenn
Six Runs	Sampson	N. C
Stone Mountain	McDowell	N. C
Taylor's Bridge	Sampson	"
Terrell's Landing	Ballard	Ky
Tocoi	St. John's	Fla
Trace Creek	Jackson	Tenn
Union Grove	Perry	"
Walnut Shade	Gaston	N. C
Yellow Springs	Hancock	Tenn

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Beaver	Clackamas	Oregon	Oregon City
Benton Centre	Benton	Iowa	Vinton
Botland	Nelson	Ky	Bardstown
Bradleyville	Taney	Mo	Forsyth
Brar's Mills	Bartholomew	Ind	Columbus
Breaux Bridge	St. Martin	La	Vermillionville
Camp Melvin	Bexar	Texas	San Antonio
Conway	Livingston	Mich	Fowlersville
Copi	Johnson	Iowa	Iowa City
Dry Branch	Franklin	Mo	St. Clair
Dumas Ferry	Anson	N. C.	Wadesboro
Duroc	Benton	Mo	Warren
Eagle	Bremer	Iowa	Grove Hill
Ferguson	St. Louis	Mo	Baden
Forked River	Ocean	N. J.	Cedar C eek
Forest Bay	Sanilac	Mich	Port Hope
Gilbert	Scott	Iowa	Davenport
Grove City	Cass	"	Atlantic
Hamburg	Fairfield	Ohio	Lancaster
Haystack	Surry	N. C.	Mt. Airy
Iowaville	Van Buren	Iowa	Iowaville
Kellogg's	Douglas	Oregon	Oakland
Lake	Newaygo	Mich	Casnovia
Lick Run	Hamilton	Ohio	Cincinnati
Lily Pond	Wright	Minn	Monticello
Line Creek	Bullock	Ala	Fitzpatrick
Mount Sumner	Jo Daviess	Ill	Apple River
Newark	Worcester	Md	Berlin
Noble, C. H.	Noble	Ind	Rome City
Point Isabel	Cameron	Texas	Brazos Santiago
Red Oak	Choctaw Nat'n	Ark	Choctaw Agency
Roach Creek	Laurel	Ky	London
Rudyville	Hidalgo	Texas	Edinburgh
Ruth	Texas	Mo	Houston
Sugar Creek	Jasper	Iowa	Tyro
Sylvan Lodge	Newton	Mo	Neosho
Tecumseh	Warren	Ky	Bowling Green
Temperance Hill	Marion	S. C	Marion
Tioga	Neosho	Kas	New Chicago
Trust	Osage	"	Williamsburgh
Twin Lakes	Carlton	Minn	Fond du Lac
Walnut Hills	Hamilton	Ohio	Cincinnati
Whetstone Agency		Dakota Ter.	Ft. Randall
Wrightsborough	Gonzales	Texas	Gonzales
Yancy	Phelps	Mo	Rolla

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Chippewa City	Chippewa	Minn	Montevideo
Elliot	York	Me	South Eliot
Elliot Depot	"	"	Elliot
McSherrysville	York	Pa	Airville
Mill Station	Lapeer	Mich	Elk Lake
New Clinton	Monroe	Wis	Homewood
New Hampton	Madison	Ill	Worden
Pine Creek	Tioga	Pa	Ansonia
Snelling s Ranch	Merced	Cal	Snelling
Wooster Summit	Wayne	Ohio	Wilsonian

Postal Receip s and Expenditures.

The following is an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, estimated from the Auditor's statement:

Receipts for the first, second and third quarters of fiscal year, as stated by Auditor		$15,064,264 55
Deduct money-order funds deposited		692 813 03
Total		$14,171,451 55
Deduct fines in first quarter (not usual)		18,029 45
Net receipts for three quarters		$14,153,352 10
Ordinary receipts for year based on above		$16,871,197 46
Ordinary receipts as estimated in 1868		17,100,000 00
Excess over estimate (10.35) per cent		$1,771,197 46
Gross expenditures for three quarters as stated by Auditor		$18,093,731 19
Deducted retransfers of money-order funds		650,000 00
Total		$17,443,731 19
Deduct payment under special subsidies		493,750 00
Ordinary expense for three quarters		$16,949,981 19
Ordinary expenses for year based on above		$22,599,974 92
Ordinary expenses as estimated in 1868		24,540,412 00
Expenses less than estimated (79.0 per cent.)		1,940,438 06
Ordinary expenses for year as above		22,599,974 92
Expenses under special subsidy grants		712,500 00
Total		$23,312,474 92
Ordinary receipts as above	$16,871,197 46	
Receipts for free mails	700,000 00	
Receipts for special subsidies	712,500 00	—$20,283,697 46
Total estimated deficiency for year		$30,028,777 46
Balance of appropriation for deficiency for year ended June 30, 1869, unexpended at close of that year, but since drawn and applied to expenses in year ended June 30, 1870		$1,500,000 00
Deficiency to be provided for		1,528,777 46
Appropriation for anticipated deficiency		5,750,000 00
To be provided for as above		1,528,774 46
Estimated amount left undrawn		4,211,222 54
The receipts of the first three quarters of the fiscal year, as compared with the receipts of the quarter of the last fiscal year show an increase of 11.41 per cent., or		1,552,929,82
The expenditures for the same period show an increase of 1.80 per cent., or		323,069 86

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of October, 1870.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
French	France	1	French Mail via Brest.
Aspinwall	U. S.	1	S. Pacific & C. America.
Inman	U. S.	1	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Inman	U. S.	4	Halifax and Bermuda.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	5	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	6	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	6	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Inman	U. S.	8	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
A. & Gt. W.	U. S.	12	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	13	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	13	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	15	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
French	France	15	French Mail via Brest.
Inman	U. S.	18	Halifax and Bermuda.
Bermuda	U. S.	18	Bermuda.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	19	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	20	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	20	Havana.
Mexican	U. S.	20	Mexico.
Aspinwal	U. S.	21	South Pacific & Cent Am.
Inman	U. S.	22	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Brazilian	U. S.	22	Braz Argen. Rep. & St. T.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	26	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	27	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	27	Havana & West Indies.
Inman	U. S.	29	Europe via Q's'n & Liv.
French	France	29	French Mail via Brest.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of August, 1870, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collec'd.
New York	333	1,789,090	843,384	400,898	3,410,341
Philadelphia	160	907,521	381,022	310,740	1,105,642
Chicago	106	898,267	147,004	181,924	792,774
St Louis	63	632,977	82,359	107,982	393 385
Boston	70	426,995	93,478	85,498	575,102
Cincinnati	40	339 195	43,296	49,507	232,450
Baltimore	55	324,340	37,353	78,389	273,006
Buffalo	32	289,023	23,591	71,544	138,428
Detroit	22	198,086	20,225	69,213	115,727
Brooklyn	40	195 457	19,738	65,859	84,620
Cleveland	20	192,536	10,605	63 789	146,115
Louisville	21	191 902	14,934	46,192	109,059
Indianapolis	19	167,800	9,163	34,113	133,263
Albany	24	159,877	16 293	48,855	123,205
Rochester	18	138 822	8,799	57,256	76,732
Milwaukee	20	133,955	7,694	33,186	88,239
Syracuse	13	131,978	11 093	47,639	78,332
Pittsburg	18	128 220	12,179	47,810	110,574
Newark	18	116,689	13,254	43,636	72,052
Troy	3	111,066	8 471	22,869	83,601
Washington, D. C.	30	107,106	6,965	43 345	42,935
Williamsburg	13	99,829	4,141	17,778	36,718
Memphis	12	81 585	7,377	24,311	64 400
Richmond	14	76,650	3,960	22,196	47,258
Utica	12	75,789	6,539	28,849	58,926
Toledo	10	68,475	2,160	24,568	77,718
Dayton	12	64,190	4 400	35 687	50,745
Nashville	8	61,538	3,015	16,660	29,135
Providence	13	61 743	8,972	21,461	28,656
San Francisco	17	60,724	9,092	11 801	67,104
Hartford	9	52,006	6,082	16,515	29,977
Wilmington	7	49,668	3,217	16,783	22,198
New Haven	8	48,842	4,056	18,783	29,218
Jersey City	6	46,269	2,165	10,331	17,210
Allegheny	7	46 036	4,041	32,197	14,293
Lowell	6	41,350	1,167	14 800	33,013
Portland	8	43,294	2,619	25 321	68,137
Charlestown	6	41,285	1,180	10,452	25,059
Worcester	6	38,014	3,056	13,479	28,743
Erie	6	37 144	3,152	29,130	14,819
Manchester	6	36,160	1,373	15,547	17,617
Lynn	5	35,735	1 269	10,827	30 891
Reading	6	33,430	3,204	15,378	20,079
Lawrence	6	34,534	1,103	13,861	34,736
Trenton	4	29,382	1,671	8,331	19,737
Lancaster	5	29,305	1,569	10,495	9,121
Salem	5	26,038	1 437	10,769	18,561
Cambridgeport	3	25,381	1 170	7,150	10,576
Harrisburg	4	24,027	1,725	9,574	9,351
New Bedford	5	24,217	653	7 987	20,4 1
Cambridge	4	22,151	883	13,741	7,066

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

The route to the North German Union direct being closed, so much of the following miscellany as relates thereto is inoperative.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents.* In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Until January 1, 1870, letters could be registered, on payment of certain special postage rates, to France, Algeria, Corsica, Bourbon, Nice and Savoy; also to Alexandretta, Tangiers and Tunis. This, however, cannot be done at present. The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above (paragraph 3), except that if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, 6 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here.*

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following Islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz *via Havana,* the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Cuche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Barthelemew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Descado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au Plate, leaves New York via American packet in the early part (1st to 6th) of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	7th	57	3d and 31st
do.	Southampton	1st and 29th	61	8th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	14th and 28th	24	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	1st, 15th, 29th	30	8th and 22d
China	Marseilles	14th and 28th	40	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	1st, 15th, 29th	47	8th and 23d
Hong Kong	Marseilles	14th and 28th	40	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	1st, 15th, 29th	45	8th and 22
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	14th and 28th	43	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	1st, 15th, 17th	46	8th and 23d

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week.

WADE'S
Double Index Post-Office Book.

A few extracts are given from letters received from postmasters who are using this system. They say

"EUREKA."

"It is a good thing."
"It is just what postmasters need."
"I am very much pleased with it."
"The 'Double Index' beats the world."
"It is nearer perfect than any work I have ever seen."
"It is a good thing."
"Every P. M. should have it."
"It is a blessing to postmasters."
"I find it just the thing I want."
"It is the only thing for post-office accounts worth a cent."
"We cannot praise it too highly."
"I certainly think you have hit it."
"It is a perfect marvel of simplicity and usefulness."
"It is the best I ever saw."
"I would not sell my copy for three times its cost."
"I have found it at last and am satisfied."
"You have hit the nail smack on the head."
"It is a better and more valuable work than I imagined from the circular."
"A man cannot form any idea of its value from the circular."
"You have got it complete in every respect."
"It is the simplest and easiest kept book that could be used."
"I would not take $50 now and keep my accounts without it."
"It is just the thing."
"Am perfectly delighted with its usefulness."
"The more it is used the better it will be liked."
"It is worth its cost every year."
"I never found anything to compare with your book."
"It is worth its price every quarter."
"I pronounce it one of the best things out."
"Its astonishing low price places it within the reach of all."
"Your head is level on the P. O. account-book question.
"Your book works like a charm."

Such testimony from postmasters who are using the work is peculiarly gratifying. For several months past the inventor has been sending out large numbers of books to postmasters who have ordered the work on trial. One week is given in which to examine it, and if not satisfactory the price is refunded. Not a single book has been returned or a single complaint from any postmaster in the United States, but on the contrary all unite in its praise.

Price $5, postage 60 cents; total $5 60
Small size, single index, holding 1,000 accounts, post-paid for 1 50
Circulars sent free to any address.

A. B. WADE, Postmaster,
South Bend Ind.

Refer to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President, U. S.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Wade's Double Index.

Finds any name in a second; almost makes an admirable Box Index for first, second and third class post offices. It is an excellent tally book for challengers. No book-keeper in any kind of business can afford to be without it. It needs only to be seen to be appreciated. The present edition is gotten up for general use; holds nearly 8,000 names. Bound in cloth, post-paid, for $1 75. Circular free.

A. B. WADE, P. M.,
SOUTH BEND, IND.

Rare Chance. The copyright to "Wade's Double Index" will be sold for $10,000 (reserving the right to use the same in his post-office books. Attention of publishers and the trade invited.

TO POSTMASTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned know L. L. FAIRCHILD, A. P. M., of Rolling Prairie, Wis., personally and by reputation. His business integrity is unquestionable. We have no hesitation in commending "FAIRCHILD'S CLUB LIST" to the patronage of postmasters and the public.

C. B. BEEBEE, P. M., Beaver Dam, Wis.
E. SMITH, P. M., Rolling Prairie, Wis.
J. M. VOORHEES, P. M., Minn. Junct'n, Wis.

August 1870.

Single subscriptions at Club Rates on 100 leading papers and magazines. Commissions given to P. M.'s on club rates for single subscriptions. Premiums of dictionaries, violins, microscopes, watches, sewing machines, etc., to agents. Every P. M. should send stamp for club list with full particulars. Address,

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IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

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A. N. ZEVELY,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Attends to Business before all Departments of the Government.
OFFICE: 421 E Street, opposite Post Office Department
WASHINGTON D. C.
Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79. ap73—1t

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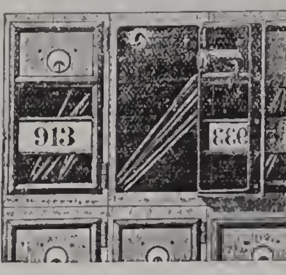

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass
LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above; the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequalled for simplicity security, and convenience of Key.

In furnishing sets of these Lock-Boxes, we guarantee that none of the keys of different boxes shall interchange.

Size No. 1, for boxes 3¾ by 4½ in $2 50
" No. 2, " 2¾ by 4½ in 2 25
The cut above shows the No. 2 box in use.

Each lock is furnished with *three keys.* When desired, sets of boxes of white pine eight inches deep from front to back, varnished with the fronts attached complete and ready for use except numbering will be furnished at an additional charge of 25c. per box.

Nests of 100 boxes (10 high by 10 wide) constantly on hand ready for shipment.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS containing two photographs of the Lock-Boxes, sent on application; and where Postmasters contemplate ordering, a sample box will be sent for their inspection.

We append a list of post offices where these boxes are already in use and may state that we are beginning to receive orders for them from all parts of the country.

They have in some cases been paid for by the U. S. Government, but usually by the Postmasters; and we have yet to learn of a case in which they have not been universally liked and readily rented, at an increased charge of from two to four dollars per annum.

Postmasters can reimburse themselves in great part by *selling the locks and keys* to the persons renting the boxes; in some cases two or three dollars per box have been realised.

LIST OF OFFICES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE LOCK BOXES.

Boston	Mass.	Haverhill	Mass.
Burlington	Vt.	Elizabeth	Penn.
Mystic Bridge	Conn.	Connelsville	Penn.
Richmond	Va.	Pittsburg	Penn.
Lawrence	Mass.	Auburn	N. Y.
New Haven	Conn.	Oswego	N. Y.
Concord	N. H.	Rome	N. Y.
Uniontown	Penn.	Tarrytown	N. Y.
Camden	N. J.	Yonkers	N. Y.
New Brunswick	N. J.	Cold Spring	N. Y.
Adams	Mass.	Palmer	Mass.
Catskill	N. Y.	Gloucester	Mass.
Mobile	Ala.	Danbury	Conn.
Reesville	Penn.	Plattsburg	N. Y.
Waterbury	Conn.	Fitchburg	Mass.
Vicksburg	Miss.	Waltham	Mass.
Dover	N. H.	Stamford	Conn.
East Junction	Vt.	Culpeper	Va.
Vergennes	Vt.	Wilmington	N. C.
New London	Conn.	Allentown	P.
Providence	R. I.	Lawrence	Kansas.
Bangor	Me.	Bristol	R. I.
Hartford	Conn.	Hudson	Mass.
New Berne	N. C.	Burlington	N. J.
Cumberland	Md.	Salt Lake City	Utah.

and the new Government Custom House and Post Office Portland Me.

Estimates furnished, on application, for wood-work for Post Office boxes. Address

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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—OCTOBER, 1870.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	14	14	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*—see Prussia.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	15	8	12	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*15	9	13	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	10	4	c13	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	c14	c14	d16
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Algeria, open mail via England	*4	....	....	....	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail via England	....	27	13	17	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton	....	16	....	....	....	16
do England	a16	28	b8	14	14	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	10
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b d	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	13	7	11	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
" via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Bourbon, via England	....	24	8	18	18	i
Brazils, via England	....	28	4	12	12	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y. (See letter from Supt. Foreign Mails, 2d page)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	8	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 1[illegible] cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do via England	....	28	b4	12	12	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Burgas, do	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	d	12	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England	....	28	4	12	12	....
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (see Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	g	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Cologne, or *Cöln*—see Prussia.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	4	4	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Cuxhaven—see German States.						
Czernavoda, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	12	12	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	16
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Middle) do do do	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Upper) do do do	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*20	10	14	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	10	14	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c13	c12	d16
do do via Marseilles	a10	28	b6	c14	c14	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
France	....	10	2	4	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	*4	....	....	....	....
Frankfort, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
German States, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	..	*10	4	8	8	8
Gibraltar via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*						
Not over 1 oz. ....2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. ....4 "						
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. ....6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	10	14	14	h8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
Greytown	....	10	2	4	....	d
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Hamburg, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	4	d	d	8
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland	....	16	....	....	....	....
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	d	14	14	16
do do do Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	11	11	h d
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	..	*13	7	11	11	h8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b d	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	d	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	22	b6	14	14	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do. (clo'd m'l via Eng.)	....	15	8	12	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	d	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	16
Lagos, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Liberia, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Lombardy, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (clo. ml., via Eng)	...	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Lubec, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Lucca, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Luxemburg, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Lyons—see France.						
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do via England	....	16	b6	12	12	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Majorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	12	12	16
do do do via Messina	a16	28	b8	14	14	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	c
do (Strelitz and Schwerin), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Messina, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	...	*10l	4l	8l	8l	d
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (clo. mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	d	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Modena, (direct closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (clos. ml., via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, via England	....	28	b4	12	12	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, via England	....	16	4	12	12	....
Naples, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	d
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	4	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	9	13	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	..
Parma, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	8	8	d
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	10	10	h8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via England	....	22	....	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	d
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	....	*20	10	14	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a16	28	b8	14	14	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15		12	12	h d
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	7	11	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*13	7	11	11	h8
Russia, do do direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	10	10	h8
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Sardinian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Savoy	....	16	2	4	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	8	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Eng	....	15	8	12	12	h d
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via Eng..	....	13	7	11	11	h8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	....
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	....
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	17	17	17
Sicilies (The Two), (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sierra Leone, via England	....	16	4	12	12	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	.	28	b6	14	14	16
do via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	.	*15	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	a16	28	b6	14m	14	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium—(see letter from Supt. Foreign Mail—2d page.)						
St. Helena, via England	....	28	4	12	12	16
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	16
do do via Marseilles	....	30	b8	18	18	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England	....	*14	9	13	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syra—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, via England	....	16	b6	12	12	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, via England	a16	28	b6	14	14	....
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernavoda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15	8	12	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration to* Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	15	8	12	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Tuscany, (direct closed mail, via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Venetian States, (direct closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	12	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	d
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	14	14	16
do do do via Marseilles	....	24	8	18	18	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	d
do (not British) do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng			7	11	11	h8
Wurtemberg, via North German Union, direct	o	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	4	8	8	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Yannina, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 4 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b. Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Regulation to Foreign Countries" inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are charged to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*) subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers: the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. Books.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—Route closed in consequence of war in Europe.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, NO. 30 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XI., NO. 2. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1870. WHOLE NO. 122.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

ISM CENTRE, OCTOBER, 1870.

My last letter was closed in peace and harmony with everybody in and about Clambank; but as no one knows what a day may bring forth, little did I anticipate what was in store for our isolated community. And this is how it came about: Our pastor, Mr. Moddle, is a good and devout man; he is not under large pay, and preaches to his flock all the year round—shady and sunshiny, wet or dry, hot or cold—and has never asked for a week's leave of absence or an increase of salary. The head of an interesting family, consisting of a wife and thirteen children—a moiety of which are twins—he is supremely happy in his domestic relations, and no step has more elasticity in it, and no countenance beams with more paternal pride than that of our esteemed minister, as he promenades churchward on the Sabbath, followed by his shiny-faced, tidy-looking and, numerically, strong household. But the good man has his hobby, and his hobby is the early destruction of the sphere upon which we dwell; and, in season and out of season, he constantly proclaims the close approach of the end of the world. Comets are, to his mind, infallible precursors; shooting stars positive indications; hurricanes natural adjuncts, and epidemics of every description mile stones near the end of temporal time. The recent Aurora-borealistic display supplied fresh ammunition for his mental artillery; and the subsequent earthquake-throb, that vibrated across the Continent, furnished such powerful proof to sustain his predictions, that he set all Clambank agog with excitement and dismay. The inhabitants were afraid to go to bed, and the supply of dip-candles was nearly exhausted; work was suspended on the road, bridge, schoolhouse and pickled-clam factory, and the entire population spent their whole time in inquiring of each other what they should do to be saved? In fact, such a reign of terror was inaugurated by our pastor, that all social enjoyment was destroyed; and when he further announced that a tidal wave was following close on the heels of a near-at-hand final subterranean convulsion, which would wash away the last vestige of creation, the panic was perfect, and every one that was able fled in affright from our thriving young village. I confess to a little nervousness myself, but I summoned all my courage, and would have lived bravely through the "horrors of the time," but Jane Mary—strong-minded woman as she is—was not proof against the prognostications of our spiritual file-leader, and begged me to flee from the wrath to come, and although she disliked to leave the Moddle family circle behind, she assured me she would go with me. I mildly remonstrated with her upon the fallacy of Mr. Moddle's prophecies, but the more I essayed to convince her on this point, the more urgent she became for both of us to seek sanctuary elsewhere, and it finally resulted in "packing our traps," taking an affectionate leave of our pastor and such of our neighbors as remained behind, and our departure from the sea-girt, shell-covered suburbs of Clambank, to return when? perhaps no more forever. Our postmaster was deeply grieved at my going, for he looked forward to the soon time when Clambank would become a maritime city, when direct mail communication would be had with foreign lands, when he, as a public functionary, would take a high position among his postal brethren, and when he could draw a big salary, and be absent from his office as often and as long as he pleased—while others performed his duties in a manner most convenient to themselves.

He made me promise to be on hand when the suspicious period arrives, and I did promise, but with a mental reservation. And just here I would remark that Ptolemy Samuel, after all, turned out to be a pretty good postmaster, and, in my estimation, far above the average of his class of officials. He would scorn to desecrate the service by keeping his office in a bar-room reeking with the fumes of rum and tobacco, where people of refined sensibilities are obliged to call for letters: and he would, peaceably, if he could, and forcibly, if he must, prevent unauthorized persons from meddling with mail matter, until it was delivered to them in due form. A little experience taught him that Gushweak was a humbug and his style of tactics contemptible, and to-day he is as fine a specimen of official efficiency and dignity as is to be found anywhere. He is progressive, and does not stop to question the merit or success of any measure suggested by the Department, but, relying implicitly upon the good judgment which originates and elaborates plans and projects for amplifying and simplifying the mail service so as to render it adequate to the necessities and wishes of the public at large he bends his energies to assist in any way in accomplishing that end, without stopping to ask questions or venture opinions, as too many do who have been longer in the service, but without knowing as much as he does. Long may he wave!

When we left the Bank, we—that is, Jane Mary and myself—concluded to pay a flying visit to this interesting and enterprising town; and a ride over nine different railways, involving nine changes of cars, brought us here. And here we are. She would not permit me to bring my fishing paraphernalia with me—and it is well I did not, for there is not a tubfull of running water within ten miles of the place. I brought my Springfield rifle with me, however, but it has not been used for so long that I am fearful it will burst on the first discharge. I will, therefore, have to use strategy to get rid of the ancient contents.

A portion of our route lay through one of the most romantic valleys in the Empire State, and which for variety of landscape and beauty of scenery cannot be excelled in the world. This part of our journey was performed in an open vehicle yclept a "mail stage," and from which we had an unobstructed view in every direction. Our road wound along the margin of the bed of a river, now shrunken almost to a rivulet, owing to the prevailing drought, and the windings of the narrow stream could be seen for miles before us, in loops, and angles, and semicircles, looking for all the world like a silvered ribbon carelessly stretched out along its centre. Broad, bright meadows run prone to the base of the hills on either hand, whose sides, far up, showed skilful culture, and were crowned all along with every variety of forest trees, in their most beautiful and variegated autumnal attire, not one of which displayed indications of having commenced its yearly unrobing. The sky was clear as crystal, the air as mild and balmy as May-time, and our spirits, partaking of the surroundings, were as buoyant as unlimited delight could make them. Jane Mary was in ecstacies, and an ineffable exhilaration thrilled me with the most delicious sensations. Our enjoyment was slightly marred by the afflictions of two fellow-passengers, one of whom was as deaf as a post, and had to be spoken to through an ear-trumpet, and the other suffered from an impediment in his speech of the most agonizing kind. These two gentlemen, both well advanced in years and genteel in appearance, occupied the same seat, and their efforts to communicate with each other was the most patience-trying and severe labor I ever witnessed. The deaf gentleman was exceedingly garrulous, and his neighbor, in his anxiety to keep even with him, made such fearful havoc of his words, and subjected his face to such horrible grimaces and contortions that I expected every moment to see him swallow the ear-trumpet and fall out of the wagon in a fit. This, of course, made me slightly nervous and so wrought on the risibles of Jane Mary that she could not refrain from immoderate laughter, and I was obliged to resort to deception, by pointing my finger at an imaginary ludicrous something away up in the hills, to allay the suspicions of our companions that they were the cause of her unseemly and ill-timed mirth.

Taken as a whole, however, this valley ride was full of pleasure, and we will always remember it with rapturous satisfaction.

We stopped at several post offices to change the mails as we passed along, and an opportunity was afforded me of observing the manner of performing the service by the officials at these sequestered institutions. Some of them were familiar with modern practice, and dispatched business in a praiseworthy manner: but the others were as antiquated as Continental currency, and might have passed muster in the days of Postmaster-General Benjamin Franklin, but they are evidently now far behind the age, and are neither useful nor ornamental. Several of these offices were kept in inns by the wayside, and two or three were in the bar-rooms, and, while we waited, the time of the tavern-keeping postmaster was divided between overhauling the mail and doling out apple-jack or bourbon-benzine to little clusters of customers, who had probably come there ostensibly for letters which they did not expect, but really to booze and *loaf*. An unsociable gentleman, who sat on the seat all the way with the driver, made it his business to whisper something to the keepers of these bar offices, and his words apparently created great surprise and consternation, and they invariably followed him to the vehicle after the bag was delivered to the driver, and in a few parting words, spoken just loud enough for me to hear, gave him assurances that something or other "wouldn't be done any more."

Now, my impression as a business man is, that a good deal of mischief is done at such places, and it is surprising that intelligent communities do not set their faces against such practices. Remote from cities and large towns, and off the direct line of postal communication, these shiftless officials adhere to obsolete and reprehensible customs, because they can continue them unrebuked, and because no one in their vicinity knows enough or cares enough to report their irregularities to the head of the Department at Washington. I had a shrewd suspicion that the man who rode with the driver was looking after these abuses, and just hinted the theory to Jane Mary. Her curiosity took fire in an instant, and she not only coincided with me, but she went further, and gave it as her unqualified opinion that "the man with the impediment in his speech was a detective, because he wore patent leather boots on his feet, a big seal ring on the fore finger of his left hand, a breast-pin made in the shape of a trowel in his shirt bosom, and a heavy gold-covered chain about his neck, and his stuttering was only make believe;' but I convinced her she was wrong when I assured her that no man living would risk bursting a blood-vessel, or dislocating his neck by exhausting at least three minutes in attempting to pronounce "beautiful"—as the individual in question had done, and making it a word of a hundred syllables instead of three—no matter how great a criminal he was trying to catch, or how big a reward he was endeavoring to secure.

In due season we arrived at the end of our journey—at least for the present—and I proceeded to the post office to get two money-orders cashed; but the postmaster was at home superintending the whitewashing of his garden fence, and his assistant had gone to an adjoining town to act as gate-keeper, *pro tem.*, at a county fair; and as the head clerk, the only other individual authorized to disperse the funds, had stepped out, and it was hard telling when he would return, I was politely requested by the next in authority to call next day, and as there was no other remedy, I was forced to wait. It put me to no inconvenience; but such a thing might cause a good deal of annoyance in case of emergency.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POST OFFICE AT G—— P——, ILL., Sept. 14, 1870.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

Sir—Don't you think it would be a good thing for the Department to designate each office by a number, to be set in or across the cancel stamp—either by numbering the offices consecutively as "12.794," "374," etc., or large font figures for the State and smaller for office, as "34—392;" or, what I think would be still better, the State in letters and office in figures, as "Ill., 27;" "Wis., 198;" "W. Va., 97," etc.? Also, in the Post Office Directory, let the number be placed opposite the name of post office, etc.

It would be of use in case letters were not postmarked distinctly, or not at all, to tell where they were mailed; also in the Dead Letter Office, in returning letters to the writers. Where the post office is not furnished with a cancel stamp let the post office be designated by a number, which could be used in canceling stamps, with, doubtless, as good success as cross marks. Such letters and figures, or figures, could be fastened by a thumb screw into the cancel stamp, as the months, etc., now are in office stamps. It might be of a little expense, but I think in the long run it would be of more use than the cost. Each new office could be designated by a new number, and if re-established (after once numbered) by the old number. I find that the cancel stamp is more apt to be plain than the postmark stamp.

Also, I would advise all postmasters who are not furnished office and cancel stamps combined to attach a cancel stamp by boring a small hole in the end of a stick, putting a piece of cork in it, and fasten it to the office stamp by some wire. I have done so, and I find I never miss canceling my stamps when postmarking (as I find lots of postmasters do), and save nearly half the work.

Respectfully, C. E. S.

There would be many advantages in having post offices numbered as our correspondent suggests, but we do not think the plan would secure the principal feature claimed by him. The figures would be as apt to be illegible as the postmark, for illegibility is caused by the postmarking stamp becoming dirty, and the letters choked up. Keep the stamp clean, use good printers' ink, thinly spread on a buckskin cushion, and postmarks will invariably be clear and legible.

C——, PA.

EDITOR UNITED STATES MAIL:

Sir—I see that many postmasters make suggestions through the MAIL as well as ask questions. One in your last, in regard to keeping record of registered letters sent, I thought sensible. I have often thought to myself that the record of registered letters received and registered letters delivered might be kept on one page, for the entry is of letters received, and when receipted for also shows delivery of the same. This would answer in all offices except distributing offices. In another thing no doubt there is great irregularity in practice—I know there has been in my own—in entering in the record of registered letters received under "name of the office from whence they were received." Is it to be understood from the office where mailed, or from the distributing office where the bill comes from? The latter I have presumed to be correct. If so, should all the numbers, or the number only of the letter, be entered?

P. S. J., P. M.

The record of registered letters received and registered letters sent might very well be kept on one page in smaller offices where comparatively but few such are received or sent. But it would save nothing in larger offices, while it would, in some respects, be an inconvenience. For the sake of uniformity, we cannot, therefore, think the change desirable.

The original number of the letter should be entered, with the name of the office from which the bill was received. It is, however, advisable to enter the number from the distributing offices also.

D——, VA.

EDITOR UNITED STATES MAIL:

Sir—I have a suggestion to make relative to a matter I have never seen noticed in the MAIL. It is, to do away with "letter bills" entirely. Let every postmaster be supplied with a book ruled similar to them, upon which he is to enter all letters received which are short of postage (either stamped due or not).

I believe this arrangement would do away with the inconvenience of sending bills, half of which do not reach their destination.

It would insure a better collection of the postages due, and relieve the account current of its most cumbersome voucher.

I believe my experience will be corroborated by the majority of postmasters in the country, which is, that one-half of the letters marked "due" reach their destination *without* bills, and that *more* letters come undercharged and *without* sufficient postage, and without bill, than come with bill.

Very truly, A. M. W., P. M.

The Government Suffers Loss.

I have found more difficulty in keeping my record of papers passing through the office and getting what is due to the Government than in all other duties put together. My experience in this part of my work satisfies me that many papers pass through the Post Office that are not paid for, even when the closest attention is paid to this part of the work.

Let us take a glance at the practical working of the present plan. Here comes a package of papers marked Muscatine, Iowa. We open it and find it new, say the "Chicago Courier," a monthly. It is addressed to A, B, C, etc. What shall we do? If we mark it, "Due 2 or 3 cents," as the case may be, and put it in the boxes or the delivery, we may in haste hand it out and not notice the "Due" on it. If we enter it as a regular paper, we may have to scratch off three-quarters of these names as they have been only sent as specimens. If we keep the papers and put notices in the boxes, often these notices are taken out and not presented, and the papers accumulate.

Again, here is a package that has been coming and there is nothing about it that indicates that there is more than the usual number. But it is opened and distributed and there may be two or three or more in it than heretofore, but, in haste to get things to their places, they are not noticed. Clubs are constantly increasing or diminishing, and specimen copies come so much like those that are regular that it is difficult to detect them. What can be done to stop this leak, to obviate this difficulty? Not knowing just what to do, I have assigned the duty of separating all the papers that come to the office to one of the clerks, so that he may become familiar with every name, and he is expected to throw out every paper that he thinks may be new, till we see whether it is booked or not.

Again, many persons in settling their bills say that their papers are not coming any longer, and we scratch them off, but they continue to come and we must re-enter them. I have thought that a cure for all this would be found in the prepayment of everything that goes into the mail. But as we cannot have that, can you or some of your correspondents suggest some plan by which we can save the Department from loss and make the work easier for the postmaster?

R. W. H. B., P. M.,
M——, Iowa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Readjustment of Salaries.—R. T. T. W., S——, Pa.—We refer to an article on salaries on the first page of the MAIL for June last.

Franking by Agricultural Colleges.—J. L. S. A——, Mass.—Agricultural colleges have not the right to frank documents to each other.

Unclaimed Return Letters.—T. B., D—— M——, Cal.—Unclaimed Return Letters should be sent to the Dead Letter Office at the expiration of about thirty days.

Auditors of States.—G. W. H., F——, C. H.—Mail matter cannot be sent free to the Auditors of the several States, but it may to the Auditors of the United States.

Regular Paper Weighing over Four Ounces.—J. A. B., B——, Mich.—A regular weekly newspaper, weighing over four ounces, should be charged ten cents a quarter. (Sec. 201, Reg. 1866.)

Eligibility for Postmastership.—D. C. C., L—— R——, N. Y.—Any citizen of the United States, capable of executing a bond and of taking the prescribed oath, is eligible for a postmastership.

Legal Tender.—W. W. F., C——, N. Y.—The law of legal tender applies to mail contractors as well as others, and they are not, any more than others, obliged to take more cent coins in payment than are a legal tender.

Writing on Newspapers.—M. A. C., K—— C——, O.—Writing on newspapers subjects them to letter postage, and if done with the intent that the papers shall be sent free of letter postage, a penalty of five dollars attaches to the sender. (Sec. 316, Reg. 1866.)

Spoiled Envelopes.—W. A. W., W——, Ind.—The postage on envelopes spoiled in directing may be refunded in stamps by the postmaster at the place where the spoiling took place. Such envelopes, with a special letter, should be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. (Sec. 189, Reg. 1866.)

Spoiled Postage Stamps.—J. K. V——, Pa.—If any portion of a parcel of stamps be damaged, the postmaster should sign a receipt for the whole amount of the parcel, and having written across the face of the receipt the number and amount of stamps or envelopes unfit for use, he will return the same, together with the receipt, to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. (Sec. 165, Reg. 1866.)

Specimens as Samples, Etc.—J. F. H., O——, O.—1. The regulations respecting "samples" are somewhat uncertain. The general rule is, "dry flexible material," the sample being of "no intrinsic value" except as a sample. There is a very wide field for discretion in taking samples, and postmasters must be their own judges. 2. Packages of seeds, to be rated at two cents for four ounces, should not be sealed against inspection.

Postage.—Z. Z., S—— C—— R——, Pa.—All printed matter to pass through the mails at less than letter rates should be so wrapped that it can be examined without destroying the wrapper. (Sec. 216, Reg. 1866.) .... J. A. L., C——, O.—Circulars, whether deposited by residents or by travelers, should be charged the regular rate, which for local delivery is one cent, unless the office is a free-delivery office, when the rate would be two cents.

Payment of Mail Messenger.—A. E. H., L——, N. C.—A Mail Messenger should not be employed without express authority from the Contract Office. (Sec. 471, Reg 1868.) The amount paid him should be entered in the General Account, not in the Account Current, and the receipt sent to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. For an increase of compensation, the Messenger should apply to the Contract Office.

Country Papers.—G. A. B., R——, N. Y.—A postmaster is obliged to receive for delivery free the weekly local papers, or papers published in the same town with his office. We call your especial attention and that of all postmasters to the provision that it is only weekly papers that should be thus delivered free.... M. L. B., G—— S——, O.—Editors of county papers can send only one copy free to each subscriber. All over one copy should be charged the required rates.

Salary.—J. W. B., W——, Wy.—You seem to have made a muddle of your accounts. Our advice is, that you should obtain from the Auditor a statement of your General Account, and then make such claims and alterations as you think you are entitled to; you will then have "a line" on which "to fight it out;" that is, a basis of settlement. Of course we have no means of telling you what will be allowed, or what rejected. Respecting your spoiled stamps, see above.

Penalty for Opening the Letters of Another.—A. H. D., D—— P——.—The penalty for any person opening a letter not addressed to himself varies from a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars to imprisonment for ten years. (Sec. 309, Laws 1866.) One half the pecuniary penalty shall be for the use of the informer. (Sec. 318, Laws 1866.) The complaint should be made before a United States judge, or commissioner, if possible; if not possible, then before a justice of the peace. (Sec. 485, Reg. 1866.) And when a criminal is apprehended, the attorney for the United States for the district in which the offence was committed should be notified. (Sec. 460, Reg.) But how is it that persons not sworn have access to a post office? It is a pity that one-half the penalties do not attach to postmasters thus guilty of such a violation of the regulations. (Secs. 24 and 496, Reg.)

Registration.—J. J. M., L—— Iowa.—Registered letter bills and return registered letter bills are necessary for all registered letters, whether sent direct or through a distributing office. (Sec. 10, Reg'n Reg.).... M. A. L., F—— G——, Ga.—"Large offices, such as New York," or any office supplied wholly or in part by route agents or postal clerks, send registered packages direct over routes in charge of route agents or postal clerks, in accordance with section 2, Registration Regulations.... J. S. H., B——, N. Y.—If registered letters do not pass through a distributing office in the course of their regular transmission, it is not necessary to send them out of the regular course that they may pass through such an office; but if the regular course is through a distributing post office, they should be sent there, although that office is geographically beyond the office of delivery. The regulations refer to the course letters are sent and not to the geographical position of places.

A Model Request to a Postmaster.

Sep 19d '70.

Dear Sir
You pleas to
cape all mal
that came
thear in the
name of
G—— A——
till I calf for
hit.

Letter Addresses.

London,
Oct. 3, '70.

My Aunt,
In America,
New York,
United States.

To Oakland Cottage I pay my way,
With Mrs. W——, there to stay.
I pass *The Grove*, of ancient date,
In *County of Cook*, *Illinois* the State.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1870.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **122** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1870.

SIR—I have to request that you will please publish the inclosed notices in the next issue of your paper, and cause the "Table of Postages to Foreign Countries" to be amended in accordance therewith.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Sup. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "United States Mail," New York.

[OFFICAL.]
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7, 1870.

A Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and the Colonial Government of New Zealand, establishing an exchange of correspondence between the two countries by means of the direct line of Colonial packets plying between San Francisco and New Zealand, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation as shall hereafter be established with the approval of the respective Post Office Departments of the two countries.

This Convention will be carried into operation on the 1st of December, 1870, and establishes an international letter postage of twelve cents (sixpence) per each single rate of half an ounce or fraction thereof, the prepayment of which is compulsory, and the letters so prepaid in one country are to be delivered free of all charges whatsoever in the other. Letters posted unpaid or prepaid any amount less than one full single rate of postage cannot be forwarded, but insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, for collection on delivery.

Each country is to collect its own postage only on printed matter of all kinds, whether sent or received, at the following rates, viz.:

The United States postage on newspapers is fixed at two cents each, and on all other articles of printed matter four cents for each weight of four ounces or fraction thereof, whether sent or received.

The New Zealand postage on newspapers and other articles of printed matter sent to or received from the United States is the same as charged for domestic postage by the laws and regulations of that Colony.

Provision is made for the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the correspondence *in closed mails*, which the New Zealand Post Office may desire to transmit via the United States to British Columbia, the British North American Provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America; and it is also provided that prepaid letters from foreign countries, received in and forwarded from the United States to New Zealand, shall be delivered in said Colony free of all charges whatsoever, and that letters received in New Zealand from the United States, addressed to New South Wales or Australia, will be forwarded to destination, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in New Zealand, and addressed to these Colonies.

New York, Boston and San Francisco are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States for all mails forwarded to or received from New Zealand, under the provisions of this Convention.

The mail packets of the Colonial line plying between San Francisco and New Zealand make their departure regularly from San Francisco on the 10th of each month.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

A Postal Convention establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States and the Republic of Salvador has been concluded, and will be carried into immediate operation. It provides for a regular exchange of correspondence between the two countries by the ordinary routes of communication via the Isthmus of Panama, comprising letters, newspapers and printed matter of every kind originating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other.

The rates of postage hereafter to be levied and collected in the United States on the correspondence *posted in this country* and *addressed* to the Republic of Salvador, or *posted* in *that country* and *received* in the United States, are as follows, viz.:

1. On letters, ten cents for each single rate of half an ounce or under.

2. On newspapers and unsealed circulars, two cents each.

3. And on pamphlets, periodicals, books and other kinds of printed papers, one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

It is to be particularly observed that the above postage charges on correspondence of all classes must be fully prepaid at the mailing offices on matter sent, and collected at the office of delivery on matter received. Any correspondence, therefore, posted unpaid, or insufficiently paid, cannot be forwarded.

These rates are not in full to destination, the Republic of Salvador levying and collecting a postage charge on each article of correspondence, whether sent to or received from the United States.

The offices of exchange on the side of the United States are New York and San Francisco.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage on and after this date.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

[OFFICIAL.]
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28, 1870.

Sir.—I have to request that you will please publish the subjoined notice in the next issue of the UNITED STATES MAIL.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "United States Mail," New York.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1870.

SIR—I have to inform you that according to information just received from the Post Department of the North German Union correspondence for the *British East Indies (except Ceylon) and Protected States of Further India*, may now be forwarded from the United States to destination in the *German mails via Brindisi* at the following rates of postage, viz.:

Ordinary Letters.		Registered Letters.		
via Eng'd.	Direct.	via Eng'd.	via Direct	Fee.
Per each ½ ounce.	Per each ½ ounce.	Per each ½ ounce.	Per each ½ ounce	Intern'l
*28	*25	46	43	8

*Optional prepayment.

Newspapers.

via England.			via Direct Service.		
Not ex 1¼ oz.	Not ex. 2½ ozs.	Not ex 3¾ ozs.	Not ex. 1¼ oz.	Not ex 2½ ozs.	Not ex 3¾ ozs.
8	12	16	7	11	15

Book Packets.

via England.			via Direct Service.		
Not ex 1 oz.	Not ex. 2 ozs.	Not ex. 3¾ ozs.	Not ex. 1 oz.	Not ex. 2 ozs.	Not ex. 3¾ ozs.
7	14	20	6	12	18

Samples of Merchandise.

via England.			via Direct Service.		
Not ex. 1¼ oz.	Not ex. 2½ ozs.	Not ex 3¾ ozs.	Not ex. 1¼ oz.	Not ex 2½ ozs.	Not ex. 3¾ ozs.
12	16	20	10	14	18

To insure the transmission of correspondence to the East Indies by this route, it will be necessary to plainly inscribe the same "*via Germany and Brindisi.*" Ordinary letters may be sent *unpaid* or *prepaid*, at the *option* of the senders, but the *prepayment* of all other correspondence is *compulsory*.

I am, very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "United States Mail," New York.

[OFFICIAL.]
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that as the Province of Manitoba, comprising the Red River Settlements, now forms a part of the Dominion of Canada, the correspondence of all descriptions passing between the United States and Manitoba, via Pembina, Dakota, will hereafter be subject to the same regulations and the same rates of postage as apply to the correspondence exchanged with the other provinces of Canada.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

[OFFICIAL.]
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1870.

This Department having been advised that the steamers of the North German Lloyd Company have resumed their regular departures from New York to Bremen, direct mails for Germany will hereafter be made up and dispatched by the steamers of that company sailing from New York on Saturdays for Bremen direct.

The following rates of postage, applicable to the direct route, will, therefore, be chargeable on all correspondence for Germany forwarded by this line of steamers, viz:

On letters, 7 cents for each single rate of half an ounce or under, prepayment optional.

On newspapers, 3 cents each (if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and 3 cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment compulsory.

On book packets, 2 cents when not exceeding an ounce; 4 cents when over an ounce but not exceeding two ounces; 6 cents when over two ounces but not exceeding four ounces, and an additional rate of 6 cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment compulsory.

On samples of merchandise, 6 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment compulsory.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

[OFFICIAL.]
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that, as the *Roman or Papal States* now form part of the Kingdom of Italy, the correspondence of all descriptions posted in this country for transmission to those States in the Italian mail direct, will, from henceforth, be subject to the same regulations and chargeable with the same rates of postage, as apply to the correspondence now exchanged with other parts of Italy, viz.:

For letters, ten cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under, *prepayment optional.*

For newspapers (if not exceeding four ounces in weight), four cents each; and if over four ounces an additional charge of four cents for each additional single weight of four ounces or fraction thereof, *prepayment compulsory.*

For book packets and samples of merchandise eight cents per each four ounces or fraction of four ounces, *prepayment compulsory.*

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly from and after this date.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

The Foreign Postage Table.

Several very important changes have been made in our Foreign Postage Table for this month.

The route to the North German Union direct having been re-opened, the rates by that route have been inserted in the table.

The reduced rates on book packets and patterns to England, and on book packets to North German Union have necessitated a change of rates to places to which these countries serve as intermediaries. These new rates will be found in a supplemental table in the third column of the Postage Table, reference being made to them in the main table by the letters A, B, C, etc. Where only one route is mentioned in the main table, the corresponding route only should be used in the supplemental table.

The rates to Brazil direct, and to Spain and Gibraltar, and the Balearic Isles, have also been inserted, in accordance with the official letters, in last month's MAIL; but, in consequence of the peculiarity of the standard weights and mode of rating, it was found to be impracticable to insert these rates in the main table, they will therefore be found in the supplemental table, under the proper reference letters.

Rates to Salvador have also been inserted.

In connection herewith, we must urge upon postmasters and others using the postal table, the necessity of understanding its construction, and of particular attention to the notes and information connected with it, and on which a large part of its utility depends. It not infrequently happens that mail matter seemingly correctly rated according to the table, is returned for insufficient postage, because a note or reference has been overlooked or neglected.

Circular "46."

Circular 46, or the Tracer, as it is generally called, for registered letters, scarcely receives fair play at the hands of some postmasters and postal clerks. The very language of the circular shows that it should be "kept moving" till it reaches the hands of the postmaster at the office which is the destination of the registered letter, to find which the tracer has been sent out. In many instances, however, the tracer is stopped in its mission, and returned to the postmaster or Special Agent who sent it, because, forsooth, some official into whose hands it has come, knows that the letter has been received at the office of destination, but he does not know what disposition has been made of it, which is probably the very thing that the sender desires to know.

Some two months since a report was made to a Special Agent that a certain registered letter had not been received by the person addressed. The writer of the letter felt the disappointment the more keenly because he had been told by his friends not to register, as "it only showed the post-office clerks the letter was valuable"—a very silly argument, by the way, and now on the disappearance of the letter, the "I told you so's" were far from agreeable. The Special Agent looked at the case, and saw at once it was probable the letter had been sent to the wrong office, as it bore the name of two offices in different counties, and that it was lying unclaimed. He sent out circular 46. It reached a certain P. O., and instead of being forwarded as directed, was returned because the postmaster had received the return registered bill, indorsed correct. This officious assumption on the part of the said postmaster necessitated not only the writing of another letter, but involved several days' time, during which the letter was sent to the Dead Letter Office. In another instance a package of stamps was reported as missing. The Special Agent sent out circular 46. It was returned with the final endorsement "O. K.," which was very satisfactory in one view of the case, but certainly did not enlighten the Special Agent as to whose carelessness was to be attributed the detention of the stamps which led to their being reported "not received."

We say to all postmasters, postal clerks and route agents, reply to the tracer, according to its terms: what you know may not be what the sender wants to know, and by turning the tracer back on its course before the proper time, you may involve delay and trouble, which could readily be avoided.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

We take up, first, two letters, called forth by our article in last month's paper, "Is it Fair play?" the writers of which confirm our position that *all* mail depredations and detentions are not committed by officers of the Department, but that in an equal number of cases they are due to the criminality or the carelessness of many who merely use the mails as a medium of transmission. It is a good thing to be rapid and off-hand in the dispatch of business, but it is a poor thing to sacrifice accuracy to rapidity, and in no case more so than in preparing matter for the mails. The man who, just as the mail is closing, dashes off a hurried note, purporting to inclose in it a certain amount of money, which he does not inclose, thrusts his note into an envelope, scratches something on the face of the latter, the meaning of which he knows, but which it is impossible for another to discover, probably intending, too, to put on a stamp, and certainly neglecting to do it, and then, in a few days, because his so-called letter has not been received, judges or *mis*judges all the employees of the Post Office Department to be thieves, can scarcely be entitled to the genuine "growl" to which he treats himself, or to the sympathy of the officials whose duty it is to forward mail matter. Nor should the publisher who theoretically wraps a number of wet papers in a wrapper of a tissue-like character, and scratches on the package something for an address, be very much astonished if, after his papers become dry, they should slip from the wrapper, or that the wrapper itself should refuse to do the severe duty required of it, and, in parting itself, part company with the papers it was designed to protect, be too ready to thrust into his columns a charge against the post officials. It is not an unusual thing, on emptying a mail pouch, to find fifty or a hundred loose papers and two or three dilapidated wrappers. So, we say, take time to address your mail matter legibly, put it up securely. . . . Our next letter puts the "boot on the other foot," and so we graciously acknowledge, what we have above indirectly admitted, that *some* of the mail depredations and detentions can be attributed to post officials, for our correspondent complains that while some two or three numbers of his UNITED STATES MAIL failed entirely to reach him, No. 120 was received several days after due, and he "could plainly see that it had been opened and detained." Our correspondent offers to send one dollar to the postmaster guilty of the detention, to enable him to subscribe to the paper for himself. It is a generous offer, but who is entitled to it? We propose that all postmasters and other officials who make unwarranted use of the UNITED STATES MAIL passing through their hands, shall send us their names and addresses; probably we may be able to pick out the individual entitled to the dollar. If not, we will, at least, know who it entitled to the penalty for opening and detaining a newspaper. (Section 316, Laws of 1866.) . . . Our next contains a valuable hint to our subscribers. The writer says: "I keep an alphabetical index, in which I always note your hints, instructions, etc., upon the particular subject in question. Count me a subscriber as long as I have charge of the mail bags." . . . Our next is a general complimentary letter, but contains the specific inquiry, if postmasters have the right to open newspapers to examine their contents? Notwithstanding the "opinion that prevails" in some communities that postmasters have no such right, it will be found that they have, provided the examination can be made without destroying the wrapper. Sections 212 and 213, Regulations of 1866, are clear on this point. See, also, section 256, Laws.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of September, 1870, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	337	1,774,140	857,391	414,439	3,525,979
Philadelphia	165	945,331	413,375	343,121	1,209,588
Chicago	106	896,692	108,746	174,977	767,832
St. Louis	57	575,035	52,031	108,711	318,062
Boston	70	423,074	113,200	89,148	601,465
Baltimore	55	353,587	46,694	67,465	276,415
Cincinnati	49	339,832	42,933	48,953	231,634
Detroit	22	211,798	21,198	76,369	105,686
Buffalo	32	204,789	21,970	71,816	134,386
Brooklyn	40	194,907	25,681	65,627	84,429
Cleveland	23	183,959	16,106	67,301	143,642
Louisville	21	182,646	14,916	48,982	111,008
Albany	24	175,683	12,929	48,904	128,420
Indianapolis	19	160,592	10,498	35,206	131,721
Rochester	18	139,613	9,760	54,154	72,064
Pittsburg	18	132,512	12,928	50,510	121,000
Syracuse	13	131,975	10,223	45,177	78,111
Milwaukee	21	131,753	8,268	33,190	69,953
Newark	18	115,896	14,817	45,206	71,575
Washington, D. C.	25	112,067	12,202	39,377	89,236
Troy	3	109,518	7,777	24,257	80,507
Williamsburg	12	104,755	2,479	20,007	43,041
Memphis	13	87,278	7,363	24,467	74,546
Richmond	14	75,955	4,668	21,683	44,060
Dayton	12	73,794	4,399	34,984	49,964
Toledo	10	66,612	2,726	24,514	67,469
San Francisco	17	61,352	0,041	18,300	70,159
Nashville	8	61,211	2,940	21,617	28,949
Providence	12	59,019	10,280	19,412	29,176
Hartford	9	51,623	5,021	17,089	31,054
Wilmington	7	50,473	4,474	18,699	23,727
New Haven	8	48,850	5,713	17,830	29,325
Jersey City	6	46,613	1,790	9,337	15,349
Allegheny	7	45,972	3,697	29,546	17,693
Lowell	6	41,857	2,240	16,297	35,472
Portland	8	41,590	2,645	25,777	65,812
Worcester	6	38,146	4,582	14,723	21,003
Charlestown	5	36,661	1,052	11,168	20,597
Erie	6	36,438	2,839	28,589	14,819
Reading	6	35,696	2,090	16,555	19,610
Manchester	6	35,498	1,439	16,344	15,510
Lynn	5	34,503	1,516	10,873	26,929
Lawrence	6	33,048	1,616	15,949	33,008
Trenton	4	30,319	1,536	9,077	20,359
Lancaster	5	27,791	2,362	10,049	8,518
Cambridge	4	2?,383	820	13,654	7,619
Harrisburg	4	25,119	1,892	9,647	8,735
Salem	5	24,203	2,203	10,621	17,855
Cambridgeport	3	24,277	957	8,163	10,341
New Bedford	5	23,739	856	8,041	10,563
New Orleans.. Not reported.					

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of October, 1870:

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Adair	Adair	Iowa
Advance	Charlevoix	Mich
Argyle	Cumberland	N. C
Asbury	Greenbrier	W. Va
Bacon's Castle	Surry	Va
Bartlett	Pulaski	Ark
Bell's Mills	Cleburne	Ala
Billings	Barry	Mo
Blacks	Laurence	Tenn
Bluff City	Schuyler	Ill
Buck's Grove	Jackson	Kas
Carmar.o	Burleson	Texas
Caulksville	Franklin	Ark
Cedar Bayou	Harris	Texas
Chacahoula Station	Terrebonne	La
Cherry Valley	Cross	Ark
Clear Fork	Bland	Va
Coal Fire	Pickens	Ala
Conver	Clinton	Mo
Cousina	Eau Claire	Wis
Creekville	Daviess	Mo
Creswell	Jefferson	Col. Ter
Crockersville	Woodruff	Ark
Cusseta	Davis	Texas
Dan	Taylor	Iowa
Discord	Woodbury	Iowa
Doyleston	St. Clair	Mo
Eagle Hill	Pope	Ark
Edwards	Patrick	Va
Elm Tree	Crawford	Mo
Enon	Fulton	Ill
Essex	Page	Iowa
Eudora	Nodaway	Mo
Eureka	De Kalb	Ala
Floral	Cowley	Kas
Fort Summitt	Daviess	Mo
Gilpin's Point	Caroline	Md
Giffin	Green	Ark
Harrisburg Station	Madison	Tenn
Head of Tennessee	Rabun	Ga
Heron Lake	Jackson	Minn
Highland Lake	Bradford	Pa
High Springs	Clark	Ark
Hopatcong	Morris	N. J
Hosmer	Pike	Ind
Iola	Anderson	Texas
Junction	Carlton	Minn
Lake Todd	McLeod	Minn
Little Blue	Jackson	Mo
Little Wildcat	Lewis	W. Va
Lecharbor	Ouachita	La
Love Lake City	Macon	Mo
Madison	Gallatin	Montana Ter
Magnolia Mills	Duval	Fla
Malton	Plymouth	Iowa
Marbletown	Fulton	Ill
Marshall	Lyon	Minn
Merridon	Jackson	Wis
Merritt	Yolo	Cal
Mint Hill	Osage	Mo
Mission Creek	Pawnee	Neb
Montrose	Henry	Mo
Morrisonville	Christian	Ill
Mound Place	Coahoma	Miss
Mountain Home	Marion	Ark
Mount Clifton	Washington	Kas
Mount Vernon	Somerset	Md
Mulberry	Bates	Mo
Neath	Bradford	Pa
Nichol Station	Muscatine	Iowa
North Branch Station	Chicago	Minn
Northern Junction	Milwaukee	Wis
Norway	Republic	Kas
Nunna	Choctaw Nation	Ark
Oak	Marion	Iowa
Oak Valley	Schuyler	Ill
Opposition	Laurence	Ark
Orchard Mine	Peoria	Ill
Olo	Talladega	Ala
Palarm Bayou	Pulaski	Ark
Pall Mall	Fentress	Tenn
Parker's Prairie	Douglas	Minn
Peytona	Montgomery	Mo
Pierce (C. H.)	Pierce	Neb
Pocahontas	Pocahontas	Iowa
Polk Store	Phillips	Ark
Pomo	Mendocino	Cal
Pottersburgh	Lincoln	Kas
Poughkeepsie	Sharp	Ark
Rabbit Town	Calhoun	Ala
Ratty Hill	Boone	Ark
Reese's Mills	Iowa	Wis
Richland	Stewart	Ga
Rockfall	Middlesex	Conn
Rosemary	Desha	Ark
Saint Henry	Dubois	Ind
Saint James	Watonwan	Minn
San Gregorio	San Mateo	Cal
Sand Run	Upshur	W. Va
Saressa	Arkansas	Ark
Shenandoah	Page	Iowa
Sueedville	San Augustine	Texas
Spring Vale	Isanti	Minn
Suey	Santa Barbara	Col
Tacoloeche	Benton	Miss
Texas	Union	Dakota Ter
Thomson	Carlton	Minn
Tordenskjold	Otter Tail	Minn
Totty's Bend	Hickman	Tenn
Union	Maury	Tenn
Waldo	Talladega	Ala
Wallaceburgh	Hempstead	Ark
Walnut Grave	Hardin	Tenn
Waltz	Wabash	Ind
Wapatoe	Washington	Oregon
Wekiva	Orange	Fla
Wellsville	Franklin	Kas
West Corinth	Penobscot	Me
Whiting	Escambia	Ala
Worthington Crossing	Wells	Ind

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*
Big Creek	Stokes	N. C
Breaux Bridge	St. Martin	La
Centre Ridge	Conway	Ark
Cotton Grove	Henry	Tenn
Delaware	Daviess	Ky
Duroc	Benton	Mo
Energy	Clark	Miss
Erwin	Schuyler	Ill
Flag Pond	Bosque	Texas
Gum Creek	Dooly	Ga
Hathaway	Lake	Tenn
Hell Gate	Missoula	Monta Ter
Jonesville	Harrison	Texas
Linden	St. Francis	Ark
Lynchburg	Harris	Texas
McNeeley's Ridge	Clark	Ark
Mashulaville	Noxubee	Miss
Mount Carmel	Smith	Texas
Pleasant Plains	Independence	Ark
Point Caswell	New Hanover	N. C
Solemn Grove	Moore	N. C
South Fork	Ashe	N. C
State Line Station	Wayne	Miss
Stemton	Northampton	Pa
Suwaunee	Suwannee	Fla
Tierra Amarilla	Rio Arriba	New Mex
Tobuksey	Choctaw	Ark
Trinity Mills	Dallas	Texas
Union Centre	Juneau	Wis
Veroon	Madison	Miss
White Oak	Jefferson	Ark
White Swan	Kent	Mich
Wolf Bayou	Independence	Ark

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Backville	Brown	Minn	New Ulm
Bainistown	Sullivan	Mo	Milan
Berea	Franklin	Kas	Richmond
Blue Mound	Livingston	Mo	Down
Branson	San Diego	Cal	Julian
Brittains	Pulaski	Mo	Richland
Brown's Mills	Muskegon	Mich	Montague
Bunker Hill	Lyon	Kas	Waterloo
Carrolton	Filmore	Minn	Preston
Cedar Brush	Davidson	N. C	Lexington
Cedar Fork	Caroline	Va	Chilesburgh
Chepultipec	Blount	Ala	Blountsville
Cherokee Mound	Cherokee	Kas	Baxter Springs
Coffeeville	Clarke	Ala	
Dallies	Surry	Va	Surry C. H
Delanti	Hardeu	Iowa	Eldora
Delmont	Anderson	Kas	Garnett
East Otis	Berkshire	Mass	Otis
East Waterboro	York	Me	Limerick
Elmendaro	Lyon	Kas	Hartford
Elsinor	McLean	Ill	Lexington
Evelino	Buchanan	Mo	Winthrop
Fairview	Filmore	Minn	Spring Valley
Fetreville	Saline	Mo	Miami
Firtile	Worth	Iowa	Rock
Fredericksburgh	Osage	Mo	Gasconade Ferry
Gallaway Station	Osage	Mo	Byran
Glenwood	Leavenworth	Kas	Fairmont
Gracey Creek	Livingston	Mo	Farmersville
Harp	De Witt	Ill	Clinton
Hockley	Vernon	Wis	Viroqua
Iron Clad	Limestone	Texas	Springfield
Isabella	Ozark	Mo	Gainesville
Jones' Creek	Newton	Mo	Granby
Lenah	Estell	Ky	Speedwell
Little Wind River	Sweetwater	Wyung. Tr.	S. Pass Cy
Miami Village	Miami	Kas	Paola
Mineral Springs	Mower	Minn	Austin
Muskootink	Chisago	Minn	North Branch
Newton's Retreat	Tippecanoe	Ind	Montmorency
North Aurelius	Ingham	Mich	Mason
Norwood	Franklin	Kas	Prairie City
Pella	Dearborn	Ind	Laurenceburg
Powell Grove	Bowie	Texas	Boston
Randellsville	Christian	Ill	Taylorsville
Rochester	Neosho	Kas	New Chicago
Sandy Ford	Madison	Fla	Tallahassee
Sinkin	Shannon	Mo	Pine Hill
Smithton	Worth	Mo	Grant City
Spitlers	Effingham	Ill	Effingham
Stantonsburgh	Wilson	N. C	Wilson
Stockland	Montgomery	Mo	Middletown
Venus	Madison	Iowa	Winterset
Waukemah	Jefferson	Fla	Bailey's Mills
Welton	Clinton	Iowa	De Witt
West Point	Rio Virgin	Utah	St. George
Westralia	Montgomery	Kas	Parker
Wheatland	El Paso	Col	Colorado City
Wheeling	Minn	La	Winfield
White Springs	Hamilton	Fla	Welborn
Woolstock	Wright	Iowa	Bach Grove
Yatesville	Morgan	Ill	Prentice

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to.*
Hodge's Mills	Kendall	Texas	Curry's Creek
Loutre	Audrian	Mo.	Martinsburgh
Oreville	Dutchess	N. Y.	Sylvan Lake
Sargentsville	Buena Vista	Iowa	Nowell
Woods' Mills	St. Francois	Mo.	Loughboro

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of November, 1870.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Inman	U. S.	1	Halifax and Bermuda.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	2	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	3	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	3	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Aspinwall	U. S.	4	S. Pacific & C. America.
Inman	U. S.	5	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
A. & Gt. W.	U. S.	9	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Mexican	U. S.	9	Havana and Mexico.
Cunard	U. S.	10	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Bermuda	U. S.	10	Bermuda.
Havana	U. S.	10	Havana & West Indies.
French	France	12	French Mail.
Inman	U. S.	12	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Inman	U. S.	15	Halifax and Bermuda.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	16	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	17	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	17	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	19	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Aspinwal	U. S.	19	South Pacific & Cent Am.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Braz. Argen. Rep. & St. T.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	23	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Cunard	U. S.	24	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	24	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	26	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.
French	France	26	French Mail.
Inman	U. S.	29	Halifax and Bermuda.
Mexican	U. S.	29	Havana and Mexico.
A. & Gt. W.	U. S.	30	Europe via Q'st'n & Liv.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Until January 1, 1870, letters could be registered, on payment of certain special postage rates, to France, Algeria, Corsica, Bourbon, Nice and Savoy; also to Alexandretta, Tangiers and Tunis. This, however, cannot be done at present. The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND.—The rates and conditions on newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, are the same as the above (paragraph 3), except that if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieqae,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet in the early part (1st to 10th) of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........ 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz........ 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz........ 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz..... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz..... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz........ 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz..... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz..... 3 "

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 4th and 20th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N B.—In some cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	4th	57	28th
do.	Southampton	20th	61	5th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	4th and 18th	24	14th and 28th
do.	Southampton	13th and 26th	30	5th and 19th
China	Marseilles	4th and 18th	40	14th and 28th
do.	Southampton	12th and 26th	47	5th and 19th
Hong Kong	Marseilles	4th and 18th	40	14th and 28th
do.	Southampton	12th and 29th	45	5th and 19th
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	4th and 18th	42	14th and 28th
do.	Southampton	12th and 26th	46	5th and 19th

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[Editorial from Chicago Postal Record for Oct. 1870.]

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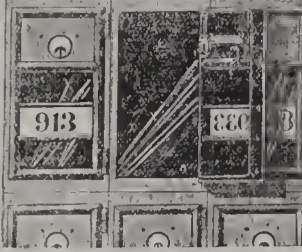

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass
LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

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In furnishing sets of these Lock-Boxes, we guarantee that none of the keys of different boxes shall interchange.

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" No. 2, " 2¾ by 4½ in........ 2 25

The cut above shows the No. 2 box in use.

Each lock is furnished with *three keys*. When desired, sets of boxes of white pine, eight inches deep from front to back, varnished with the fronts attached complete and ready for use, except numbering will be furnished at an additional charge of 25c. per box.

Nests of 100 boxes (10 high by 10 wide) constantly on hand ready for shipment.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS containing two photographs of the Lock-Boxes, sent on application; and where Postmasters contemplate ordering, a sample box will be sent for their inspection.

The boxes have in some cases been paid for by the U.S. Government, but usually by the Postmasters; and we have yet to learn of a case in which they have not been universally liked and readily rented, at an increased charge of from two to four dollars per annum.

Postmasters can reimburse themselves in great part by *selling the locks and keys* to the persons renting the boxes; in some cases two or three dollars per box have been realized.

LIST OF OFFICES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE LOCK BOXES.

Bangor........Me.	Rome........ "
Concord........N. H.	Tarrytown........ "
Claremont........ "	Yonkers........ "
Dover........ "	Burlington........N. J.
Essex Junction........Vt.	Camden........ "
Burlington........ "	New Brunswick........ "
Vergennes........ "	Allentown........Pa.
Boston........Mass.	Birmingham........ "
Adams........ "	Carlisle........ "
Gloucester........ "	Clearfield........ "
Fitchburg........ "	Connelsville........ "
Hudson........ "	Downingtown........ "
Haverhill........ "	Elizabeth........ "
Lawrence........ "	Hazleton........ "
Palmer........ "	Huntingdon........ "
Waltham........ "	Pittsburg........ "
New Haven........Conn.	Rouseville........ "
New London........ "	Uniontown........ "
Hartford........ "	Painesville........O.
Danbury........ "	Cumberland........Md.
Mystic Bridge........ "	Richmond........Va.
Stamford........ "	Culpeper........ "
Waterbury........ "	New Berne........N. C.
Providence........R. I.	Wilmington........ "
Bristol........ "	Charlotte........ "
Auburn........N. Y.	Mobile........Ala.
Catskill........ "	Vicksburg........Miss.
Cold Spring........ "	Lawrence........Kansas.
Oswego........ "	Salt Lake City........Utah.
Plattsburg........ "	San Francisco........Cal.

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TABLE OF · POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—NOVEMBER, 1870.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	...	10	3	n	...	...
Aden, French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
do British mail, via Marseilles	...	34	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	...	22	b6	A	A	16
do via San Francisco	...	10	*2	8	8	...
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	...	12	7	F	10	...
do do closed mail, via England	...	15	8	F	12	...
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	...	*12	8	G	11	h8
do do closed mail via England	...	*15	9	G	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do by British Mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	cB	cB	d16
do by French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Algeria, open mail via England	e	...	...	...	...	...
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	...	24	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	...	27	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	...	18	4	10	10	...
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	...	10	2	4	...	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	6	A	A	10
do British Mail, via Marseilles	...	24	8	A	A	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	...	10	2	4	...	...
Austria, via North German Union, direct	...	*7m	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	...	*10	4	C	8	8
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	8	B	B	16
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	...	8	2	4	...	...
Baken, via North German Union, direct	...	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	...	*13	7	E	11	8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles	...	36	b8	A	A	16
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	...	*7m	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	...	*10	4	C	8	8
Belgium	...	*10	4	p	8	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	...	9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	...	12	7	E	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), by packet via New-Orleans	...	12	2	6	6	...
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	...	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	...	*13	7	E	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	...	10	2	4	...	...
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	...	18	4	10		8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	...	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
" British mail, via Southampton	...	28	6	A	A	h16
Botuschany, via North German Union, direct	...	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	...	*15	7	E	11	h8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	...	24	8	A	A	i
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	4	B	B	...
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	...	...	...	...	...
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N.Y.	...	15	L	L	...	...
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	...	7m	3	C	...	8
do do closed mail, via England	...	*10	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	...	*6	2	k4	...	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	...	18	4	10	...	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N.Y.	...	18	4	10	10	...
do British mail, via Southampton	...	28	b4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	...	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	...	*13	7	E	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	...	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	...	*15	8	F	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	...	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	...	27	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	...	*6	2	k4	...	5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	...	...	...	...	...
do do British mail via Southampton	...	16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	...	18	4	10	...	8
Central America	...	10	2	4	...	...
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	...	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles	...	30	8	A	A	16
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Chili, British mail, via Panama	...	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	...	10	2	4	...	...
do via North German Union direct	...	24	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	...	27	13	J	g	17
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	...	28	6	A	A	...
do do do via Marseilles	...	36	8	A	A	...
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	...	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	...	*15	8	F	12	h8
do British mail, via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	B	B	16
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Corsica	...	10	2	4	4	1
Costa Rica	...	10	2	4	...	...
Cuba, direct	...	10	2	4	...	...
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	...	18	4	...	...	8
Czernavoda, via North German Union, direct	...	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15	8	F	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	...	*10	6	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	...	*13	7	F	12	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	...	10	2	8	8	...
do British mail, via Southampton	...	22	b6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles	...	30	b8	A	A	16
do via North German Union direct	...	24	12	J	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	...	27	13	J	17	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	...	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	...	*17	9	H	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	...	*17	9	H	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	...	17	9	H	g	...
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England	...	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	...	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	...	20	10	g	g	...
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do British mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	cB	cB	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	...	*10	6	E	9	h
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*13	7	E	11	h8
France	...	10	2	4	4	...
do open mail, via England	...	*4	...	...	...	...
Galatz, via North German Union direct	...	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*13	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	...	*7m	3	C	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	...	*10	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	...	...	...	...	...	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	...	*6l	2	☞	☞	8
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Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz. ... 6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 cents EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	...	*15	9	H	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	...	*18	10	H	14	h8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	...	*20	m	m	m	10
Greytown	...	10	2	4	...	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	...	18	4	...	...	8
Guatemala	...	10	2	4	...	...
Guiana (British)	...	10	2	4	...	...
do (French and Dutch)	...	13	4	...	...	...
Havana	...	10	2	4	...	...
Heligoland	...	10	...	...	...	...
Hindostan—see East Indies.						
Holland	...	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	...	12	2	6	6	...

COUNTRIES.	Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Marseilles	...	36	8	A	A	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	...	10	2	10	...	...
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	...	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*13	7	E	11	h8
India—see East Indies.						
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
do via England	...	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	...	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	...	11	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	14	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	...	10	2	...	...	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	6	A	A	...
do do via Marseilles	...	36	8	A	A	...
do via North German Union direct	...	24	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	...	27	13	J	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	e	...	...	...	...	...
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
do American packet, via San Francisco	...	10	2	4	...	...
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	...	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*13	7	E	11	h8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles	...	36	b8	A	A	16
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	...	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	...	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Karikal, French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
do British mail, via Southampton	...	22	b6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	...	12	7	F	10	h8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	...	15	8	F	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles	...	36	8	A	A	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
do British mail, via Southampton	...	16	b6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	...
Majorca—See Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	a16	28	b8	B	B	16
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Manilla, or Manila—see Philippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4	...	...	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles		24	8	A	A	16
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico, direct from New York	...	10	3	n	...	...
Minorca—See Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	...	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	...	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	e	...	...	...	...
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	...	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng	...	*13	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles	...	36	b8	A	A	...
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	b4	B	B	...
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	...	18	4	10	10	...
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	B	B	...
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	...	8	2	4	...	...
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	...	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	...	*6	2	k4	...	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	...	10	2	k4	...	...
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	...	18	4	10	...	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	...	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles	...	24	8	A	A	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	...	10	2	4	...	...
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles	...	24	8	A	A	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	...	12	2	4	...	...
Nicaragua	...	10	2	4	...	...
Nice	...	10	2	4	4	...
Norway, via North German Union direct	...	*12	8	G	11	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15	9	G	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	...	*6	2	k4	...	5
Ostend—see Belgium.						
Panama	...	10	2	4	...	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	...	18	4	10	10	...
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles	...	36	b8	A	A	...
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Peru, British mail, via Panama	...	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles	...	36	8	A	A	...
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	...	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	...	*15	8	F	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	...	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*13	7	E	11	h8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	...	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*13	7	E	11	h8
Poland, French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	...	*7m	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	...	*10	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	...	*12	5	D	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	...	*15	6	D	10	h8
Pondicherry	...	10	2	4	...	...
do via England	...	22	...	...	...	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	...	18	4	...	...	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	...	*17	9	H	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*20	10	H	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	...	...	...	...	...	...
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal, French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
do British mail, via Southampton	a16	28	b8	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	...	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.		*6	2	k4	...	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	...	*7m	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*10	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles	...	24	8	A	A	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	...	10	2	4	...	...
Retimo—see Turkey.						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	...	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	...	*11	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*14	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
do do direct closed mail via England	...	*10	4l	8l	8l	8
Rotterdam—see Holland.						
Roumania via North German Union, direct	...	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do (closed mail, via England)	...	*13	7	E	11	h8
Russia, do do direct	...	*12	5	D	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	...	*15	6	D	10	h8
Salvador, via Panama	...	10	2	o	...	...
Sandwich Islands	...	6	2	4	...	...
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	...	18	4	10	...	8
Savoy	...	10	2	4	4	...
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	...	*7m	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*10	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	...	*7m	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*10	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	...	12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	...	15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	...				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						

COUNTRIES.	Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	...	12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	...	15	8	F	12	h8
do by French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Servia, via North German Union, direct	...	9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	...	13	7	E	11	h8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	...	10	2	4	...	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	...	28	b6	A	A	...
do do via Marseilles	...	36	b8	A	A	...
do via North German Union direct	...	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	...	27	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	...	28	b6	A	A	16
do via Marseilles	...	36	b8	A	A	...
do via San Francisco	...	10	2	8	8	...
Sinope—see Turkey.						
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	...	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	...	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Sophia—see Turkey.						
Spain, French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
do British mail, via Marseilles	a16	28	b6	B	B	16
do open mail	...	*4	...	...	...	...
do Belgium	K	K	K	K	K	...
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	4	B	B	16
Strasbourg—see France.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles	...	36	b8	A	A	...
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden, via North German Union direct	...	*11	8	G	11	h8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via ple, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, England,	...	*14	9	G	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	...	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	...	...	...	...	...
Sydney—see New South Wales.						
Syria—see Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	b6	B	B	...
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton	a16	28	b6	14	14	...
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adriano-Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	...	*12	7	F	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15	8	F	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	...	12	7	10	h	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	...	15	8	F	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	...	...	...	...	...
Turk's Island	...	10	2	4	...	...
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	...	18	4	10	10	...
Valona—see Turkey.						
Valparaiso—see Chili.						
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	...	*6	2	k4	...	5
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	6	A	A	16
do do British mail, via Marseilles	...	24	8	A	A	16
do via San Francisco 10th each month	...	10	2	4	...	...
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	...	10	8	8	...	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	...	16	6	A	A	16
do do do via Marseilles	...	24	8	A	A	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	...	10	2	4	...	...
Viege—see Switzerland						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	...	10	2	4	...	...
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	...	10	2	...	...	8
(REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)						
do (not British), do do	...	18	4	...	...	8
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	...	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	...	*13	7	E	11	h8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	...	10	...	...	...	...
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	...	10	2	4	...	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters,

A., B., C., *etc.*

	Not over 1 oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	8	14	14
A.—via Marseilles	6	12	18	18
B.—via Southampton	4	8	12	12
B.—via Marseilles	4	8	14	14
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2	4	6	6
C.—via North German Union, *closed mail* via *England*	3	6	8	8
D.—via North German Union *direct*	4	6	8	8
D.—via North German Union, *closed mail* via *England*	5	8	10	10
E.—via North German Union *direct*	5	7	9	9
E.—via North German Union, *closed mail* via *England*	6	9	11	11
F.—via North German Union *direct*	6	8	10	10
F.—via North German Union *closed mail* via *England*	7	10	12	12
G.—via North German Union *direct*	7	9	11	11
G.—via North German Union, *closed mail* via *England*	8	11	13	13
H.—via North German Union *direct*	8	10	12	12
H.—via North German Union, *closed mail* via *England*	9	12	14	14
J.—via North German Union *direct*	11	13	15	15
J.—via North German Union *closed mail* via *England*	12	15	17	17

K.—The following are the rates of postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, via BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof *prepayment optional.*

The postages chargeable on printed matter and samples by this route are the same for Gibraltar as for Spain and her possessions, and are as follows, viz.:

On newspapers not exceeding 1 1-3 ounce, 6 cents; over that weight, but not exceeding 2 2-3 ounces, 8 cents; over that weight but not exceeding 4 ounces, 10 cents and the like charges and rate of progression for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; *prepayment compulsory.*

Book packets not exceeding 1 1-3 ounce, 10 cents; exceeding that weight but not exceeding 2 2-3 ounces, 12 cents; exceeding that weight but not over 4 ounces, 14 cents, and the like charges and rate of progression for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof; *prepayment compulsory.*

Samples of merchandise, 14 cents per each 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces; *prepayment compulsory.*

Under this convention between Belgium and Spain, a supplementary register fee of 4 cents is established, limited, however, to the correspondence for Gibraltar, which, added to the international fee of 8 cents, makes the combined register fee to Gibraltar, via Belgium, 12 cents.

L.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars) 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 4 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

p.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter (*insufficiently* paid) is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers: the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XI., NO. 3. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1870. WHOLE NO. 123.

The Postmaster General's Report.

As the majority of our readers have already seen the annual report of Postmaster-General Creswell, we do not think it necessary to publish more than the few extracts from it which follow. The financial exhibit is especially gratifying, and the entire report has deservedly received the hearty commendations of the press and the public for its clearness of statement, and the judicial and practical nature of the suggestions which it contains:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The ordinary revenues of this Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, were $19,772,220 65, and the expenditures of all kinds, $23,998,837 63. For the year ended June 30, 1869 the ordinary revenues were $18,344,510 72, and the expenditures, $23,698,131 50. The increase of revenue for the year 1870 over the year 1869 was $1,427 709 93, or 7.78 per cent, and the increase of expenditures, $300,706 13, or 1.32 per cent, showing a net increase in revenue of $1,127,003 80. The increase in revenue for the year 1870 over the year 1868 was $3,479,619 85, 21 35 per cent, and the increase of expenditures for 1870 over 1868 was $1 263,244 98, or 5.57 per cent. The increase in revenue for 1870 as compared with 1869, was less than the increase for 1869 as compared with 1868, by $624 199 99; and the increase in expenditures for 1870 compared with 1868, by $666,832 72.

If, in addition to the ordinary revenues, the Department be credited with $700,000, appropriated for free matter and the amounts drawn and expended for subsidies to steamship lines, it will appear that the deficiency provided out of the general treasury for the year 1870 is $2,814,116 98, as against $3,970,287 45 for the year 1869.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

In my annual report of December 1869, and in my letter dated February 26, 1870, addressed to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in reply to two resolutions of the Senate asking for information, I had the honor to present my views at length concerning the franking privilege. In both these communications I argued against the longer continuance of that evil, and earnestly recommended its immediate and absolute repeal. My experience in the administration of the Post-Office Department for the past year has strengthened my convictions, and has induced me again to call the attention of Congress to the great abuses which have grown to be a part of the system, and to the uncompensated burdens which it imposes upon the service. I am thoroughly satisfied that if the franking privilege were repealed, and all matter passing through the mails charged with its fair share of postage, the Department would, in a short time, become self-sustaining. This assertion, when made heretofore, was warmly denied, and nothing was left but a resort to a demonstration by figures. As has been already stated, the deficiency for the last year has been reduced to $2,814,110 98. Accurate accounts of the cost of free matter dispatched through the mails were ordered to be kept by all Postmasters for the six months.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The number of money-order offices in operation during the last fiscal year was 1,694, of which nine were established May 2, 1870. On the 1st of August, 1870, 386 additional offices were created, and four offices were discontinued, so that the whole number now in operation is 2,076. Most of these new offices were established in the Western States, where the constant increase of population and material resources produces a corresponding demand for the facilities afforded by the money-order system for the safe and expeditious transfer through the mails of small sums of money.

At the four offices that were abolished, the amount of business transacted had become so small as to render their continuance unnecessary.

The number of domestic money orders issued during the year, was 1,671,253, of which the aggregate value was $34,054,184 71.

The number paid was 1,675,228, amounting in value to..................	$33,655,[illegible]10 27
To which is to be added the amount of orders repaid to the remitters..........	[illegible],81 52
Total payments..............................	$33,927,921 79
Excess of issues over payments..........	$126,259 92

The amount of fees or commissions received by Postmasters from the public for the issue of orders was $235,235 80. During the year 1869 the aggregate amount of orders issued was $24,848,058 93; of orders paid and repaid, $24,654,123 46; and of fees received, $176,190 90.

A comparison of these items with the corresponding transactions of the last year shows an increase during the year 1870 of $9,206,125 78, or 30.0 per cent. in the amount of issues; of $9,273,801 33, or 37.6 per cent. in the amount of payments; and of $50,044 90, or 33.5 per cent. in the amount of fees.

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS.

My attention has been directed to the new system of "correspondence," or "post cards," lately adopted by North Germany and by Great Britain for facilitating letter correspondence, and already extensively used in those countries. These cards are made of good stiff paper, of convenient form and size. The front or face of the card is ruled for the insertion of the address, and bears the Post-office stamp. On the reverse side there is room for a short letter or message, which may be printed or written in pencil or ink. They require no folding or envelope, are specially adapted for circulars or short communications, and are furnished to the public at the value of the postage stamp impressed upon them, which is in Great Britain half a penny, being one-half the established inland letter rate of postage. The advantages claimed by their use consist in increased celerity and ease of business and social intercommunication, [illegible] with much of the ordinary [illegible] form and appliances, and by having always at hand, ready for use at any moment—in the street, on a journey, or in places where pen, ink, paper and envelopes are not accessible or readily obtainable—the essentials for a letter. For many messages where the telegram ~~is now used~~—such as orders, invitations, [illegible] or other requirements of business or social life—these cards would be welcomed by the public as a simple, inexpensive and convenient means of intercourse. They would create a new postal business, augment the number of correspondents, and greatly multiply the occasions and opportunities for writing. The want has been long felt of some such prompt and easy mode of communication by mail, adapted to the convenience and habits of business men, as well as of that large class of persons who have not the time nor the inclination to write formal letters, and therefore seldom make use of the mails. Believing that the employment of these cards would be beneficial to the public, and result in a large increase of correspondence, I respectfully recommend that authority be given by law for their introduction into our postal service, at the rate of one cent each, including the cost of the card, as a first step toward a general reduction of our domestic letter postage.

Monsieur Tousoa Agala.

ISIM CENTRE, Nov. 1870.

I have always been a believer, to a great extent, in the doctrine of first impressions, and have a lively faith in the genuineness and durability of the love and esteem which spring into existence at sight; but I have been mistaken occasionally in the one hand, and on the other have seen sundry couples who were mated through unadulterated psychological influences, turn their backs on each other and march off in opposite directions to meet some other fate, some other fortune, or some other fellow. These, however, are rare exceptions, and do not affect the reliability of the general average, according to my figures. The greatest and latest mistake on my part, to which I plead guilty, was made in my hastily formed and freely expressed erroneous impression of "Isim Centre." Had the postmaster, or some subordinate been present to have paid my money orders, I probably would not have been so susceptible to prejudice, but the absence of these persons, and the apparent indifference to public accommodation and official requirements, prepared me to believe that the people who would quietly tolerate such remissness were not made of the kind of material to command the respect or admiration of strangers sojourning among them. I was not incommoded at all by waiting until next day, but that does not alter the case a particle. If I understand the matter, it is the business of the postmaster to be at his post at all times, or to see or know that each subordinate is promptly and constantly at his, so that no delay or annoyance, or inconvenience, or disappointment is inflicted upon those who, of all people upon earth, are justifiably anxious to be served speedily. And this alone might not have sent me to my bed on my first night in bad humor; but to Jane Mary's question, "Are there any public lectures to-night?" a reply was returned by a dapper little fellow, with a Louis Napoleon mustache, a Shakespeare collar and a very loud neck-tie, to this effect—"Lecturin's play'd out up this way—nobody goes to 'em; what's's name—oh! you know who I mean, Mark Billins—no, Josh Twain—was up here last week and didn't take in enough to pay for gas—and you know they are the pop'larist lecturers goin'; not any for Ism Centre—but if you want real amusement we can turn it out by the ton. The town's full of shows. There's 'the Alaska Minstrels,' 'the Georgia Warblers,' the 'Wee-Willy-Winkie sable Opera Troupe,' and a couple more burnt-cork exhibitions, the Bohemian Glass Blowers, the Swiss Bell Ringers, two circuses and a menagerie—any of these is better'n a lecture—for they don't take up much more time, and there's a heap more laugh to 'em." God bless me, thinks I to myself, when he was running over this catalogue, if these things secure paying patronage, what a taste, and what a waste of time and means it takes to supply it. I politely informed the young man (he was a distant relation of J. M.'s), after he had spoken his piece, that "we were averse to visiting such places; but we might change our minds and when we did we would let him know." This undesired information, and my post-office experience, thoroughly disgusted me, and I therefore formed an opinion of the locality, which was not sustained by subsequent discoveries. Between you and me, however, J. M. and myself gave free view to our opinions in the retiracy of our room; and if our animadversions had reached the public ear of Ism Centre I am sure that would have been an eventful night for us. We learned next day that Glewjoint (our informant of the night before) had spoken falsely, and that lectures by the brightest minds in the land were frequent, and that there were only two negro minstrel exhibitions in the place, and one or other of these played there every night in the year, so that the taste of the citizens was as refined as that of any town in the land. But, while I changed my opinion in regard to the people, it remains the same with regard to the public functionary, and his slipshod way of doing business. Even when the orders were paid, I thought it was done in a loose manner. Anybody else could have drawn the money as well as I; for a very weak effort was made to ascertain whether I was the right party or not. The M. O. system is a great national convenience, and if the necessary precaution is exercised by officials, its safety is ensured and its popularity beyond contingency.

As a general thing I think greater caution should be observed in the payment of these orders, and in the delivery of registered letters. In the latter case I have heard of mistakes occurring, which might have been avoided by following instructions as laid down in the books; but where such things happen I suppose those who committed the blunders were obliged to make good any loss resulting from their want of proper vigilance. Of course I do not know that such is the case, but it ought to be, if it is not.

I am glad to see that the public press is waking up to the fact that a great deal of the delay and irregularity in the mail service hitherto laid at the door of the Post-office Department, is attributable to the great railway thoroughfares, which radiate from our great cities These corporations have grown so powerful that they claim the right to do almost as they please, and to promote their purposes they carry the mails to suit *their* convenience, and if it be essential to their interest or convenience to delay them or throw them aside to make room for other freight or express stuff, they do it without remorse of conscience. By the diffusion of free passes they have hitherto managed to control public opinion on this subject by keeping the press quiet and by enlisting in their service prominent public men, by a gift of stock enough to entitle them to positions—the directorships. There is an effort now being made for a general consolidation of these monopolies for business purposes, and it will probably be accomplished. In this event the producing and commercial elements of the country will be entirely at their mercy, and the mighty combination will then feel powerful enough to dictate terms to the Government for doing its work. It will arrogate to itself the right to fix its price for carrying the mails, and exercise the privilege of saying how and when they shall be carried, and assume to control the management of this already well perfected system in which every human being is deeply interested. Luckily the cloven foot is disclosed prematurely, and the press has discovered it; and it is be hoped that such a stir will be made about it in all the journals of the nation that Congress will be forced to intervene and pass such laws as will effectually protect the mail service from the dangerous encroachments of these railway autocrats.

I may be in error, but it strikes me that if Congress has the power to declare the thoroughfares of the United States post roads, it has the power to declare that the mails of the United States *shall* be carried thereon, and take precedence of everything else. The question of compensation within certain defined limits should be left entirely with the Postmaster-General, whose facilities for ascertaining correctly the value of the service performed on the respective routes are almost illimitable. Let the compensation be liberal, but make the prompt and faithful performance of the service an imperative and paramount duty, and let such penalties attach to a refusal or failure to comply with the statutes as to wholly prevent such a contingency. Take away entirely from railway magnates the imperial authority of saying 'we will" or 'we will not" carry the mails, deprive them of all discretionary power in the premises, and let "we will" or "we will not" subside before the legal command, "you must," or suffer the consequence.

There is scarcely a railway in the land that did not find its most convincing arguments for its construction in the advantages to accrue to people along its lines from increased and speedy mail conveniences; and there are many roads in successful operation to-day that never would have been built had their local stock-takers imagined they were creating a power that could deprive them at pleasure of the greatest social and domestic advantages known to civilization. Let us have peace.

MONS TONSON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

L—— L——,
C—— COUNTY, WIS.,
Nov. 2, 1870.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

Dear Sir—I have tried to do the duties of postmaster in this office for over eight years, and have been a subscriber to your valuable paper since 1863, and have received much benefit from its perusal in the way of instruction, but have never before troubled you with any communication.

But there is one thing I wish to suggest, which I think would be an improvement in the Post-Office business, viz.: To pass a law granting small packages, of five pounds weight or under, which are not now mailable matter, to pass through the mails at the rate of one cent per ounce. The benefit of such a law would not be felt, perhaps, in the cities as much as it would in sparsely settled countries. For instance: I have been in trade on a small amount of capital; I wish to send to New York or Boston, Chicago or Milwaukee, for 100 fish-hooks or for one dozen pocket knives or five or six dozen pencils, or any other small package of Yankee notions. If I send by mail I must pay letter postage, and the postage amounts to more than the article costs; if I send by freight, the package is so small that more than likely it will be lost, or if not, the charges will be for 100 lbs., and in either case costs more than it is worth. If you wish to send by express, you would probably have to go thirty miles to an express office to get the goods, when the mail would bring them right to your own door, and bring them quicker than any other way they could be brought.

"If you ask: "Shall we make the Post-Office Department common carriers?" I reply, "Neither should they any more do a banking business." I hold that one is just as proper as the other, and both are extremely necessary. What is the Post-Office for, if not to accommodate the people; and, as the mail precedes all other conveyances into new and by-places, I think that would be an improvement which would add largely to the revenues of the Post-Office Department, and be a blessing to many of its patrons. Yours, truly,

L. D. H——, Postmaster.

The Newspaper Postage Difficulty—A Remedy.

W——, Nov. 1870.

Editor "United States Mail," New York:

When your correspondent from M——, Iowa, in your issue of November, says he has found more difficulty in keeping the record of papers delivered from his office, and getting what is due to the Government, than in all other duties put together, he says what every postmaster, without exception, most heartily endorses.

He instances correctly, and within the experience of us all, the grievous embarrassment occasioned by the unrestrained license practiced by publishers in mailing thousands of unpaid copies of their publications daily, which, after an annoying investigation at the office of delivery, are ascertained to be *merely specimens*, and "not wanted," or are often and *unavoidably* given out in haste and the postage lost.

This license is presumed upon, in defiance law, but a law so utterly impracticable that it is a nullity.

A remedy is urgently demanded.

The department is bound to protect itself against this unscrupulous fraud, and to this end it should insist that an act be passed, simple but comprehensive, whose provisions can be easily complied with in the common routine of official duties.

Prepayment by stamps of proper denomination, whilst it would secure to the Government its *exact dues*, would entail such an amount of labor upon the publisher in affixing them, and also in, perhaps, a preponderance of cases entail upon him the expense of the postage itself; so that measure, even if adopted, would probably be abrogated by the combined power of the press before it had filled its first moon;

Prepayment at the mailing office by affidavit of gross number, would be not only irksome to an honest publisher in requiring him to estimate daily his edition to the exact number, and yet be just to himself, but would be equally as open to abuse among those of *easy conscience* as the present system.

Now, I will venture to propose a plan, very simple, eminently practicable, and equally as efficient for the purpose of revenue as prepayment by stamps—always supposing that all postmasters know how to treat "regular" printed matter.

Let Congress enact that publishers of any magazine, paper, or other publication whatever, intended to be issued at stated intervals to subscribers, shall have the word "subscribers," or its abbreviation "sub," printed on the wrapper, with the name of every such subscriber, and all *unpaid* printed matter deposited at any office *not so marked* shall be *unmailable*, and be treated as *waste paper*; and all such matter received at any office for delivery shall be treated as unpaid transient matter, and postage collected accordingly. Publishers can raise no objection to this, unless because it cuts off all possibility of continuing a gross violation of a law that they know to be wholly inoperative.

They have no stamps to affix, no list to revise, and when the names of subscribers are printed, no extra labor after the type is once set. The postmaster is relieved of all perplexity; he knows at first sight what disposition to make of the paper, and the Department is sure of the lawful revenue due for its services, for it will no longer be overworked without pay, by *forced* transportation of tons of printed matter, when the publisher knows absolutely that it will not be delivered.

This throws around the entire matter a *positive* and *easy working protection*.

Sundry Post-Office Matters.

The first letter we take up is anonymous, but we depart from our rule of not noticing anonymous letters, and reply to this one, because we want to ask the writer a question, and one which, no doubt, will pertain to other postmasters. The writer asks: "Suppose I rent a box to a person, and he refuses to pay the box rent, and does not wish me to take the box away, can I hold all mail that is put into the box until box-rent is paid?" We answer, No; mail matter cannot be held for any debt except for that due upon itself. *Our* question is: How came you to rent or assign a box to any one without first having the rent paid for at least one quarter in advance, as required by sections 92, Laws, and 332 and 447, Regulations, of 186[illegible]. And this question leads to another: Do you not know that you have violated your official oath, section 52, Laws? Our advice is that you purge your conscience, and immediately close the box until the rent is paid, and henceforth never assign a box or continue it into another quarter until the rent is paid. . . . Our next contains an inquiry quite frequently made: Whether or not a postmaster is obliged to affix the stamps to letters on receiving the money to pay for them? He is not. Persons taking letters without stamps to an office should buy stamps of the postmaster and affix them themselves, and then deposit the letter in the receiving box, if the postmaster has provided one, which every postmaster should do. Here we will remark on another matter which the public are apt to require of postmasters, and which we consider improper that is, of being witnesses to the inclosing of money in letters. "Inclose the money in the presence of your postmaster," etc., is the direction of many whose business is such that they receive small sums of money by mail. As a certificate of the honesty of the remitter, in that particular case, the witnessing by the postmaster may be good, but postmasters have other business than to be public and general certifiers of good conduct; while, as a means of security in transmission, the witnessing is not worth the toss of a copper. Were we a postmaster and a person should bring an unsealed letter and money, and request us to witness the inclosing of the latter in the former, we would kindly but firmly decline. This would be our rule, to which only few exceptions should be made. . . . . Our next is on the subject of addressing papers arriving in clubs, according to section 211, Regulations 1866. The writer would like to escape or avoid the labor, and asks if the said section may not be considered obsolete. No, sir; however onerous the duty, it is so "nominated in the bond;" but it is not really necessary that the addresses should be written on the papers; a list of the subscribers names is all that is required.'

Our next: "In what form should I proceed in disposing of this office, as I can find no one to take it?" What! in these days of office-seeking mania, a post office with even a salary of twenty seven dollars per annum to go a begging! We must acknowledge the case to be beyond our advice; yet we will say, a postmaster may resign; but as his sureties are bound till his resignation is accepted, probably if he cannot find a successor he would be required to hold the office till the end of the term for which he was appointed, and then the office would be discontinued. . . . And now follows a most pertinent question: 'What shall I do with those postmasters or clerks who remove the wrappers and read my MAIL before I get it?" "First catch your hare," is the most difficult part in a world-renowned recipe for cooking hare—the rest is very easily accomplished. If our correspondent can only catch the postmasters or clerks, or point them out, we will *do* with them very speedily. . . . . Another subscriber puts a question quite as pertinent: "How much more shall I pay you to have my paper sent without my writing for it every month," etc.! The question is not quite so courteous as the other, as it implies habitual carelessness on our, or rather our publisher's, part, which will be remedied by the universal remedy, money. But money cannot remedy the fault, for it is not with our publisher; the paper is regularly mailed to subscribers, and those who fail to receive it should attach the blame elsewhere.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of October, 1870, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Colle'd.
New York	332	1,855,340	938,679	415,600	3,607,774
Philadelphia	165	943,756	487,438	657,945	1,308,495
Chicago	106	923,353	121,943	103,949	752,953
St. Louis	57	500,502	53,818	110,949	315,923
Boston	70	442,213	136,685	97,088	635,015
Baltimore	55	381,161	41,865	92,675	291,219
Cincinnati	49	340,154	43,833	48,897	238,443
Detroit	22	271,611	23,424	60,093	114,434
Buffalo	33	231,046	22,468	75,503	140,040
Louisville	21	213,425	16,390	50,834	119,877
Brooklyn	40	210,041	29,965	75,588	85,973
Cleveland	23	195,317	18,722	66,978	145,163
Indianapolis	19	188,447	9,098	40,615	129,512
Albany	24	165,419	15,161	48,904	121,256
Rochester	16	139,823	8,729	51,256	76,771
Milwaukee	21	132,353	8,450	34,824	93,324
Syracuse	13	1[illegible]2,988	10,873	48,313	77,851
Washington, D. C.	25	119,441	10,368	44,424	83,058
Newark	18	114,311	17,780	40,557	72,899
Troy	3	114,002	9,023	25,149	88,341
Williamsburg	12	111,845	6,016	26,794	57,728
Memphis	13	94,571	7,620	27,063	77,139
Richmond	14	79,174	4,080	23,066	43,840
Utica	12	76,255	6,074	21,753	59,188
San Francisco	17	67,969	9,806	19,068	67,770
Toledo	10	67,239	3,014	24,845	70,911
Nashville	6	64,754	3,353	20,201	31,778
Dayton	13	64,728	4,553	23,003	[illegible]0,267
Providence	13	63,951	10,682	24,703	29,433
Hartford	10	53,877	4,172	17,651	31,795
Wilmington	7	50,223	5,823	20,290	21,486
New Haven	8	50,518	6,287	16,019	30,051
Allegheny	7	48,970	7,428	30,575	20,592
Jersey City	6	45,690	2,394	10,253	1,114
Lowell	8	41,564	3,764	14,915	38,126
Worcester	6	39,317	4,239	13,061	23,053
Charlestown	5	37,810	1,227	11,747	24,050
Erie	6	37,317	4,234	23,606	15,397
Reading	6	36,271	3,891	15,659	20,053
Manchester	6	36,050	1,416	16,236	17,045
Lawrence	6	31,978	1,635	15,107	36,296
Lynn	5	31,958	1,911	10,745	28,143
Trenton	4	30,944	2,342	9,310	19,830
Cambridge	4	29,941	1,062	11,684	10,400
New Orleans	40	25,468	4,788	8,421	63,294
Lancaster	8	24,360	6,049	4,739	10,096
Harrisburg	4	23,184	1,343	9,311	8,770
Salem	8	21,012	2,814	11,150	17,976
New Bedford	5	25,444	1,089	8,329	10,211
Cambridgeport	3	23,254	1,530	6,360	13,020

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge*.

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free*.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1870.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **122** or any lower number, will please remit at once

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1870.

In consequence of the increasing difficulties attending the transmission of the overland East Indian and Australian mails via Marseilles, the British Post Department has determined to send those mails for the present by the way of Belgium, Prussia, the Brenner and Brindisi.

The correspondence from the United States, when posted for transmission to the undermentioned countries in the British mail, via Marseilles or via Brindisi, will, therefore, until further notice, be subject to the following rates of postage, which are required to be prepaid at the office of mailing, viz.:

On letters for the East Indies, 36 cents, China, 42 cents; Japan, 42 cents, Australia, 30 cents, for each single rate of half an ounce or under.

On newspapers for the East Indies, China, Japan, Australia, 10 cents each (if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight), and an additional rate of ten cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof.

On book packets and samples of merchandise for the East Indies, China, Japan, Australia, 20 cents per each single weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly from and after this date.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1870.

This Department having now been advised that the steamers of the Hamburg American Packet Company have also resumed their regular departures from New York for Hamburg, direct mails for Germany will hereafter be made up and dispatched by the steamers of that Company sailing from New York on Tuesday of each week for Hamburg direct.

The North German Lloyd steamers having previously resumed their regular trips from New York to Bremen, the mail service direct to Germany is now fully re-established.

Postmasters will take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly in levying postage on the correspondence for Germany.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1870.

SIR—I have to inform you that, according to information just received from the Post Department of the North German Union, correspondence for Egypt, Malta, Tunis and Tripolis, may now be forwarded from the United States to those countries in the German mails via Brindisi, at the following rates of postage, and conditions of payment, viz.:

COUNTRIES.		LETTERS. Ordinary. Per each ½ ounce. cents.	LETTERS. Registered. Per each ½ ounce. cents	LETTERS. Registered. Internat'nl Reg. Fee. cents	NEWSPAPERS. Not ex. 1¼ oz. cents.	NEWSPAPERS. Not ex. 2½ ozs. cents.	NEWSPAPERS. Not ex. 3¾ ozs. cents.	BOOK PACKETS. Not ex. 1 oz. cents.	BOOK PACKETS. Not ex. 2 ozs. cents.	BOOK PACKETS. Not ex. 3¾ ozs. cents.	SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE. Not ex. 1¼ oz. cents.	SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE. Not ex. 2½ ozs. cents.	SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE. Not ex. 3¾ ozs. cents.
Alexandria	German mail via England and Brindisi	*18	22	8	6	8	10	5	10	14	10	12	14
	Direct German mail via Brindisi	*15	19	8	5	7	9	4	8	12	8	10	12
Egypt	German mail via England and Brindisi	18	c't. be sent.	..	6	8	10	5	10	14	10	12	14
	Direct German mail via Brindisi	15	..	..	6	7	9	4	8	12	8	10	12
Malta	German mail via England and Brindisi	*18	22	8	7	10	13	6	12	17	11	14	17
	Direct German mail via Brindisi	*15	19	8	6	9	12	5	10	15	9	12	16
Tunis	German mail via England and Brindisi	*18	22	8	6	8	10	5	10	14	10	12	14
	Direct German mail via Brindisi	*15	19	8	5	7	9	4	8	12	8	10	12
Tripolis	German mail via England and Brindisi	18	c't. be sent	..	6	8	10	6	10	14	10	12	14
	Direct German mail via Brindisi	16	..	..	5	7	9	4	8	12	8	10	12

*Denoting optional prepayment.

To insure the transmission of correspondence to any of the above-named countries by this route it will be necessary to plainly inscribe the same "by German mail via England and Brindisi," or, "by direct German mail via Brindisi" as written in the body of the above table. Ordinary letters for Alexandria, Malta and Tunis may be sent *unpaid* or *prepaid*, at the *option* of the senders, but the *prepayment* of all other correspondence for those places, as well as of every kind (including letters) for Egypt (except Alexandria) and Tripolis is *compulsory*.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Sup. Foreign Mails.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "United States Mail," New York.

Foreign Postage Table.

Our readers will note the important changes in our Table of Foreign Postages, and can safely rely upon it as correct.

"Mr. Merryman" on Post-Office Matters.

Mark Twain, the "Great Humorist," who "writes for *The Galaxy* every month," has written for the December number of that magazine, and caused to be printed in the Funny Department thereof, an article in which we are unable to discover the least bit of fun whatever. This, we know, is a dangerous avowal to make; for the Great Humorist has a dreadful way of dealing with those members of the human race who "don't appreciate My humor." The way he "sets down" one of those obtuse mortals, when he catches him, is a caution to similar unappreciative sinners. But we must nevertheless plead guilty to having failed utterly in discovering anything funny in the article referred to, and, as calmly as possible, await the consequences.

The article has for its foundation this state of facts: The Great Humorist had occasion to send by mail, from Buffalo, a package of newspaper or magazine manuscript, and on going to the post-office there to deposit it for mailing, was informed by the Postmaster that it would be necessary to prepay the postage on the same at letter rates. Thereupon the G. H. claimed the right to send it prepaid at two cents per four ounces, as "author's manuscript;" but the P. M.—an irreverent person, not having the fear of any Great Humorist (who writes for *The Galaxy* every month) before his eyes—denied the claim, and we suppose compelled the payment of the postage at letter rates. But is a Great Humorist to be thus defied with impunity? Shall a paltry and pig-headed P. M. presume to balk him of his will, or question his opinion, and not receive his well-deserved punishment? Perish the thought!

So the G. H. goes home, and he writes his article for *The Galaxy*, putting over the top of it the scathing and original title: "DOGBERRY IN WASHINGTON"—and he says:

"Some of the decisions of the Post-Office Department are eminently luminous. It has in times gone by been enacted that 'authors' manuscripts' should go through the mails for a trifling postage—newspaper postage, in fact. A calm and dispassionate mind would gather from this that the object had in view was to facilitate and foster newspaper correspondence, magazine writing, and literature generally, by discontinuing a tax in the way of postage which had become very burdensome to gentlemen of the quill. Now, by what effort of good old well-meaning grandmotherly dullness does the reader suppose the postal authorities have rendered that wise and kindly decree utterly null and void, and solemnly funny? By deciding that 'authors' manuscript' does not mean anything but '*manuscript intended to be made into a* BOUND BOOK'—all pamphlets, magazines, and newspapers ruled out!"

And then he goes on to the special grievance:

"Once or twice I have sent magazine MSS. from certain cities, on newspaper rates, as 'author's MS.' But in Buffalo the postmaster requires full letter postage. He claims no authority for this save *decisions* of the Post-Office Department."

[What! when the opaque-minded official had just heard *My* decision? Preposterous!—but true.]

"He showed me the law itself, but even the highest order of intellectual obscurity, backed by the largest cultivation (outside of a Post-Office Department), could not find in it authority for the 'decisions' aforementioned."

And then he says the maker of the decision is a "well-intending but misguided officer," and that if he were in California the people there would call him "old Smarty, from Mud Springs."

When we began this article we said we didn't see the fun of what the Great Humorist had written. But we do now. And rare fun it is, too. The fun consists in the fact that there is not, and never was, any such law as he refers to, and the exact words of which he pretends to reproduce in his article, by placing them between quotation marks! What the law *does* say—(and well the sly dog knew it, for the P. M. "showed him the law itself")—is, that "BOOK manuscript" shall be rated at two cents per four ounces—NOT "*authors'* manuscript" in general, at all. And of course nothing was farther from his real thought than to be calling respectable officials by such disrespectful names as "Dogberry" merely for deciding that the words "book manuscript" meant manuscript intended for publication in book form. For it cannot be supposed that a Great Humorist (or a great Anything that is respectable) would write himself into a passion, and call names, and misrepresent facts by misquoting laws, in revenge for the enforced and unexpected disbursement of two-and-sixpence—can it, now? Certainly not. The whole article is merely a flash of the same "dry" humor which impelled him, in "*The Innocents Abroad*," to refer to Louis Napoleon (who once, in common with two-thirds of the merchants, bankers, and other reputable people of London, served for a day as a volunteer special constable on the occasion of the great Chartist procession) as one "who kept his faithful watch and walked his weary beat as a *common policeman* of London"—that's all.

The Spring Lettings—"Straw Bids."

For many years the Department has been annoyed, and the public interest has suffered, from the great number of "straw bids" put in at the annual lettings of contracts for carrying the mail. These bids are at inadequate prices for the service proposed, are signed by irresponsible parties, and the guarantors are equally irresponsible, and sometimes the names are altogether fictitious, or perhaps taken at random from the directory, and yet they are certified to as good and sufficient by postmasters acting under the solemnities of their oath of office.

The explanation of this is that the certificates attached to the blank bids furnished by the Department are signed in blank, and by the dozen, by postmasters, at the instance of cunning bidders, who have purposes of their own to subserve; not a word being previously inserted as to the sum of the bid or the names of the bidders and their guarantors. For the purpose of checking this mischievous practice the Postmaster-General has prepared a circular, as below, and caused it to be distributed extensively throughout the States (Southern), whose service is next to be let, and the functionaries alluded to, who desire to retain their positions, should take heed to their ways:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
CONTRACT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1870.

To postmasters who may be called upon to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors on bids for the conveyance of the mail, under the advertisements of the Postmaster-General, dated September 30, 1870, or any others.

By Section 27 of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1836, it is provided—

"That every proposal for the transportation of the mail shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee."

On the form of proposal furnished by the Department for the use of bidders appears the following certificate: that the signers of the "written guarantee," thereto appended, are "good and sufficient sureties to perform the service proposed," viz.:

"The undersigned, postmaster at ——, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty."

The Postmaster-General enjoins on postmasters the observance of the utmost care and caution in affixing their signatures to the certificate. It should not be done without inquiry and correct information as to the responsibility of the persons presented; that they are actually "men of property" and integrity, and that they assume the obligation deliberately and understandingly, as much so as if becoming surety on a bond or note of hand.

Section 20 of the "Instructions to bidders and postmasters," attached to the advertisements, (which, with the "Extracts from Laws of the United States," etc., also appended, should be carefully examined by postmasters and all concerned in the mail service), is in these words:

"Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility. They must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted, and the bid and guarantee are signed by the bidder and (two) guarantors; a disregard of this instruction by postmasters is a violation of their oath of office, subjecting them to immediate removal."

The penalty here mentioned will be rigidly enforced against all postmasters wilfully disregarding the foregoing directions.

Postmasters will call attention of these interested to the 21st instruction, which is as follows:

"All bidders, guarantors and sureties are distinctly notified that no failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them."

By order of the Postmaster-General.

GILES A. SMITH,
Second Asst. P. M. General.

Look Out for Them.

About this time Postmasters may expect to receive circulars offering them most tempting inducements to "get up clubs" of subscribers for bogus magazines and newspapers. Promises of the most lavish kind will be made to them of "prizes" and "premiums" in the shape of sewing machines, watches, cash, etc., etc., for procuring subscribers to publications which either never have, nor will have, any actual existence, or of which only one or two copies will be printed. Last year, hundreds of postmasters were placed in a most unpleasant and mortifying position by lending an ear to the seductive tale told by the publishers of the "People's Home Journal," who issued a circular offering a premium worth $30 for $15 in subscriptions; and the consequence has been that the unlucky subscribers, having received but two or three numbers of the paper, have "gone for" the postmasters in a way that must, after a few months, have become monotonous, to say the least of it.

We warn all postmasters to pay no attention to any circulars or advertisements offering them extraordinary inducements to get up clubs for any publication until they have secured themselves that such publications are *well established, respectable concerns*. Any of our subscribers who may be in doubt in such a matter can ascertain the facts by inquiring of the editor of this paper, inclosing a three-cent stamp and an addressed envelope for reply.

Look out also, both now and at all times, for circulars offering cash and other articles to postmasters who will furnish lists of names of farmers, storekeepers and others. These circulars are all issued in the interest of swindlers, who use the names thus furnished in addressing their "confidential" letters offering counterfeit money and bogus lottery tickets and prizes. No postmaster should pay any attention to such requests unless he wants to help to cheat and demoralize his neighbors.

Sensible Talk.

In these days when it is so customary for editors to "darken counsel by words without knowledge" concerning post office matters, it is refreshing to meet with such a timely and sensible article as the one we copy below from the New York *Times*:

OUR POSTAL SYSTEM.—The report of the Postmaster-General may not awaken the lively interest which attaches to some official documents, but it touches more directly than most the social as well as the business concerns of the people. With all its imperfections the postal system of this country is one of the best illustrations of the care and efficiency with which urgent wants of the remotest communities are provided for, and the relations of widely separated sections are maintained. What the Department costs is, in the popular mind, a matter of less moment than the thoroughness of the service which it performs. The stoppage of that would be practical disunion, and any saving of expenditure consequent upon its imperfections would be scouted as a false and disastrous economy. It does not follow, however, that the question of expense is of no moment. A system that gave us the fullest possible postal facilities, regardless of profit or loss, would be hailed as a boon in comparison with a slow, unsafe and uncertain service. But better still is one that combines tolerable efficiency with a near approach to a balance of income and outlay. The Department seems to be gradually approaching this standard. It is yet susceptible of improvement, but the Postmaster-General shows that he is not blind to its imperfections nor unobservant of the lessons suggested by other countries. And with all this, the Department promises soon to be self-sustaining. The difference between income and outgo decreases steadily. In the last fiscal year it was less than three millions.

The abolition of the franking privilege would, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, equalize the accounts. "I am thoroughly satisfied," he tells us, "that if the franking privilege were repealed, and all matter passing through the mails charged with its fair share of postage, the Department would in a short time become self-sustaining." If the exercise of the privilege were fraught with substantial advantage to the people, it might be submitted to, costly as it is. But it has not this recommendation. The benefits are infinitesimal—the abuses flagrant and inexcusable. It is a perquisite to senators and representatives—not a gain to the people; and a perquisite, too, which, in the majority of cases, is applied to the most paltry uses. If the pay of our legislators is insufficient let it be increased; but, at all events, let us not be required to contribute to their election expenses, or to put money into the pockets of schemers by keeping up the franking privilege. The country regards it as a scandal and a wrong, and Mr. Creswell deserves thanks for the courageous pertinacity with which he presses a great reform upon an unwilling Congress.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

County Papers.—A. R., J——, Pa.—One copy each of every weekly newspaper published in the county may be sent free of postage to subscribers in the county of publication.

Forwarding Regular Newspapers.—J. G. L., Mass.—Newspapers sent to regular subscribers cannot be forwarded without additional postage to be prepaid at transient rates, nor can they be regularly remailed to other parties, or quarterly rates.

Presidential Offices.—D. C. McV., J—— B——, Mo.—Presidential offices are those whose Postmasters are appointed by the President. All offices, the salaries of which are a thousand dollars or upwards are Presidential offices. (Sec. 26 A, Laws 1866.)

Monthly Report of Free Mail Matter.—H. L. H, V—— C——, Mon.—The monthly report of free mail matter was to be kept for six months from the first of last January, consequently it is not required to keep it at present.

Plants in Tin Cases.—W. J. H., K—, Tenn.—Plants for cultivation or propagation may be inclosed in tin cans without subjecting them to letter rates of postage, provided they are not sealed against inspection. (Secs. 250 and 255, Laws 1866.)

Books and Newspapers Registered, &c.—W. W. M., P—— C——, Utah.—Books and newspapers mailed for delivery in the United States, can only be registered on the payment of letter rates, but to some foreign countries only the regular rates are required. The names of those countries can be found in section 8, Reg'n Reg. 1868.

Newspapers.—We have stated above that a regular paper once delivered to the subscriber cannot be remailed at quarterly rates.

Registration.—H. M. H., P—P—, Montana.—Books for delivery within the United States cannot be registered unless the postage is prepaid at letter rates. In section 8 of the Registration Regulations the language is, "on domestic *letters* to any part of the United States or Territories," etc. Further on it is stated "other postal packets" "may be sent to the countries named," etc. .... S. G., J—, O. Applications for envelopes for registry business should be made to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Postage on Registry Lists.—J. S. L., N——, Pa.—Postage on registry lists, with written names, is charged at letter rates. We find there are some postmasters who seem to think that mail matter not sealed, whether containing writing or not, is chargeable only with miscellaneous rates. Such, however, is not the case; except in the case of corrected proof sheets, and of the prices attached to samples, and the address of the party to whom sent, or of the sender. Any writing whatever subjects matter containing it to letter rates. (Sec. 244, Laws 1866.)

Post Offices of the same Name.—K. S., S——, N. Y.—There are no two post offices of the same name in the same State. But very often the popular name of a place is the same as the name of some post office in the same State. Officially considered this is to be regretted, as where it is the case much confusion arises and often a great deal of trouble in investigating cases of supposed loss. We have known letters to be sent hundreds of miles from their intended destination because addressed with the popular but not the official name of a place, which was also, however, the name of a post office.

Chestnuts.—T. C. McE., W——, N. Y.—A package of chestnuts weighing two pounds may be a package of seeds, may be merchandise or a gift from a "country cousin" to a "city" relative, the weight precludes the idea of a sample. The postage would vary from seed rates to letter rates according to the case. There is a sort of "tweedledum and tweedledee difference" between seeds, as seeds, and seeds as merchandise or samples, which, however, is sufficient to make a great difference in postage; two pounds of chestnuts as seeds are chargeable with only sixteen cents postage, while as samples or as merchandise the postage would be ninety-six cents.

Package of Circulars, etc.—C. H. W., F——, Md.—Circulars in packages, to one address, may be charged at miscellaneous rates. This is one of those cases where it is difficult to draw a line of distinction. The nearest we can come to it is as follows: If the circulars are sent by the party they are intended to benefit, to different persons, they should be charged at circular rates; but if sent to him by another, as, for instance, a printer, or by him to an agent for distribution, the charge may be on the package at miscellaneous rates. 2. Neck-ties, lamp mats, in fact all dry goods, no matter how put up (except clothing for soldiers and sailors, according to section 223, Laws 1866), should be charged at letter rates. 3. In case of the destruction by fire of postage stamps, the postmaster should make an affidavit, stating the circumstances, and amount of loss, together with all other proof which he can produce, and send the same to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who will submit the matter to the Postmaster-General. (Sec. 181, Reg. 1866.)

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of November, 1870:

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Bad Axe	Huron	Mich.	13,644
Belvidere	Franklin	Tenn.	10,065
Big Bend	Cottonwood	Minn.	Special

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Blanche	Lincoln	Tenn	10,143
Boody	Macon	Ill	11,900
Doswell	Henton	Ind	12,337
Bruce	Barren	Ky	9,794
Brule River	Lake	Minn	13,692
Buffalo Gap	Augusta	Va	4,405
Calcutta	Clay	Ind	Special
Charlemont	St. Clair	Mo	10,680
Clark's Gap	Loudoun	Va	4,403
Double Springs	Putnam	Tenn	10,105
Ebenezer	Knox	Tenn	10,002
Euchee	Meigs	Tenn	10,217
Excello	Butler	Ohio	9,559
Fields' Cross Roads	Milton	Ga	Special
Flatchford	Black Hawk	Iowa	Special
Fountain	Fillmore	Minn	13,546
Garrett	Somerset	Pa	Special
Girard	Richland	La	8,107
Goodell's	St. Clair	Mich	13,523
Green River	Butler	Ky	9,744
Greenvale	Wilson	Tenn	10,122
Grosse Point	Wayne	Mich	Special
Grnetli	Grundy	Tenn	16,100
Haven	Tama	Iowa	11,225
Henkaville	Sevier	Tenn	10,043
Hunter's Point	Wilson	Tenn	Special
Ivy Mills	Hickman	Tenn	10,155
Jacksonwald	Berks	Pa	2,542
Jett's Creek	Breathitt	Ky	9,785
Johnsville	Ottawa	Mich	12,706
Lesourdsville	Butler	Ohio	9,559
Little Riv. Academy	Cumberland	N. C.	5,233
Maxon's Mills	McCracken	Ky	9,777
Maysville	Pike	Ill	11,889
Mechanicsville	St. Mary's	Md	2,957
Mediapolis	Des Moines	Iowa	11,612
Morets	Watauga	N. C.	6,168
New Straitsville	Perry	Ohio	Special
Nicktown	Cambria	Pa	Special
Oakville	Shelby	Tenn	7,058
Oneyville	Davidson	Tenn	10,004
Palestine	St. Francis	Ark	7,656
Pegram's Station	Cheatham	Tenn	10,007
Piers	Morrison	Minn	Special
Pinhook Landing	Meigs	Tenn	10,063
Pleasant View	Whitley	Ky	10,055
Powell's Mills	Pike	Ky	4,730
Red Hill	Albermarle	Va	4,401
Reed Creek	Hart	Ga	5,083
Reno	Hendricks	Ind	Special
Riverside	Cook	Ill	11,405
Sharpsburg	Coweta	Ga	6,158
Sharpsburg	Cross	Ark	Special
Speer	Blue Earth	Minn	13,503
Spruce Hill	Douglas	Minn	13,732
Stephen's Pottery	Baldwin	Ga	6,014
Swarthmore	Delaware	Pa	1,803
Tionus	Bibb	Ala	Special
Towns	Telfair	Ga	6,152
Trussville	Jefferson	Ala	6,642
Verona	Poweshiek	Iowa	11,178
Vibbard	Ray	Mo	Special
Walnut Hill	Fayette	Ky	9,685
Waseata	Otter Tail	Minn	13,724
Weber	Jackson	Ohio	9,531
West Olive	Ottawa	Mich	12,706
Whittier	Lake	Ill	11,440
Woodsdale	Butler	Ohio	9,559

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Conrad's Store	Rockingham	Va	Roadside
Cowpasture Bridge	Alleghany	Va	Long Dale
Riverside	Kane	Ill	Silver Glen
Smootsdell	Hendricks	Ind	Avon
White's Tannery	Monroe	Pa	Mountain Home

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Aerial	Marion	S. C.	Marion C. H
Anderson	Tishomingo	Miss	Corinth
Antreville	Abbeville	S. C	Abbeville
Arkabutla	De Soto	Miss	Coldwater
Bayboro	Horry	S. C.	Conwayboro
Bennett's Landing	Tunica	Miss	Tunica
Branch	Paulding	Ga	Dallas
Burford's Landing	Wilcox	Ala	Camden
Burgaw Depot	New Hanover	N. C.	Rocky Point
Calera	Shelby	Ala	Columbiana
Canal	Venango	Pa	Utica
Centre	Texas	Mo	Plum Valley
Centreville	Amite	Miss	Liberty
Chapel Hill	Campbell	Ga	Campbellton
Corn Grove	Calhoun	Ala	Jacksonville
Cushing	Tuscaloosa	Ala	Tuscaloosa
Eagle Mills	Fayette	Ala	Fayette C. H
Glyndon	Crawford	Pa	Spartansburg
Grinnell	Grundy	Mo	Trenton
Harmon	Bracken	Ky	Brookville
Hatchsopbka	Elmore	Ala	Wetumpka
Hazlewood	Ballard	Ky	Woodville
Henderson	Pike	Ala	Troy
Holly Grove	Madison	N. C.	Marshall
Howland	Trumbull	Ohio	Warren
Hydesburgh	Ralls	Mo	Hannibal
King Georges C. H.	King George	Va	Comorn
Lacey	Drew	Ark	Monticello
Langdon	Peoria	Ill	Rosefield
Long Branch	Tatnall	Ga	Reedsville
Louis Station	Bourbon	Ky	Paris
Lowland	St. Clair	Ill	Freeburgh
Middleton	Rutherford	Tenn	Fosterville
Miller's Creek	Estill	Ky	Fitchburg
Mud Creek	Eaton	Mich	Grand Ledge
Nanaupa	Fond du Lac	Wis	Brandon
Newtown	King & Queen	Va	Bowling Green
Ohio	Bureau	Ill	Limerick
O'Neal's Mills	Troup	Ga	La Grange
Pactolus	Pitt	N. C.	Greenville
Pamlico	Craven	N. C.	Hay River
Parkersville	Bates	Mo	Crescent Hill
Pleasantview	Ray	Mo	Lamson
Pomaria	Newberry	S. C.	Newberry, C. H.
Pondcreek	Campbell	Ky	Alexandria
Radfordsville	Perry	Ala	Marion, C. H
Rhine	Sheboygan	Wis	Fond du Lac
Rippon's Hall	York	Va	Yorktown
Saint Marks	Randolph	Ill	Kaskaskia
Saint Maurice	Winn	La	Montgomery
Salem	Dorchester	Md	Linkwood
Saunderson	Baker	Fla	Glustee
Sanky Mush	Buncombe	N. C.	Ashville
Smith	Dade	Ga	Trenton
South Winn	Penobscott	Me	Win
Springville	Coles	Ill	Charleston
Spruce Pine	Franklin	Ala	Russelville
Stock Creek	Scott	Va	Estelville
Suwanee Shoals	Columbia	Fla	Lake City
Tusquitee	Cherokee	N. C.	Hughesville
Vancleaves	Jackson	Miss	Americus
Waitsville	Jefferson	Wis	Watertown
West Jasper	Steuben	N. Y.	Rexville
West Proupsburgh	Steuben Co.	N. Y.	Rexville
Yarborough	Floyd	Ga	Rome

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Allison Creek	York	S. C.	5,726
Banks	Bay	Mich	Special
Belleview	Christian	Ky	9,751
Cedar Creek	Scott	Ark	7,664
Cedar Falls	Greenville	S. C.	5,674
Dalson	Clark	Ill	111,744
Fish Point	Rock Castle	Ky	9,699
Fredericksburgh	Gasge	Mo	10,643—10,840
Grape Grove	Green	Ohio	9,527
Jackson	Clark	Ala	6,843
Newtown	King & Queen	Va	4,435
Norris Creek	Lincoln	Tenn	10,134
Pine Apple	Wilcox	Ala	8,750
Meaw	Humphreys	Tenn	16,169

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of December, 1870.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Cunard	U. S.	1	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	1	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Bermuda	U. S.	1	Bermuda.
Inman	U. S.	3	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	3	German States via Brem.
Aspinwall	U. S.	3	S. Pacific & C. America.
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	7	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard	U. S.	8	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	8	Havana & West Indies.
Havana	U. S.	9	Havana.
Bremen	U. S.	10	German States via Brem.
Inman	U. S.	10	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	10	French Mail.
Inman	U. S.	13	Halifax and Newfoundl'd.
Hamburg	U. S.	13	German States via Hmbg
A. & Gt. W.	U. S.	14	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard	U. S.	15	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	15	Havana.
Bremen	U. S.	17	German States via Brem.
Inman	U. S.	17	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S.	19	South Pacific & Cent Am.
Mexican	U. S.	19	Havana and Mexico.
Hamburg	U. S.	20	German States via Hmbg
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	21	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard	U. S.	22	Europe via Liverpool.
Bermuda	U. S.	22	Bermuda.
Havana	U. S.	23	Havana.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Braz. Argen. Rep. & St. T.
Bremen	U. S.	24	German States via Brem.
Inman	U. S.	24	Europe via Liverpool.
French	France	24	French Mail.
Inman	U. S.	27	Halifax and Newfoundl'd.
Hamburg	U. S.	27	German States via Hmbg
A. & Gt. W	U. S.	28	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana	U. S.	29	Havana & West Indies.
Cunard	U. S.	29	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen	U. S.	31	German States via Brem.
Inman	U. S.	31	Europe via Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg), are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.
4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.
5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables on the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a salable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet, leaving New York 23d each month), the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands, (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce, (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Cocho,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au Plate, leaves New York via American packet in the early part (1st to 6th) of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)	35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " "	10 "
For Weekly, " "	5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 4th and 20th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In some cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

IMPORTANT TABLE

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	3d and 31st	57	26th
do.	Southampton	24th	61	3d and 31st
Brazil	do.	4th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	10th and 24th	24	12th and 26th
do.	Southampton	10th and 14th	30	3d, 17th 31st
China	Marseilles	10th and 24th	40	12th and 26th
do.	Southampton	10th and 14th	47	3d, 17th 31st
Hong Kong	Marseilles	10th and 24th	40	12th and 26th
do.	Southampton	10th and 14th	45	3d, 17th 31st
India	Marseilles	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Marseilles	10th and 24th	43	12th and 26th
do.	Southampton	10th and 14th	46	3d and 17th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week. During the war between Germany and France the mail for the Marseilles route will be sent via Brindisi.

Wade's Double Index P. O. Book, price.................. $5 60
Wade's Single Index P. O. Book, price.................. 1 5
Nearly 1,000 offices supplied during the first year, including 40 M. O. offices. Circular free.
A. B. WADE, P. M., South Bend, Ind.

"O. B."—A situation in a good post office wanted Best of references given. Address Ed., care U. S Mail, N. Y.

A. N. ZEVELY,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Attends to Business before all Departments of the Government.
OFFICE: 421 E Street, opposite Post Office Department,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Post-Office Address, Lock Box 79. ap70—1

TO POSTMASTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned know L. L. FAIRCHILD, A. P. M., of Rolling Prairie, Wis., personally and by reputation. His business integrity is unquestionable. We have no hesitation in commending "FAIRCHILD'S CLUB LIST" to the patronage of postmasters and the public.
C. B. BEEBEE, P. M., Beaver Dam, Wis.
E. SMITH, P. M., Rolling Prairie, Wis.
J. M. VOORHEES, P. M., Minn. Junct'n, Wis.
August, 1870.
Single subscriptions at Club Rates on 100 leading papers and magazines. Commissions given to P. M.'s on club rates for single subscriptions. Premiums of dictionaries, violins, microscopes, watches, sewing machines, etc., to agents. Every P. M. should send stamp for club list with full particulars. Address,
L. L. FAIRCHILD, Rolling Prairie, Wis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above; the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.
Size No. 1, boxes 3½ by 4½ in............ $2 75
" No. 2, " 2⅜ by 4½ in............ 2 50
The prices include boxes of white pine, varnished, with the fronts attached, complete and ready for use, except numbering.
The cut above shows the No. 2 box in use.
Each lock is furnished with *three keys*, and we guarantee that none of the keys of different boxes shall interchange.
Nests of 100 boxes (10 high by 10 wide) constantly on hand, ready for shipment.
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS containing two photographs of the Lock-Boxes, sent on application; and where Postmasters contemplate ordering, a sample box will be sent for their inspection.
The boxes have in some cases been paid for by the U.S. Government, but usually by the Postmasters; and we have yet to learn of a case in which they have not been universally liked and readily rented, at an increased charge of from two to four dollars per annum.
Postmasters can reimburse themselves by *selling the locks and keys* to the persons renting the boxes.

LIST OF OFFICES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE LOCK-BOXES.

Portland	Me.	Yonkers	N. Y.
Bangor	"	Borlington	N. J.
Concord	N. H.	Camden	"
Claremont	"	New Brunswick	"
Dover	"	Allentown	Pa.
Essex Junction	Vt.	Birmingham	"
Burlington	"	Carlisle	"
Vergennes	"	Clearfield	"
Boston	Mass.	Connelsville	"
Adams	"	Downingtown	"
Gloucester	"	Elisabeth	"
Fitchburg	"	Kittaning	"
Hudson	"	Hazleton	"
Haverhill	"	Huntingdon	"
Lawrence	"	Pittsburgh	"
Palmer	"	Pittston	"
So. Acton	"	Rouseville	"
Waltham	"	Uniontown	"
New Haven	Conn.	Painesville	O.
New London	"	Cumberland	Md.
Hartford	"	Richmond	Va.
Danbury	"	Culpeper	"
Mystic Bridge	"	Goldsboro	N. C.
Stamford	"	New Berne	"
Waterbury	"	Wilmington	"
Providence	R. I.	Charlotte	"
Bristol	"	Volcano	W. V.
Auburn	N. Y.	Mobile	Ala.
Catskill	"	Vicksburg	Miss.
Cold Spring	"	Lawrence	Kansas.
Oswego	"	Salt Lake City	Utah.
Plattsburg	"	San Francisco	Cal.
Rome	"	Minneapolis	Minn.
Tarrytown	"		

PARTIES ORDERING NOW CAN OBTAIN BOXES IN TIME FOR THE NEW QUARTER.

Estimates furnished, on application, for wood-work for Post Office boxes. Address

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
No. 1 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK.
Manufacturers of
UNPICKABLE BANK & SAFE LOCKS,
NIGHT LATCHES, STORE DOOR LOCKS,
Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.

Works, at Stamford, Conn.

Claim and Collection Agency.
GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
OFFICE, NO. 369 F ST., COR OF NINTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.
ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.
Patent United States Treasury Currency Diagrams (adapted by the United States Treasury as the standard), to ascertain the value, at a glance, of mutilated currency. PRICE PER SET, $5 00.
Address LEANDER FOX, Patentee, 26 Varick St., New York City.
N. B.—They can be had at the U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C. jy-6t

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IMPROVED STAMPING INK.
ALL know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3; per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Feb. '69, 6t.]

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—DECEMBER, 1870.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts, Prints, &c., & Patterns, or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	2	n	....	....
Aden, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	36	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	15	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 19, per ½oz	a	*18	K	L	M	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15	9	G	13	h 8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England)	e					
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 22 ℔ ½ oz	....	*18	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	*16	4	cB	c B	d16
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	*28	b 6	c B	c B	d16
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Algeria, open mail via England	....	10	2	4	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	4	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	18
do British Mail, via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	30	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	B	B	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	18
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	42	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	12	7	E	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	13	2	8	8	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
" British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	h10
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton.	....	24	8	A	A	i
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	W	W	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*10	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles.	....	V	b6	B	B	10
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon.	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	4	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	36	b10	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	42	b10	20	20	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b 8	B	B	10
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	4	4	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	4	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	4	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Czernavoda, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	F	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	36	b10	20	20	18
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	*25	Q	R	8	....
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	*28	Q	R	8	....
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	9	H	12	h 8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do		20	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 8c each by closed mail via England).	....					
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c B	c B	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	20	b 6	c B	c B	d16
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
France	....	10	2	4	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	*4	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	7	3	C	6	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	13
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	☞a	☞a	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—Prepayment compulsory. Not over 1 oz. ....2 cents. Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz. ....4 " Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz. ....6 " Over 4 oz., 6 cents EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*15	9	H	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	10	H	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
Greytown	....	10	2	4	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	4	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	16	8	F	12	h 8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	4	....	....
Heligoland	....	10	....	....	....	....
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	8	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	18
do do do Marseilles or Brindisi	....	42	b10	20	20	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	18
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail (See also Roman or Papal States.)	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	....
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	42	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	....	2	4	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	18
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	42	b10	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	18
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	15	8	F	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	18
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	42	b10	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	18
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	B	B	18
do N. German via Brindisi, reg. letter, 19c. ½oz	a	*15	N	O	P	8
do do via England & Brindisi, do. 22c. ½oz	a	*18	N	O	P	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	A	A	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	42	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	k4	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	30	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	30	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	12	2	4	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	4	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	4	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	9	G	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Panama	....	10	2	4	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 8	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	42	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	25	Q	R	8	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	28	Q	R	8	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	18
do do via Marseilles	....	36	8	A	A	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	8	D	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	4	....	....
do via England	....	22	....	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b8	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	30	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do direct closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	D	10	h 8
Salvador, via Panama	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Savoy	....	10	2	4	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	15	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	12	7	E	11	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	4	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	....
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	42	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b 8	A	A	16
do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	42	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*25	Q	R	8	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*28	Q	R	8	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*16	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	V	b6	B	B	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do Belgium	....	V	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	42	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England	....	*14	9	G	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	....	10	b6	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do do via Eng and and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	....
do N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 19c ½oz.	a	15	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi. do. 22c ½oz.	a	18	K	L	M	8
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernavoda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sauli Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	15	8	F	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	4	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British mail, via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	30	b10	20	20	10
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Marseilles or Brindisi	....	30	b10	20	20	10
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	4	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y	....	10	2	4	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	7	E	11	h 8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	4	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters,

A., B., C., *etc.*

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2½ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Marseilles	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Marseilles	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	....
K.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	....
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	....
L.— do do via England & Brindisi.	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	....
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	....
M.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	....
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	....
N.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	....
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	....
O.— do do via England & Brindisi.	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	....
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	....
P.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	....
Q.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	....
Q.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	....
R.—German mail via Brindisi direct	[illegible]	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	18	....
R.— do do via England & Brindisi.	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	....
S.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	....
S.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	....
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	....
U.— do	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	14	....	....

V.— The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 18 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles the rates are as follows: For not over ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 22c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

W.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce;* BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce;* CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

a.—All matter sent by either of the *Brindisi* routes shall be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each [illegible] fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 [illegible]. The foreign postage in each case is [illegible] of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other [illegible] (unpaid), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland,* or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers: the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XI., NO. 4. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1871. WHOLE NO. 124.

CORRESPONDENCE.

P. O. INNUBIBUS, Dec., 1870.

ED. U. S. MAIL:

I have received to-day from New York a parcel of these nonsensical circulars sent out by pretended dealers in counterfeit money, and I find in my paper received by same mail an account of the arrest of a nest of the scoundrels. The length of time such circulars have been issued, under various names, proves that the business, if business it can be called, is a paying one; but how sadly it speaks for the integrity and honesty of the people in the country, for it is only on them that these pests rely for the success of their imposture. I wish to say through my brother postmasters, to those in the country who are ready to deal in counterfeit money or to pass it, that they are, in plain terms, mean villainous scamps; their will is good to rob and defraud their neighbors, "and the widow and orphan," mean, sneaking, contemptible scamps, they enclose money to one who they think deals in counterfeit money, but who only pretends to do so, and receive in return, bits of iron, newspaper, or a box of sawdust. I can fancy the falling of the gloating countenance of one of these rural scamps and would-be felons, as he discovers, instead of a pile of counterfeit money, so well executed that even "bank officials have invariably pronounced them genuine," a handful of sawdust. How must this creature feel as he drops from the height of a "shrewd and trustworthy agent" to the depth of a duped State Prison candidate? and he was selected, too, "in preference to others," and he is promised "the agency for his State," and he must "read the circular in private" as though he were the only one within five hundred miles who had received such a circular, when in truth every one of his neighbors has probably received from one to a half dozen of them. I might passingly remark how generous are these pretended dealers in counterfeit money, how they promise their dupes a "fair show at the start," and "will not require more than one-quarter of the money down," and this generous queer dealer "has no other agent near:" and then follows a most ridiculous yet specious proposition to "come on and have a personal interview," and it must be "distinctly understood" that he "deals on the square," and that he has "unbounded confidence" in the dupe and that "a fortune is in store for both." Now what must be thought of one who is fool enough to be caught by one of these circulars, and knave enough to send money in reply to it? The language I have used above concerning him is too mild: he should be condemned to pass his time equally between an idiot asylum and a State prison. Bad as is the dealer, or pretended dealer, he is far better than the dupe, for while the one expects and plans only to swindle the dishonest, the other expects to swindle the honest and rich and poor alike, and those too who are his neighbors and personal friends.

I have learned to know these circulars when arriving at my office, and lately I have noted to whom they are addressed. I made arrangements to learn if any one responded to them, and obtained the names of three young men who in one week had forwarded packages by express, in accordance with the directions to "send only by express,"—for these gentlemen who so "confidentially" proclaim that they deal "on the square" are not quite square enough to have the privilege of the Post Office Department to aid them in their anything but "square" operations, and it is a matter of regret that the express companies do not take the same high stand, instead of aiding and abetting and becoming participants in the silly fraud.

These young men were all in respectable positions, and were esteemed in the community. I invited them to meet me one evening in my private office, where I talked to them on general matters for a while, and then produced a package of these circulars. "Did any of you ever receive any of these circulars containing offers of counterfeit money?" I asked. I received no reply, but there was a manifest uneasiness in each of them which led me to plunge at once into my charge against them. I therefore added, "I know that each of you has received one or more, and I know that each of you has replied to at least one that you have received. You, sir, sent a package by express to Williams & Co., 196 Broadway, and you to Jno. B. Forrest, 20 Liberty street, and you to Edward B. Kane, 23 Dutch street, New York. Now whether or not you are confederates I cannot tell, but this I can say, you are all three dupes and scamps. There are no such men as you have sent your packages to, while the one or two men who send the circulars and who will receive your money, will pocket it with a smile to think how they have duped you, and will send you a package of some worthless trash. I cannot arrest you for passing or having counterfeit money, even if it was my wish, for if you never have any counterfeit money but what you get through these circulars, you will never reach the goal of your ambition—a State prison dress and cell—through passing counterfeit money. I have, however, no desire to arrest you, but I will watch you, and if hen roosts or gardens are robbed, I shall not be slow to suspect the young men who have the will to rob their neighbors and friends through counterfeit money. Now, go!"

I perceive the city authorities are taking hold of the matter of these circulars quite strongly, and I hope with good effect, but while it is well enough to attack those who send the circulars, I think the remedy is to attack vigorously those who reply to them. A way could readily be devised by which the Sheriff of each county could be notified of the name of each one in his county who replied to these circulars, he then to take some proper means to warn the public and caution it against these would-be criminals; or postmasters might be notified through the Dead Letter Office, and each postmaster could hang in his office a list of names, adding to it from time to time. Fancy to yourself, Mr. Editor entering my office, and reading from a placard somewhat as follows:

"CAUTION!

"The persons whose names are inscribed below have endeavored to procure counterfeit money from the pretended dealers in that article in New York." Then the names to follow.

By this plan we would not only stop the remittance of money to the swindlers, but we would know who to suspect of the petty crimes that occur among the residents of villages and towns, while we might do something to improve the moral ideas of some members of the community.

The objection to this plan would be that, if reliance can be had on the city papers, some of the postmasters would have to put their own names on the list. NICOTINUE.

TEX., November, 1870.

Editor U. S. Mail—We were quarantined from September 12 to November 4 and have just received our October U. S. MAIL, more than welcome as it ever is. The letters on the first page from F. N. C. and from P. O. are full of thoughts to be considered by the Department and its agents.

In regard to newspaper postage I know from experience and from testimony, that much must be lost, at least in the South, though I had supposed there was more cause in the North. I lived ten years in the South before I was connected with a P. O., and in all that time I was never asked for newspaper postage. When I tendered it, it was declined with the remark, "It is no matter," or taken in a manner that made me certain it did not go beyond the P. M.'s packet, *as postage*. Since 1865 I have been in a P. O., and the citizens here *now* expect to pay postage, as well as all others. But it cost a fight to secure this. They protested; they scolded; they ridiculed us for charging five cents on a newspaper, or three cents on an overweight letter. Now there is no contest; they know it has to be. But it is a common thing when a stranger comes here, to have it all over again. Only last week, a man who had lived years at an office that must be of third class, and is a M. O. office, on being presented his paper bill, asked "When was that law made?" "It has always been the law, sir." "I do assure you, sir, it is the first time I was ever charged postage on my papers." I had not the least reason to doubt him, did not doubt him. This is only a specimen. This matter will never be cured until newspaper postage is pre-paid. It is marvelous that this reform is not urged more strenuously.

There is little doubt, also, that much is lost in not taking note of undercharged letters—letters without bills. This item at this office commonly exceeds the amount that is billed, including the foreign un-paid postage—much the largest item in the bills. The postage on undercharged or unbilled letters averaged $11 53 a quarter, the last year in this little third-class office. This "Due 3" on a letter was specially resisted and specially *ridiculed* at the first: "That was too mean for anybody but a Yankee." Every business man and one wealthy minister advised us to abandon that, even if we must have the newspaper postage. They know now they have to pay—it is an item in the quarterly postage accounts of such as have accounts, and the letters of those who have not had formed the habit of waiting here till the three cents come.

If P. M's were careful to bill every and uncharged letter, that does not go through a D. P. O., and to stamp on every one that does, "Due 3," I am sure a large sum now lost, would be saved to the Department. In the haste of opening a large mail with customers waiting, it is not so easy to detect overweight letters; but in *making up* a mail it can be easily done, and the bill or stamp at once arrests attention on delivery. It is our rule not to let a letter leave the office without the full due postage plainly marked. It is our own experience to receive as above over $11 worth of such letters, unmarked in each quarter. There is force in the suggestion of the N. C. P. M. about charging $2 for the laws. At small offices they cannot be afforded, and are not. It would be an economical, a saving expenditure, I am persuaded, for the Department to give the Book of Laws *and the* U. S. MAIL to all offices where the salary does not exceed $100, and all others can afford to pay for them. The increased income of these offices by close collectors would overpay the expense. Yet, again, there is a great discrepancy between the allowances of the P. O. or of Revenue and Customs Departments. Both the latter have collections here, and they receive free of price and *franked*, whole bags of regulations, instructions and reports, also the Revenue Record free. The P. O. has a copy of the Regulations of 1866, for which it paid $2, and it pays for its U. S. Mail, and postage. These are all it has, and we never see the Annual Reports. So if the Revenue or Customs Collectors want a desk, or a case, or a table costing $5 or $75, they procure it, notify their Departments, and it is credited, not one only, but all they want, of good quality and fine appearance. The P. O. was allowed $8 in 1866 (when it had to fix everything new) for a pine case for the newspapers. This was on permission, and the limit was $10. It did cost $8. *Everything* else is at the expense of the office. No wonder the N. C. P. M. could not understand the difference.

There is another matter, but it must be reserved for another sheet. This is even now too long. H.

A Correction

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec., 1870.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

In my article under the head of "The Newspaper Postage Difficulty—A Remedy," by the use of a half dozen words, *not mine*, the whole matter became meaningless as an exposition of a *new* idea, inasmuch as it recommends, as a *new* feature, the very practice at present prevailing, and which is the substance of the embarrassment that we seek to remedy.

I refer to that clause specifying what disposition to make of unpaid printed matter that may reach the office of destination.

You have me say: "It shall be treated as transient matter and postage collected accordingly." Now I must be permitted to assert that this is not my language at all. What I *did* say was more to the point, and was substantially this: "And all such matter received at any office for delivery shall be treated as before described for the office of deposit."

How was that? Why, they shall be recognized as unmailable and treated as waste paper.

Permit me in a word, and with unmistakable plainness, to say that my idea is that all printed matter intended for subscribers shall be marked in connection with the address "Subscriber" or "Sub." and all unpaid printed matter deposited for mailing in any office not so marked shall be at once consigned to the waste paper basket. Or, if by chance it escapes detection at the mailing office, and reaches the office of destination, it shall receive the same waste paper treatment there, without question or hesitation.

This summary dealing will most emphatically stop all further cumbering of the mails with unpaid specimens, for no publisher will continue to deposit such packages in the face of absolute knowledge that they cannot and will not be delivered.

The postmaster is thereby relieved of all further perplexity, for all he will receive will be "regular" and the department will receive full payment for all the service rendered. S. H. BROWN, P. M.

[The exact words used by our correspondent in his first communication were—"And all such matter received at any office for delivery shall be treated as prescribed for the mailing office of deposit"—which to their writer may be clear enough in their signification, but were not so to us. We supposed he intended to say "as *now* prescribed," &c., in which supposition it seems we were in error. We offer our apology, and add that our correspondent's plan seems to us sensible, just and feasible.—ED. U. S. MAIL.]

We give place to the following communication, which has been in hand some time, but is none the less original in its suggestions. Like many other suggestions it has some practicability, while it has one great fault, that of requiring too much time and labor in our largest publishing establishments.

PROPOSED MODE OF COLLECTING POSTAGE ON REGULAR PRINTED MATTER.—Pre-payment by stamps has been successful as applied to letters. Newspaper postage should be prepaid as well, thereby perfecting our entire system of collecting postage.

Newspapers which remain unclaimed, or are refused, cannot be sold for enough to cover the cost of transportation. Under the system proposed, less of this matter would accumulate, and the Government would in no case be the loser. I propose that the Post Office Department issue stamps of the required denominations, which shall have no value when attached to any other than regular printed matter to bona fide subscribers.

The stamps to be about three inches in length and about one inch in width, handsomely engraved, printed in delicate colors, upon which ink will be legible.

The publisher shall attach a stamp of the required denomination to each publication for the mails, which can be done rapidly by using a wet sponge, or otherwise; the name of the subscriber shall be written upon the face of the stamp only, which may be done before or after being attached, and in cases of "single wraps" or headings of lists the Post Office, County and State may be inserted. Any irregularity or attempt to defraud can be detected at the office of destination, which shall report the same. To render it utterly impossible for these stamps to be used again, there can be a coupon made upon the right side of the stamp about ½ of an inch in length, bearing the denomination of the stamp, which must not be written or printed upon by the publisher, and must not be gummed on the underside like the stamp, and shall be torn off at the office of destination when the packages are opened and prepared for distribution and delivery, which will consume but little time or labor. The coupon may be filed.

The pre-payment system has been objected to because it would greatly increase the labor of the New York and other large offices. This system will in no way increase the labor at any office, the sale of the stamps being all the labor required, and on the other hand great labor and expense will be saved by there being no postage accounts to keep. This system cannot be detrimental to the interest of the people or the publishers. The subscriber can as well remit the postage in addition to the regular subscription as to pay it to the postmaster. Publishers will exercise greater care in preparing their matter for the mails which will not be delayed by the employment of the stamps, which can be printed or written upon instead of strips of paper generally used. Those having machines for printing the name directly upon the paper, can print it as well upon the stamp. The stamps can as well be prepared before publication as slips and wrappers.

By this system the Department will not lose any postage by neglect of officials.

It will also be almost entirely relieved of any expense in collecting this postage, and will realize an increased revenue from this source.

Improvements can doubtless be made to this system; but any arrangement whereby the stamps are placed on the wrapper and exposed, or to be cancelled by the ordinary mode, would prove unsatisfactory in the first case and tedious and expensive in the second.

I trust these suggestions may assist in leading to some efficient and economical system of prepayment on all regular printed matter.

Respectfully submitted by

H. S., P. M.

A., S. C., O.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Publishers' Exchanges.—Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may exchange their publications without regard to frequency of publication. (Sec 258, Laws 1866.

Delivering Mail Matter.—J. N. S., S——, N. Y.—If a firm have a box at a post office, all mail matter for that firm should be placed in that box, notwithstanding a request or order from one of the firm to put such matter in a another box.

Carriers' List.—E. T. M., R——, N. Y:—Our "carriers' lists" are published as they are furnished by the Department. If they show differences in the number of carriers the presumption is that changes in the number have been made.

Boxes.—H. E. B, B——, N. Y.—It is necessary to charge rent for boxes. Read the chapter on boxes in the Regulations of 1866. It is chapter XLII. The information it contains should be well known by every postmaster in whose office there are boxes.

Registering to the Secretary of the Treasury.—J. D. W., C——, C——, Cal. A package of mutilated currency may be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury free of postage, but if reistered is subject to the usual registry fee of 15c.

Envelopes Spoiled in Directing.—C. R, C——, N. Y.—A stamped envelope properly directed, which the party has concluded not to send, may be redeemed according to section 189 of Regulations. The objection that it was not spoiled would be merely technical, the fact that the envelope was not used to prepay postage, and could not be after it was returned to the postmaster, would entitle it to the provision of the section.

Delivery of Weekly Papers.—W. S. H, M——, Mo.—1. Postmasters are obliged to deliver free, weekly newspapers, when deposited in the office nearest the place of publication, if the papers are properly folded and addressed, to regular subscribers. Only *weekly* papers are allowed this privilege. 2. Our authority for this assertion is Sec. 3 of the act of July 27, 1868, and section 3 of the instructions connected therewith.

Office Hours, etc.—1. A postmaster may regulate his office hours, having due regard for the convenience of the public. (Sec. 27, Reg. 1866.) In some localities from 8 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4:30 P. M., for money order business would be very suitable hours, in others very unsuitable. Common sense and a disposition to oblige would better settle the point than a general rule. 2. A postmaster is not obliged to receive one and two cent coins in quantities for stamps. To the value of four cents is a legal tender.

Eligibility for Postmastership.—L. D. C., N——, Mich.—1. An employee of a railroad company, carrying the mails, is eligible for a postmastership. 2 If the post office is within one quarter of a mile of the railroad station, the mails must be carried to and from the office by the company. If more than a quarter of a mile the service is to be performed by a mail messenger, who, however, can only be engaged by permission from the Central Office. (Sec. 471, Reg. 1866.)

Mailing Letters on the Cars.—J. W. B., F——, N. Y.—By section 470 of Regulations of 1866, it is made the duty of route agents "to receive all letters written after the mail has closed, and all way letters prepaid by stamps," but section 99 restricts this duty to 'only such letters as there is good reason to believe were written after the usual hour for closing the mail at the local post office, and such as could not with due diligence have been placed in the office in due time to be dispatched in the out-going mail." We have given the general rule, but we can give no opinion upon a specific application of it, and advise that a statement of facts be made to the Contract Office.

Valid Stamps.—L. M., M——, N. Y.—We cannot give a rule for the size of the part that may be torn from a postage stamp and the stamp yet retain its value. It would be unjust to say that no part may, for it is not unusual in separating a stamp from others to tear off a little corner. We must refer the question to that "common sense," of which we frequently make mention in our "Answers," and a share of which—we may say a very large share—should be possessed by every postmaster. The question might apply to money as well as to postage stamps. To meet this case of money the Treasury Department has made a rule to allow the face value of treasury notes of which not more than one-twentieth is missing, and of fractional currency of not more than one-tenth; this may afford some guide as to how much of a stamp may be missing without affecting its value.

Postmasters Attending as Witnesses, etc.—I. S. S., F——, N. Y.—1. Postmasters and their clerks are not exempt from obedience to subpœnas from State courts. In cases where the postmaster and all his clerks are subpœnaed as witnesses, the postmaster should endeavor to make some arrangement with the court or the counsel by which the post office would not be left without an attendant. 2. So far as the postmaster is concerned the correspondence between burglars or suspected criminals is as sacred as other correspondence. 3. A postmaster is not obliged to furnish information to a District Attorney, Justice of the Peace, or a Detective, concerning the addresses of letters in his office, but in the cause of justice he may give such information as in his judgment he deems proper. 3. The only person authorized to open the correspondence of a criminal, is the person to whom the criminal gives the authority. 5. Postmasters may detain letters addressed with fictitious names, or to persons who are notoriously engaged in swindling: such letters should be sent to the Dead Letter Office

"The Father of Cheap Postage."

It will be seen from the following that some of the best-known men in the country propose and endorse a plan for securing a suitable testimonial to MR. JAMES W. HALE, of New York, who was, many years ago, an active and energetic promoter of the present system of cheap postage. Mr. Hale very truly remarks, in a letter to the editor of this paper: "I have no doubt that if postage had remained at the old high rates there would be at this time 10,000 less post offices than now, and 50,000 less post office clerks;" and the co-operation of postmasters and others in the service in this testimonial would seem to be specially consonant with "the fitness of things." Several postmasters that we have heard of have taken this view of the matter and have taken up voluntary contributions towards the proposed object. Although the date mentioned has gone by, it is not yet too late to contribute:

CHEAP POSTAGE TESTIMONIAL.

To the People of the United States:

The undersigned, who know of the early and persistent efforts of Mr. James W. Hale to give to the people of this country the benefits of cheap postage, more than a quarter of a century ago, take this method to appeal to you and to suggest a voluntary testimonial to that gentleman, who has never yet received any popular recognition for the great services of which all are now reaping the benefit.

It is proposed that every person who may be so inclined, shall, on Monday, December 19, 1870, set apart one three-cent stamp, or the equivalent thereof, for every letter received on that day, as a holiday offering to the Rowland Hill of America, that day being the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Hale's connection with the newspaper press. May we not hope that the numerous friends of Mr. Hale, in every part of the country, as well as all postmasters and publishers, will make special efforts to the end that a substantial compliment will result to this veteran reformer? And although many of the active business men of to-day may have never heard the name of James W. Hale, the fact still exists that he is the Father of our cheap postage system.

Whatever offerings are made may be sent to A. P. M. Roome, Esq., Secretary of the Committee, at New York City; or, if preferred, may be addressed direct to Mr. Hale, 69 Wall street, New York. Contributions need not be limited to the above-named amount.

SAML. F. B. MORSE, M. H. GRINNELL, W. H. ASPINWALL, DAVID HOADLEY, A. P. M. ROOME, and others.

Professor Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph, who heads the signers of the above, in a note to Hon. William Orton says: "I have long known James W. Hale as the energetic and zealous originator of the cheap postage system of the United States. He is in truth the Rowland Hill of the United States. If any man living deserves a national testimonial for great public services I think it is Mr. Hale, who has, at great self-sacrifice, devoted his time and talents, I might say gratuitously, as well as efficiently, for the public benefit."

☞ We heartily indorse the suggestions contained in the following, cut from a New York *Tribune* of a late date; we consider they are very "fair play."

The unprofitable business of that melancholy institution, the Dead-Letter Office, is becoming very large. During the month of October no less than 327,816 undelivered letters were sent there to be disposed of. Only 162,541 of them could be returned, owing to the prevalence of endearing signatures, such as "affectionate husband," "dutiful daughter," "loving friend," "your adoring Charles," "your faithful Laura," etc., which give no clue to the sender, and to the fact that many letters come undated and illegibly postmarked. All without addresses are opened, burned, and the contents confiscated. In the letters returned there were, besides checks and drafts for large sums, cash inclosures amounting to $7,182 03, which the owners, after much tribulation, will receive. In the unreturnable letters, we may infer that there is an equal sum of money which the owners will never see again. The remedy for all this trouble, delay and loss is simple. Let the sender write his address plainly on the outside of the letter, and the post office will return it to him unopened, if it is not called for within thirty days. Beside benefiting the individual, this plan, if generally adopted, would be a saving to the Government, as it would reduce to an inconsiderable amount the present expense of the Dead-Letter Office.

Letters are never misdirected, nor the name of person or town incorrectly spelled, if we believe the assertion of those who complain of losing letters in the mails. Nevertheless, we publish the following list of ways to *spell* (?) only one name, which was furnished us by the postmaster who had the curiosity to keep the list. It would not have been surprising if some of the letters so addressed had been eternally missent:

Rumn'ous, Romuless, Romeless, Romulouse, Romulouss, Reumulus, Rumblees, Ramuless, Runnlese, Romulous, Rumlons, Ramlouss, Romelee, Ramulious, Romlous, Ronulus, Rumlus, Ronmuless, Ramulows, Rumbus, Romulous, Reumulus, Romelous, Rumalase, Romuliens, Rumulus, Romilous, Remlis, Reublies, Romolos, Romulieus, Romelouss, Romulus, Rheumulous, Rhemlus, Rumulus, Renblus, Roumlous, Romelus, Roumulue, Romulus.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1871.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **121** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Published by order of the P. O. Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, 1870.

Whereas, it is prescribed by an order of this Department, dated February 2, 1870, "that all mailable printed matter, other than newspapers and patterns or samples of merchandise posted in the United States for, or received in the United States from, countries or places beyond sea with which postal conventions have not been concluded establishing different rates of postage, shall be classed as book packets, and charged with postage at the domestic book rate of four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction thereof."

And whereas, it is considered just and expedient that prices current, unsealed circulars, trade lists and other small printed publications of a commercial nature, addressed to, or received from, the West Indies or other foreign country or place should receive the benefit of a moderate rate of postage when forwarded from, or received in, the United States, by steamships or other vessels regularly employed in the conveyance of mails directly between the United States and the West Indies or other foreign country or place as aforesaid:

It is hereby ordered, that all kinds of printed matter other than newspapers, when addressed from the United States to, or received in the United States from any foreign country or place shall, subject to the proviso hereinafter mentioned, be hereafter chargeable with the following rates of postage, to be collected at the office of mailing on matter sent, and at the office of delivery on matter received, viz:

For each packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, two (2) cents.

When exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, three (3) cents.

When exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, four (4) cents.

And an additional rate of four (4) cents for every additional weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

Provided, always, that these rates shall not apply to such matter addressed to or received from any foreign country or place by other modes of conveyance by which other rates of postage are chargeable; nor to those foreign countries or places to and from which different rates of postage have been or shall be established by any postal arrangement already concluded or hereafter to be made.

This order shall take effect from and after the 1st of January next.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1870.

The General Post Office of Great Britain has advised this Department that the steamships of the British East Indian and Australian mail line have been withdrawn from Marseilles and placed on the route between Brindisi and Alexandria; and that a reduction may therefore be made in the postage chargeable on letters forwarded by this route between the United States and the East Indies, China, Japan and Australia.

In consequence of the reduction thus effected, the *letter correspondence* from the United States, when posted for transmission to the undermentioned countries *in the British mail via Brindisi* will, until further notice, be subject to the following modified rates of postage, which are required *to be prepaid* at the office of mailing, viz.

For the East Indies, 28 cents; for China and Japan 34 cents; and for Australia, 22 cents, for each single rate of half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce.

No reduction having been made in the postage rates chargeable on newspapers, book packets, or samples of merchandise for the countries in question by this route, the postage to be collected on these classes of correspondence will remain as stated in the order of this Department issued under date of November 5, 1870.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly from and after this date.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

"Tweedledum and Tweedledee Difference."

We used this expression last month in our "Answers to Correspondents" in writing of the postage on chestnuts. As the expression is generally used in reference to differences more nice than wise, and hence in irony, it may be thought that we used it in the same sense, and that we look upon many of the distinctions made in classing mail matter, as frivolous.

To correct any such impression is our present aim.

The more enlightened men become the more their wants are increased, and of course there is a corresponding increase in the means of meeting those wants, and this leads to very nice distinctions, which must be maintained to maintain a peaceable state of society, and which, if destroyed, though small in themselves, lead to great and often desolating changes.

The most familiar, noticeable and important of these nice distinctions may be found, probably, in ordinary deeds, or mortgages, or other papers relating to real property, where the words give, grant, demise, etc., etc., seem to the ordinary mind a ridiculous jargon of words, made up to confuse and confound the title and the quality of the property affected than to make them clearer and stronger; and yet years of experience have shown them to be necessary. The little piece of paper, called in law a seal, is another instance of the nice distinctions that are made when questions arise—for it must be understood, that until questions do arise, the necessity for these distinctions is not apparent—and the deficiency of this seal annexed to a deed, has often, after years of possession, stripped a family of their wealth, and driven them to poverty, while it has given the same wealth to another family, before equally as poor.

The rapid flight of time, at 12 o'clock P. M., of any day, converts the infant, in law, with but few rights and responsibilities, into the man, with all the rights and responsibilities that are a man's inheritance: and in our country these are many. One minute of time may make a man eligible or ineligible for the office of President of the United State, at any given time that he could otherwise assume the duties of the office.

We have given these illustrations as preliminary to calling the attention of postmasters to small distinctions that have to be made in rating and classing mail matter.

First, we have a distinction between "mailable matter" and that not mailable; by the former of which is meant matter that *must* be mailed, and by the latter matter that *may* be, not that must be refused or excluded from the mails. Paper is "mailable matter," and packages of it weighing four pounds may be sent by mail for thirty-two cents, while muslin, in one sense the same article, is "unmailable," and a package of it of four pounds weight would be chargeable with three dollars and eighty-four cents postage. Why the distinction was made by Congress we do not inquire, for doubtless the framers of the law had good and sufficient reason. And yet we find some people very unreasonable, and a few very impertinent, because postmasters will not receive flannel shirts, boots and hats at the rates established for miscellaneous mailable matter. Their opinion that the postmaster is "more nice than wise" extends too to the framers of the law, by which, however, nobody is harmed but these same grumblers, of whom one is apt to inquire, mentally, of course, whether or not they know the difference between their neighbors' pockets and their own.

We recall the case of a merchant who insisted that circulars should be sent to foreign countries (to which the rate was four cents) at newspaper rates, because they answered the definition of newspapers—"conveyed information;" that is, as he said, they conveyed information to him, according to which bright idea all correspondence may be said to be newspapers.

A not infrequent source of trouble to those who cannot see these nice distinctions is in the prohibition of writing on printed matter, if sent at less than letter rates. What harm, indeed, in writing in pencil on the margin of a newspaper you are sending to a friend, "We are all well," or "Kitty arrived safely last night," or "John will start next week?" It saves the trouble of writing a letter and don't cost the Department any more to carry the paper. Granted; but after you are allowed to write three words some one else will want to write eight, and then some one ten, and then where would the line be drawn? It was "wise," as well as "nice," to draw it just where it is—"Any mark or sign in writing." Some merchants complain that they are not allowed to add to printed circulars prices in writing; but if one may add prices, may not another colors, and another qualities, and another weights?

Passing by the frequent source of complaint concerning "book manuscripts," which received due attention last month, we take up the matter of seeds.

It is a wise provision of the law that seeds sent by mail shall have the benefit of the lowest rates of postage. But, says one: If four pounds of wheat may be sent as seed, why may it not be sent for consumption, or as a 'sample?" Is not the distinction "more nice than wise?" We should reply, that those who send for seeds and cultivate them, in a large number of instances, probably a majority, benefit the public as well as themselves, and hence it is but proper that the public should aid them somewhat, and, besides, the instances are comparatively few, while in the case of samples, or for consumption, the benefit is confined to the sender and receiver, and the mails would soon become a means of conveyance for small packages from sellers to buyers. We would not, however, be understood to mean that a system might not be adopted by which small packages of merchandise might be transported by mail at rates remunerative to the Department and satisfactory to the parties concerned; but we are speaking of the law as it now is and of the complaints that are made in its enforcement.

We might pursue this subject further, and probably will at some future time, but close for the present with the remark, that the Tweedledum and Tweedledee difference in mail matter is one to which postmasters can not pay too much attention.

"Miscellaneous Matter."

There seems, from the reports which reach us, to be a good deal of confusion or misapprehension in the minds of many postmasters as to the proper rates of postage to be charged on "miscellaneous matter." One of our subscribers writes: "The people of our village are grumbling at me because I charge them letter postage on cravats, handkerchiefs, stockings, etc., and say that the postmaster at B——, two miles off, tells them I am wrong to do so—that two cents per four ounces is the proper rate for *miscellaneous matter*. What am I to do about it?" To him and to all such inquirers we say, Do as you have been doing, and charge letter postage on all "miscellaneous matter" that is not defined by law as "miscellaneous *mailable* matter"—which embraces "all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental; photographic representations of various types, reeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions." These comprise *all* the "miscellaneous matter" which can be sent by mail at less than letter rates of postage. It will be seen that blacking, hair brushes, shingles, inkstands, spy glasses, squirt-guns and toddy-sticks do *not* appear in the list, though we do not say they are not "miscellaneous." The law which refers to such articles is as follows: "On all matter not enumerated as mailable matter, and to which no specific rates of postage are assigned, and which shall nevertheless be mailed, the rate, if the same shall be forwarded, is established at the rate of *letter postage*."

No postmaster need be in doubt on this subject, who will consult sections 221, 222, 245 and 250, P. O. Laws, and sections 196, 204 and 224 P. O. Regulations.

Registration Comicalities or Stupidities.

We have been shown a "Receipt for Registered Packages," which is a curiosity in its way. The package for which it calls originated in Mississippi, the receipt is filled up as follows: "Received of —— (name illegible, having been altered), P. M., at Nassau street, Nov." &c., all the first three columns are filled in with the number of the package envelope, the columns of "Postmarked at," and "date of post mark" are properly filled in, the column for "name of P. O. addressed," is filled in with the words "Nassau street, N. Y.," and the blank at the bottom reads, "from B—— to Nassau street, N. Y." Those who are familiar with the blank receipts, will at once perceive that the one in question is a postal curiosity. Another curiosity is a return registered letter receipt, addressed to the P. M. at the number in Broadway to which the letter itself was addressed. We were about to ask whether it is possible that any one can be so stupid that they cannot understand the plain instruction in the beginning of section 10 of Registration Regulations, to attach "this return receipt to the letter in such a manner that it can be readily removed at the office of destination." We do not ask this question, for the evidence is before us. We include in this article the case of a registered letter alleged to have been rifled of two dollars, while the rifler most generously left ten dollars. The case was reported to a special agent, investigation was made, letters of inquiry were written, records were searched, for special agents do not regulate their exertions by the amount of loss—two dollars receiving as much attention as two hundred—and lo! it turned out that the writer of the letter did inclose twelve dollars in it, a ten and a two dollar bill; but before posting the letter, he found he wanted to use two dollars and so withdrew that amount, but neglected to mention it, hence the contents of the letter when received was deficient in the amount stated to have been inclosed. There is some stupidity, some dishonesty in the post offices, but it is not all there.

Three more Post Office Thieves Caught.

A certain bank in the country sent to a certain bank in the city a letter consisting of a quantity of notes, checks, etc., inclosed in an official envelope. The letter was not received, the postmaster at the mailing office recollected putting it in the mail pouch just previous to locking it, hence there was a thief in the post office somewhere, and the post office department was a nest of thieves. The letter was eventually found among the waste paper of the bank to which it was addressed, having been received in proper time, opened for examination, and found its way into the waste basket before its "contents were noted." So post office thief No. 1 was caught.

And a certain city bank sent to a certain country bank a package of mutilated currency valued at over $400. It was not received. After a great deal of trouble taken by the special agent in investigating the case, it was discovered that the package had been improperly addressed to a State different from the one intended, that was all, and so post office thief No. 2 was caught. This case is noticeable for two features. The remitting bank assured the special agent that it never made any mistake—never—and the bank which received the letter was guilty of the gross error of retaining it, until inquiries were made, when it was forwarded to the proper bank by express.

A certain publisher who receives a great many letters containing small sums of money and makes almost as many complaints of losses, complained of several losses, among them a money order, in addition to the loss of which the payee's signature to the order was forged, and he cutely inquired "how many more have been forged?" It turned out that the money order was issued just two months before the time alleged in the complaint, and was signed by the proper person. And so post office thief No. 3 was caught.

MORAL.—There are no thieves and no carelessness outside the post office department. None.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

We have before us a well written letter from the postmaster at a money-order office in the West, respecting the almost impossibility of compliance with a recent order concerning reserves and deposits. When we consider that the twenty-eight thousand post offices in the United States, like the same number of men, must have their general similarity, yet like the men each must have its individuality, it would be surprising if a general law did not prove in a few cases impracticable. In all these impracticable cases, a clear, concise, yet full statement should be made to the Department, whence the order issued. Such is our advice in the present case. A place where there "is no bank, no express office, no telegraph, in fact none of the requisites of modern civilization to promote commercial facilities," would surely be allowed by the Department sufficient deviation from a general order to accommodate itself to circumstances. Our correspondent expresses doubts of the safety of registering. As a rule registration is safe, and if a loss occurs in case of money order funds, if the rules and instructions have been complied with the Department and not the postmaster bears the loss. It certainly would involve no little trouble and complexity to keep a daily account and description of remittances, but if required it must be done. Our opinion is asked on the subject; further than we have given it above, we must reply as we have frequently done in other instances. We cannot give an opinion upon questions appertaining solely to individual offices. . . . We next take up two long communications accompanied by an explanatory third, which the writer thinks too personal for our columns. Such is the case with one of the other two, as it relates almost wholly to the removal of the writer from his position as postmaster and the appointment of another—matters with which we cannot interfere. To the remaining communication relating to matters of general interest we give place.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of December, 1870:

ESTABLISHED.

Post-Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Acherson	Jefferson	Iowa	11,160
Albany	Stearns	Minn	15,721
Allan's Mill	Carroll	Ga	Special
Alexandria	Warren	Ill	11,419
Alston	Fairfield	S. C.	5,799
Atlanta	Montgomery	Kas	Special
Ballards	Santa Barbara	Cal	14,771
Bella Bridge	Shasta	Cal	14,772
Bowens Station	Kent	Mich	12,211
Brainerd	Crow Wing	Minn	Special
Breslaw	Suffolk	N. Y.	1,400
Brookston	Warren	N. C.	Special
Cacharas	Huerfano	Col. Ter.	17,025
Coutreville	Snohomish	Wash. Ter.	Special
Corea	Stanislaus	Cal	14,605
Chenango Bridge	Broome	N. Y.	1,028
Chesnut Grove	Gallia	Ohio	9,219
Clackamas	Clackamas	Oregon	14,773
Clarionville	Clay	Mo	10,026
Collins	Greenwood	Kas	14,060
Cologne	Delaware	Ind	Special
Columbia	Columbia	Oregon	15,101
Concord	Cass	Neb	14,451
Coopstown	Harford	Md	2,034
Cope	Morgan	Ind	Special
Corvallis	Missoula	Mont. Ter.	15,414
County Line	Northumberland	Pa	Special
Cowskin	Sedgwick	Kas	Special
Deer Creek	Madison	Neb	Special
Delaware Station	Faribault	Minn	13,503
Devereux Station	Hancock	Ga	6,001
Eberle	Effingham	Ill	11,625
Egypt	Lehigh	Pa	Special
Elizabeth	Denton	Texas	8,591
Elk Mound	Dunn	Wis	Special
El Rito	Rio Arriba	New Mex. Ter.	17,406
Emory C. H.	Rains	Texas	Special
False Cape	Humboldt	Cal	14,736
Fancy Creek	Clay	Kas	Special
Fanning	Doniphan	Kas	14,012
Felton	Santa Cruz	Cal	Special
Fidalgo	Whatcom	Wash. Ter.	15,412
Fillmore	Bossier	La	Special
Fly Summit	Washington	N. Y.	1,560
Fountain Station	Vigo	Ind	12,003
Gilmore	Benzie	Mich	12,227
Goalby	St. Clair	Ill	11,423
Godfrey	Bourbon	Kas	14,095
Goodnow	Will	Ill	11,434
Grand Bay	Mobile	Ala	Special
Greenfield	Howard	Kas	Special
Grouse Creek	Cowley	Kas	14,136
Gwin Mine	Calaveras	Cal	14,710
Hill's Station	Clermont	Ohio	9,032
Hogg's Falls	Ohio	Ky	9,744
Holden	Butler	Kas	Special
Imlay City	Lapeer	Mich	12,522
Iredell	Bosque	Texas	8,169
Kittle River Station	Pine	Minn	13,508
Kibbeville	Franklin	Miss	7,205
Lac-qui-parle	McPhail	Minn	Special
Lake Creek	Labette	Kas	14,217
Langston Station	Baker	Ala	Special
Long Grove	Scott	Iowa	11,013
Lula	Montgomery	Ill	11,426
Love's Station	De Soto	Miss	7,002
Lowell	St. Louis	Mo	10,304
Lynn	McDonough	Ill	11,431
McClintockville	Venango	Pa	1,626
McPaul	Fremont	Iowa	10,511
Martin's Station	Pulaski	Va	4,414
Mayton	Washington	Kas	Special
Merced	Merced	Cal	14,805
Mercer's Gap	Brown	Texas	Special
Metz	Vernon	Mo	Special
Miller's Mills	Herkimer	N. Y.	1,545
Mineral	Athens	Ohio	9,032
Morrill	Brown	Kas	14,004
Morro	San Luis Obispo	Cal	14,827
Muddy Creek	Pueblo	Col. Ter.	17,029
Mumre Lund	Monongalia	Minn	Special
Muncie	Wyandotte	Kas	14,101
Manceton	Mono	Cal	14,832
Newark	Wilson	Kas	14,218
Niangua	Webster	Mo	10,503
North Elk	Republic	Kas	Special
Oakland	Jewell	Kas	Special
Ohiowa	Fillmore	Neb	Special
Ophir	Tooele	Utah Ter.	16,029
Ord	Neosho	Kas	14,062
Ozro Falls	Howard	Kas	Special
Painter's Bridge	Chester	Pa	1,663
Paris	Anson	N. C.	5,228
Park	Lancaster	Neb	14,451
Peterson	Fillmore	Minn	13,501
Pine Grove	Douglas	Col. Ter.	17,001
Pleasant Grove	Greenwood	Kas	14,107
Pleito	Monterey	Cal	14,713
Plymouth	Christian	Mo	10,308
Pobeta	Saline	Kas	Special
Poplar Grove	Phillips	Ark	[illegible]
Potter Valley	Mendocino	Cal	14,612
Prior Creek	Vernon	Mo	Special
Rally Hill	Maury	Tenn	10,147
Ralston	Grant	New Mex. Ter.	Special
Rincon	San Bern'dino	Cal	Special
Roanoke	Suffolk	N. Y.	1,293
Rockdale	Baltimore	Md	2,917
Rocky Ridge	Frederick	Md	Special
Bumburgh	Siskiyou	Cal	Special
Sabine	Marion	Ind	Special
St. Francis Xavier	Hamilton	Ill	11,673
Saint James	Baltimore	Md	2,923
Saint Oloff	Otter Tail	Minn	13,776
Sancelito	Marin	Cal	Special
Sand Creek	Saunders	Neb	Special
Saunders' Store	Sumter	S. C.	5,215
Seatco	Thurston	Wash. Ter.	15,409
Shoal Ford	Limestone	Ala	Special
Spring Ranch	Clay	Neb	Special
Stavanger	McPhail	Minn	13,617
Sylvania	Screven	Ga	Special
Teegarden	Columbiana	Ohio	9,641
Thurston	Buckingham	Va	Special
Vandyke	New Castle	Del	Special
Verona	Hamilton	Neb	Special
Wall Lake	Otter Tail	Minn	13,776
Walsenburgh	Huerfano	Col. Ter.	Special
Warrensburgh	Iron	Utah	16,001
Warren Summit	Grafton	N. H.	253
Washington Prairie	Winneshiek	Iowa	11,279
Wellsburgh	Wells	Ind	[illegible]
West Chenango	Broome	N. Y.	Special
Westvale	Middlesex	Mass	604
White Salmon	Klikitat	Wash. Ter.	15,102
White's Station	Calhoun	Mich	12,503
Woburn	Jackson	Kas	Special
Wood Lawn	Jefferson	Ill	11,900

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Alleeton	Boyle	Ky	Danville
Allen's Fork	Jackson	W. Va	Sissonville
Antelope	Charles Mix	Dakota	Fort Randall
Ashippun	Watonwan	Minn	St. James
Barry	Frederick	Md	Weverton
Bay Port	Hernando	Fla	Pierceville
Bells Run	Tyler	W. Va.	Middlebourne
Beowawe	Lander	Nev	Argenta
Caldwell's Store	Leon	Texas	Centreville
Carson	Huerfano	Col. Ter.	St. Mary's
County Line	Eaton	Mich	Winfield
Demarel's Bluff	Monroe	Ala	Mount Pleasant
Diamond Mountain	White Pine	Nev	Eureka
Donald	Washington	Kas	Waterville
Eagle Springs	Jefferson	Ind	Madison
East Readfield	Kennebec	Me	Readfield Depot
Echo City	Summit	Utah	Wasatch
Five Corners	Miami	Ind	Peru
Flint River	Morgan	Ala	Decatur
Flippin	Monroe	Ky	Tompkinsville
Fly Creek	Cherokee	Kas	Keelville
George's Creek	Pickens	S. C.	Pickens C. H.
Graham's Forge	Wythe	Va	Max Meadows
Green Tree	Adams	Pa	New Oxford
Haught's Store	Dallas	Texas	Scyene
Hector	Potter	Pa	Ayer's Hill
Hunter's Mills	Pickens	S. C.	Pickens C. H.
Jackson Station	Seneca	Ohio	Fostoria
Jasper	Jasper	Mo	Carthage
Jefferson	Jefferson	La	New Orleans
Jerseyville	Monmouth	N. J.	Freehold
Kingsboro	Edgecombe	N. C.	Tarboro
Leechburg	Johnson	N. C.	Raleigh
Lincoln	Polk	Iowa	Des Moines
Littsville	Nodaway	Mo	Nodaway
Looxahoma	De Soto	Miss	Senatobia
Lydia	Darlington	S. C.	Darlington C. H.
Lynche's Lake	Williamsb'gh	S. C.	Kingstree
Milford	Greenville	S. C.	Greenville C. H.
Minersville	Henry	Ill	Colona Station
Morrisdale	Clearfield	Pa	Kylertown
Narrowsbridge	Daviess	Ky	Owensborough
New River	Alleghany	N. C.	Scottsville
Oak Spring	Rutherford	N. C.	Rutherfordton
Palestine	Columbia	Ark	Magnolia
Pima Village	Pima	Ariz	Maricopa Wells
Pioneer	Deer Lodge	Monta	Pike's Peak
Primrose	Douglas	Neb	Valley
Republic	Yadkin	N. C.	Mt. Nebo
Saint Benedict	Doniphan	Kas	Severance
Silver Run	Carroll	Md	Union Mills
Soda Springs	Linn	Oregon	Lebanon
Spry's Landing	Kent	Md	Chestertown
Straitsville	Perry	Ohio	Gore
Valcour	Clinton	N. Y.	Plattsburgh
Warpole	Wyandotte	Ohio	Marseilles
Weld	Weld	Col. Ter.	Fort Lupton
West Leroy	Calhoun	Mich	Battle Creek
Young's Creek	Whitley	Ky	Bark Camp Mills

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to.*
Aberdeen Junction	Monroe	Miss	Muldon
Babylon	Hampshire	Mass	Swift River
Camden Mills	Rock Island	Ill	Milan
Coal Centre	Linn	Kas	Prescott
Eugene	Shawnee	Kas	North Topeka
Harrison	West Chester	N. Y.	Purchase
Hendricksburg	Luzerne	Pa	Ashley
Magnolia Mills	Clay	Fla	Magnolia
Menlota	Labette	Kas	Parsons
Montville	Effingham	Ill	Altamont
Narraguagus	Washington	Me	Cherryfield
North Landgrove	Bennington	Vt	Landgrove
Pleasant Valley	Sherburne	Minn	Becker
Sonman	Cambria	Pa	Portage
Taho	El Dorado	Cal	Tallac
Wilmaman	Wayne	Ohio	Smithville Sta

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Alum Well	Hawkins	Tenn	10,037
Barry	Frederick	Md	2,904
Calera	Shelby	Ala	6,048
Cherry Hill	Calhoun	Miss	7,170
Crotcher's Ferry	Dorchester	Md	3,020
Cureton's Store	Lancaster	S. C.	5,656
Duffan	Erath	Texas	8,560
Fort Duford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Camp	Choctaw	Miss	7,185
Hillon's	Sullivan	Tenn	10,028
Magnolia	Anderson	Texas	8,087
Minnesota Crossing	Renville	Minn	13,737
Newton's Retreat	Tippecanoe	Ind	Special
North Cambridge	Washington	N. Y.	1,560
N. Neal's Mills	Troup	Ga	6,670
Ohio	Bureau	Ill	11,623
Pactolus	Pitt	N. C.	5,030
Pleasant Shade	Greenville	Va	4,001
Pleasant View	Jackson	W. Va	4,150
Tinker's Knob	Botetourt	Va	4,160
Whittsville	Highland	Ohio	Special
Yellow Sulphur Spr'gs	Montgomery	Va	4,537

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of November, 1870, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Coll'd.
New York	331	1,874,198	919,122	433,578	3,879,852
Philadelphia	165	947,306	440,545	353,550	1,155,610
Chicago	100	928,711	122,994	182,350	819,312
St. Louis	57	603,214	57,310	115,355	330,470
Boston	70	451,212	172,930	90,015	640,945
Baltimore	55	419,486	42,872	83,953	294,509
Cincinnati	40	340,410	43,912	52,510	275,949
Louisville	21	221,021	19,026	40,050	117,894
Detroit	22	216,604	44,568	73,789	116,909
Buffalo	32	208,157	24,511	69,294	130,948
Brooklyn	40	203,171	56,503	70,429	95,772
Cleveland	24	199,545	17,240	67,407	145,989
Albany	24	174,352	20,445	52,448	132,675
Indianapolis	19	164,701	9,665	33,542	120,327
Milwaukee	21	138,776	8,113	38,594	93,519
Pittsburgh	18	134,149	12,647	42,960	114,767
Syracuse	13	128,220	11,143	46,928	71,875
Washington, D. C.	25	118,700	10,595	48,788	93,405
Newark	21	118,953	15,180	44,348	66,910
Troy	13	116,150	11,540	24,236	90,230
Williamsburg	12	104,137	20,412	29,751	58,083
Memphis	12	100,978	6,881	20,701	77,911
Richmond	14	76,263	4,392	21,930	41,994
Utica	14	74,825	7,873	23,484	58,083
San Francisco	17	69,560	11,525	19,820	104,185
Toledo	10	68,919	2,953	24,914	71,916
Nashville	8	66,235	3,984	21,877	31,718
Dayton	12	62,108	3,943	32,305	47,489
Providence	14	61,238	10,045	20,579	28,535
Hartford	10	54,018	6,098	17,598	31,365
New Haven	8	50,560	4,771	17,444	28,148
Wilmington	7	50,008	3,869	19,407	22,503
Jersey City	6	48,420	2,533	10,678	16,538
Allegheny	7	47,425	4,500	29,247	21,718
Lowell	6	43,272	2,007	14,379	30,478
Portland	8	42,009	2,425	23,800	66,068
Worcester	6	39,059	3,538	13,930	21,993
Manchester	6	37,547	1,407	17,453	16,080
Reading	8	37,028	3,029	17,100	20,463
Erie	6	37,972	2,923	27,384	13,149
Charlestown	5	36,337	1,639	10,353	18,399
Lawrence	8	35,703	1,434	14,460	32,798
Lynn	5	32,071	1,573	11,416	23,718
Trenton	4	31,699	1,807	9,296	23,374
Cambridge	4	30,861	1,623	10,670	9,864
Lancaster	5	29,174	1,512	9,386	6,633
Cambridgeport	3	27,781	1,240	9,593	11,515
Harrisburg	4	25,003	1,341	9,268	8,218
New Bedford	5	24,619	1,051	11,093	18,684
Salem	8	24,340	1,367	10,378	16,576

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of January, 1871.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
A. & Gt. W	U. S....	4	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S....	4	S. Pacific & C. America.
Cunard...	U. S....	5	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	5	Havana & West Indies.
Inman.....	U. S....	7	Europe via Liverpool.
Mexican..	U. S....	7	Havana and Mexico.
Hamburg.	U. S....	10	German States via Hmbg
A. & Gt. W	U. S....	11	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard ...	U. S....	12	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	12	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Bremen...	U. S....	14	German States via Brem.
Inman....	U. S....	14	Europe via Liverpool.
Inman	U. S....	17	Halifax and Bermuda.
A. & Gt. W.	U. S....	18	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard...	U. S....	19	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	19	Havana.
Aspinwal.	U. S....	20	South Pacific & Cent Am.
Inman....	U. S....	21	Europe via Liverpool.
Brazilian..	U. S....	23	St. T. Braz. & Argentine.
Hamburg	U. S....	24	German States via Hmbg
A. & Gt. W	U. S....	25	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard...	U. S....	26	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	26	Havana & Nassau.
Mexican..	U. S....	28	Havana & Mexico.
Bremen ...	U. S....	28	German States via Brem.
Inman.. ..	U. S....	28	Europe via Liverpool.
French...	U. S....	28	French Mail.
Inman....	U. S....	31	Halifax and Newfoundl'd.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents.* In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here.*

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Viequo,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana,* the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadaloupe,	Oraba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Doscado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter, postage must be charged. Sec. 245, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)............ 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "

For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "

For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "

For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz............ 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz............ 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz............ 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.... 3 "

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

Books, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 4th and 20th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In some cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 7:30, 8:30 A.M.; 1, 5 and 11 P.M. [Way] 1 and 5 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 6:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 11:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 10:30 A.M.; 12:30, 7:30 P.M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4.30 and 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 5th, 21st, each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6.45 A. M.; 12:30, 7:30 P. M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail..........5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]..........5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail........5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South.................. 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]..............5:00 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]........7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 5th, and 21st, each month.............10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..6:30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail..................5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold.................. 5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport.......................... 2.00 P. M.
Long Island........................ 5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5 00 A. M..2:30 P. M.
" via South Side R R..7 A.M.; 2:30 P.M.
Canada. ....5 A.M.; 2, 4 30, 9 P.M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia...	via Brindisi............	29th	57	23d
do. ...	Southampton............	21st	61	28th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon......	Brindisi............	7th and 21st	24	9th and 23d
do.	Southampton............	14th and 28th	30	14th and 28th
China	Brindisi............	7th and 21st	40	9th and 23d
do.	Southampton............	14th and 28th	47	14th and 28th
Hong Kong..	Brindisi............	7th and 21st	40	9th and 23d
do.	Southampton............	14th and 28th	45	14th and 28th
India........	Brindisi............	every Friday.	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton............	every Sat'day	20	every Sat'day
Singapore ..	Brindisi............	7th and 21st	42	9th and 23d
do. ..	Southampton............	14th and 28th	46	14th and 28th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

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The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

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The boxes have in some cases been paid for by the U.S. Government, but usually by the Postmasters; and we have yet to learn of a case in which they have not been universally liked and readily rented, at an increased charge of from two to four dollars per annum.

Postmasters can reimburse themselves by *selling the locks and keys* to the persons renting the boxes.

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Portland............ Mo.	Yonkers............N. Y
Bangor............ "	Burlington ....N. J
Concord ....N. H.	Camden .... "
Claremont .... "	New Brunswick..... "
Dover .... "	Allentown............Pa.
Essex Junction........Vt.	Birmingham .... "
Burlington .... "	Carlisle........ "
Vergennes .... "	Clearfield .... "
Boston............Mass.	Connelsville.......... "
Adams .... "	Downingtown....... "
Gloucester .... "	Elizabeth.......... "
Fitchburg .... "	Kittaning.......... "
Hudson .... "	Hazleton .... "
Haverhill .... "	Huntingdon.......... "
Lawrence.......... "	Pittsburgh .... "
Palmer .... "	Pittston .... "
So. Acton.......... "	Rouseville.......... "
Waltham.......... "	Uniontown .... "
New Haven..........Conn.	Painesville .... O.
New London .... "	Cumberland..........Md.
Hartford.......... "	Richmond ....Va.
Danbury .... "	Culpeper .... "
Mystic Bridge.......... "	Goldsboro ....N. C.
Stamford.......... "	New Berne.......... "
Waterbury.......... "	Wilmington .... "
Providence..........R. I.	Charlotte.......... "
Bristol .... "	Volcano..........W. V.
Auburn..........N. Y.	Mobile ....Ala.
Catskill.......... "	Vicksburg ....Miss.
Cold Spring.......... "	Lawrence .... Kansas.
Oswego.......... "	Salt Lake City.....Utah.
Plattsburg.......... "	San Francisco...... Cal.
Rome .... "	Minneapolis.........Minn.
Tarrytown .... "	

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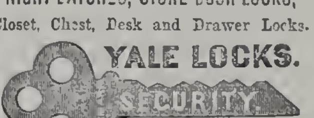

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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JANUARY, 1871.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns, or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	36	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	15	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h8
do N G U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 19 . per ½oz	a	*18	K	L	M	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15	9	G	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 3 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).	....					
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 22c ½ oz	a	*18	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	*10	4	cB	cB	d10
do do via Brindisi	....	*38	b6	cB	cB	d16
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Algeria, open mail via England	....	10	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	13
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	6	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	B	B	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	12	7	E	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	8	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
" British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	A	A	[illegible]
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	X	X	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	0	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles.	....	W	b8	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	18
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon.	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	18
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	0	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	38	b10	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b6	B	B	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	V	4	[illegible]
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	0	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	F	12	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b0	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	*25	Q	R	8	....
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	*28	Q	R	8	....
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	9	H	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do		20	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 8c. each by closed mail via England).	....					
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d10
do do via Marseilles	....	20	b6	cB	cB	d18
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	10
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
France	....	10	2	V	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	*4	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*10	0	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	10	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	7	3	C	8	8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	10	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	☞	☞	8

☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory.*

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Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz......4 "
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz......6 "
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.

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Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*15	9	H	13	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	10	H	14	h8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	10
Greytown	....	10	2	V	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....

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	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	15	8	F	12	h8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland	....	10	4	A	....	18
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	8	0	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	10	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b0	A	A	18
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	15	8	F	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	10
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	10	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	B	B	16
do N. German via Brindisi, reg. letter, 19c. ½oz	n	*15	N	O	P	8
do do via England & Brindisi, do. 22c. ½oz	n	*18	N	G	P	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	A	A	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	..	*10	8	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	8	2	4	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	10
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	0	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	12	2	4	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	9	G	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Panama	....	10	2	V	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	..
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	31	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union direct; via Brindisi	a	25	Q	R	8	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	28	Q	R	8	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	A	A	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	0	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	0	D	10	h8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via England	....	22	....	....	....	18
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b8	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	10
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do direct closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*10	0	E	9	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Russia, do do direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	0	D	10	h8
Salvador, via Panama	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Savoy	....	10	2	V	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A. B. C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	12	7	E	11	h8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	.	28	b6	A	A	18
do via Brindisi.	...	34	b10	20	20	....
do N German Union and Brindisi	a	*25	Q	R	8	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*28	Q	R	8	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	...	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	W	b6	B	B	18
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do Belgium	....	W	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	...	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	...	*11	8	G	11	h8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England,	....	*14	9	G	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	b8	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	....
do N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg let., 19c ½oz.	a	15	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi. do. 22c ½oz.	a	18	K	L	M	8
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgus, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	15	8	F	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	V	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Van Dieman's Land or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton	....	10	8	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	0
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	0
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	0	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	7	E	11	h8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters,

A., B., C., *etc.*

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2½ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Marseilles	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Marseilles	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G Union *closed mail via Eng.*	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G Union *closed mail via Eng.*	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	....
K.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	....
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	....
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	....
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	....
M.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	....
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	....
N.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	....
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	....
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	....
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	....
P.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	....
Q.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	....
Q.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	....
R.—German mail via Brindisi direct	6	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	18	....
R.— do do via England & Brindisi	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	....
S.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	....
S.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	....
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	....
U.— do	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	14	....	....
V.—	2	....	....	8	....	....	4	....	....	4

W.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 30 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ⅓oz. 16c.; over ⅓ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ⅔oz. 32c; over ⅔ and not over 1oz. 44c.

X.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*. The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

a.—All matter sent by either of the Brindisi routes shall be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

F.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. Books.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XI., NO. 5. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1871. WHOLE NO. 125.

What the Consequences May Be.

In one of the sketches in "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags," by the late Special Agent, J. Holbrook, occurs the following incident, showing that the possible result of that meanest of all crimes—the embezzlement of letters—is often more painful and serious than the mere loss of the money which supplies the temptation in such cases:

In a certain school boarding-house, inhabited by pupils of both sexes, it had been customary for some of their number to get from the post-office the letters and papers sent to them, and this duty had lately devolved, for the most part, on one person, Henry S., who was a relation of the postmaster, and, from other circumstances, had frequent occasion to visit the office. As he returned almost empty-handed of letters from day to day, his disappointed fellow-boarders at first wondered at the silence of their friends, then suspicion began to work in their minds; and since the postmaster was a man of unsullied honor, and entirely reliable for honesty, they at length reluctantly admitted the supposition that Henry S. must be the delinquent.

Acting on the ground that S. was the guilty one, his fellow-boarders gave orders to the postmaster, forbidding the delivery of their letters to him. So the next day, when he presented himself at the office, he was thunderstruck by the information that he had lost the confidence of his fellow-pupils, and that they would no longer trust their letters in his hands.

"It can't be," exclaimed he, "that they suppose I took their letters."

"I guess they do," said the postmaster; "but I think they had better be sure that there were letters coming to them before they suspect you."

"Oh, now I see why they have acted so strangely lately, just as if they didn't want me around. I never once thought that this was the reason of it."

From that time he withdrew himself as much as possible from the society of his fellow-pupils, stung by a sense of their injustice, and cherishing anything but amiable feelings toward them; yet he did not escape sundry taunts and flings at his character for honesty, from the maliciously disposed. And although those who had regarded him with suspicion, frankly acknowledged their error when the true culprit came to light, yet it was long before he could entirely forgive them the deep mortification they had caused him.

Nor were such cases as this the worst that occurred.

There was a boy in the school, "the only child of his mother, and she was a widow." The lad was quick in intellect, amiable in disposition, and a general favorite throughout the institution. He loved his mother with a strength of affection not often surpassed, and it was fully responded to by his tender parent. The frequent visits which she made him during his residence at the school, had given her opportunities to become acquainted with many of her son's young companions, as well as with his teachers, so that she was quite well known in the little community.

Let us place ourselves at the residence of Mrs. E. (the lady in question), some hundred miles away. She is lying upon a sick bed, from which she will never rise. Let us listen to the conversation between her and her attendant.

"Has the train come up yet, Mary?"

"Yes, ma'am, it passed a few minutes ago, but Charley hasn't come."

"Of course he hasn't; he would have been in my arms before this if he had."

"Perhaps," suggests Mary, "he will be here by the next train."

"God grant he may," groans the dying mother. "It is now more than a week since they first wrote to him, telling him that I was very sick, and requesting him to come immediately. Oh, what *can* keep him away so long? I fear he is sick himself. Some one must go to-morrow, and find out what it is that keeps him from me. I cannot die without seeing him once more."

While this mother was struggling with disease, and with that "hope deferred" that "maketh the heart sick," her son was pursuing his daily round of studies and amusements, anticipating with delight his return home at the close of the term. We may imagine the grief and distress of the poor boy when his uncle, who came for him, told him how the friends at home had written to him twice, each time inclosing him the requisite funds to bear his expenses home that there might be no delay from *that* cause. And how his mother's only wish, as she now lay rapidly sinking, was to see once more her beloved Charley.

Off they went, the boy and his uncle, on iron wings—but the wing of the Death-Angel was swifter, and before they arrived at the place of their destination, had cast its awful shadow over the mother's brow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POST OFFICE, INNUBIBUS, Jan., 1871.

Editor United States Mail:

I often think that the myths of olden times—those times way back in the history of our race—when men (which means mankind) built altars to "unknown gods," and worshipped impossible gods and goddesses, had a higher origin than superstition and wild belief. The Hydra, or many-headed monster, for instance, the destruction of which was so difficult that it was made one of the twelve severe tasks imposed upon Hercules, might well stand as the symbol for social and political evils which it is difficult to destroy. We find no better instance of this realization of the Hydra than in the subject of my last letter—the sawdust pretended counterfeit dealers. Probably the further prosecution of the subject in your columns may not be agreeable to you, and if not you know the way to your own waste-paper basket; but as I have a few "more remarks to make," I will venture. Notwithstanding the war made upon the scamps by the *American Agriculturist*, and the watchfulness of the Post-office Department that it shall not be made a *particeps criminus* in the silly fraud, since my last the Hydra has developed several new heads, and new names to old circulars have been freely sent out.

To me the matter assumes a serious aspect. It is not sufficient to say that none but a few fools are swindled, and that they may as well lose their money that way as any, or that it is only one swindler swindling another. I think there is a graver view. Is there no danger that the idea of counterfeit money, as a merchantable article, sold with very little disguise or secrecy, will become so prevalent that many men, of even mature years, honest but weak, and more particularly young men, who find economy a necessary adjunct of their lives, may have their integrity sapped, and become the tools of actual counterfeiters as they are the dupes of the pretended? Or may they not, disappointed in supplying their wants by one crime, turn the more easily to another. The responsibility of the tempter for the fall of the tempted is a mooted question, some holding that the tempter is no way responsible, and that a man should rely upon himself, and be strong enough in himself to resist temptation. Others think that the tempter, like the receiver, is as bad as the tempted, and should be punished equally with his victim. I will not argue upon this question. But I would ask, rather than suggest, why society should not as well protect itself, by a suppression of pretence of dealing in counterfeits against the demoralization referred to, as it does against the demoralization produced by lotteries or gambling. You may say I am "off the track," as the inquiry has no reference to postal matters, and that the mail is devoted to postal matters only. Well, probably I am, but when I see the quantities of these circulars conveyed about the country by the Post-office Department, and know how continuously, under new names, the temptation to purchase counterfeit money is scattered unwittingly, and unwillingly, I grant, by the Post-office Department, like seed from the hand of the sower, or a better simile would be, like the seed of the thistle by the autumn winds, I perceive a closer connection between the postal and social positions that first appears.

Whether the remedy can be by postal law or not I do not undertake to say, leaving that to wiser legislative heads than my own. But as one of the rural population, more affected by this state of affairs than you people of the city can be, I do not hesitate to say that a remedy is needed, and should be found. I know of more than one instance where men have forwarded the only few dollars they had for the support of their wives and children to these scamps; of others, as I stated last month, where young men of good character have taken a step which may be the first step to a life of crime.

NICOTINUS.

Collecting Newspaper Postage.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

Dear Sir—I have been amused at the many propositions made for collecting postage on newspapers sent to "regular *bona fide* subscribers." The most absurd and impossible plan we have seen is that of H. S. and his "sponge-and-stamp theory." Just imagine the mailing clerks of the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago dailies, to say nothing of other papers of large issue, sitting down daily with a hogshead or two of water and a large sponge apiece, with a ton or so of three inch stamps, pasting them on before they can send their mails to the post-office. And how you, Mr. Editor, can permit your valuable paper to contain such stuff, is only accounted for upon the supposition that you are one of the best-natured men in the world, and wanted your subscribers to laugh as heartily as you did over this nonsense.

To be serious about this matter, Mr Editor, every man who understands the difficulties in the way of *prepaying postage* on regular issues of newspapers to *bona fide* subscribers, knows that it is a difficult question to decide what is the best and most practical plan. To solve this question a man must be or have been both a publisher and a postmaster—not merely in name, but a publisher who understands the entire *details* of publishing, including mailing, and a postmaster who has run and understands the entire working of a *first-class* office. Small postmasters or publishers cannot fully understand the difficulties, and but few of that class, small in number though it is, have that fertility of resource and inventive genius to compass the difficulty. There must be as little conflict between the publisher and postmaster as possible, and yet the Government must get all, or as near all as possible, that is due it, and at the least possible expense and trouble in collecting it. Too much book-keeping is the bane of all kinds of business houses. The simplest common-sense forms are the best. Although I do not claim to have found the true solution of the problem, yet I give you my own opinion, based upon an experience of over twenty years in the newspaper business, and a second term as postmaster:

1st. The Government is imposed upon in the transmission of newspapers. The postmaster who fights for every cent due the Government, makes enemies who adroitly combine together and render other pretexts to secure his removal, and get a more pliant (*i. e.*, accommodating) postmaster.

2d. Any plan that will greatly embarrass the publisher, will drive him from the mails and into the express office, except where the cost is too much or an express line cannot be reached. The express companies even now compete with and beat the Government on large packages on the line of their route.

I can see but two ways out of this trouble; one is, to charge the same rates as heretofore, and require payment of publishers at the commencement of each quarter for their entire circulation, the publisher or mailing clerk in the office of publication to make affidavit of the correctness of the list furnished at the mailing post-office at the end of the quarter, adding a supplemental list of new subscribers, and paying the extra amount on such new subscribers as were not returned in the list at commencement of the quarter, giving publishers the privilege of paying for a full year.

The other plan I think preferable: it is for the Department to come in direct competition with Express Companies carrying all newspapers to *bona fide* subscribers by the ounce, and making separate charges or rates for each package. The packages to be indorsed at the office of publication, with the weight and payment made each mailing day, or monthly or quarterly, as the Postmaster-General may decide in cases where it is impracticable to pay daily or weekly. This, of course, necessitates the keeping of a "Book of Weights" by both the publisher and mailing postmaster, to be sworn to by the former at such regular times as designated by the Postmaster General.

I will not argue the feasibility of this plan, but let others criticize it. I think I can demonstrate that publishers will increase their circulation and the Government make money by the operation. If the present mode of collecting newspaper postage is continued, I would recommend that publishers be required to stamp or write on every package of papers to subscribers, the name of the paper, when published, and how many copies, along with the place of destination, and exclude all papers not so legibly stamped or marked. This will materially assist the postmaster in taking account of newspapers.

W. J. U., *Postmaster.*

[Our correspondent's own suggestions would have lost none of their force if he had criticized the plan of "H. S." not quite so harshly. It is only by a full ventilation and discussion of all sorts of plans that a feasible one is likely to be discovered. For instance, the impracticable nature of "H. S's" plan (as it appeared to "W. J. U.,") seems to have set the latter to devising a better one, and possibly *his* plan will produce the same result on some one else.—ED. U. S. MAIL.]

S. B. PA., January 18, '71.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

Dear Sir—In looking over your excellent paper for January, I noticed an article headed "Registration Comicalities," etc. I can give you an instance of the Reg. bus. which I think worth publishing.

About two weeks ago I registered a letter to a small town about twenty miles from this office. About three days afterward I received a Reg. package from the same place. I opened it by cutting one end, and was surprised to see no letter in it. I immediately examined the package and could not see that it had been tampered with. I, of course, wondered what it could mean. Upon taking out the inclosure, which I presumed to be a Registered Lettered Bill, I discovered that it was the return bill I had sent, and the receipt for the letter, which the Postmaster had sent to me in a Reg. package envelope, duly numbered, and which was receipted for four times before I received it. Can any one beat that?—

Respectfully yours, W. S. S.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Location of Office.—D. A. S., P——, Cal.—A Postmaster is not compelled to rent an office in the main street of the city or village where the office is established. It should, however, be on a frequented street, and not in a place inconvenient of access to the public.

County Papers Deliverable Free, etc.—F. S. P., C——, Iowa.—1. It is only weekly papers that can be delivered free to subscribers living within the county of publication. Sec. 228, Reg., 1866. It surprises us how often similar questions are asked. The section referred to has the word weekly in italics, in order to draw attention particularly to it. Weekly can mean nothing else but *weekly*, neither monthly, nor daily, nor semi-weekly, any more than a cent can mean a dime or a dollar. 2. A publisher of a newspaper cannot send his paper to a friend as a gift, on the same terms of postage as though the friend paid for it. 3. All newspapers on which the proper postage is paid should be delivered to the person addressed.....L. S., P——, N. Y.—One copy each of any number of county papers may be delivered free of postage, according to section 228, regulations of 1866....J. H. B., L——, Pa.—See above.

Dead Letter Bills.—D. A. N., F——, N. J.—A Dead Letter bill should accompany each package of dead letters (sec. 381, reg.), and with the quarterly account current should be sent a complete Dead Letter bill for the whole quarter, corresponding in amount with the credits claimed for dead letters.

Forwarding a Telegraphic Dispatch, etc.—D. W. F., C——, O.—1. A Postmaster is not obliged to take any more trouble to deliver a telegraphic dispatch, coming through the mails, than he is an ordinary letter, and there is no fine for not doing so. We speak of the legal obligation, but whether or not there is a kindly obligation is a question. A telegram generally implies something of more importance than an ordinary letter. 2. Errors cannot be corrected in the quarterly account current; the correction must be made in the general account. Sec. 334, reg., 1866.

Post-office Directory.—L. J. S., S——, Minn.—Every post-office is furnished free by the Department with a post-office directory.

Post-office Laws.—C. A. B., C——, Mass.—The postal laws and regulations can be had on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General. The book is charged at two dollars in postmasters' accounts.

Eligibility for Postmastership.—H. S., R——, Ill.—There is no postal law to prevent a postmaster becoming a justice of the peace, or a justice of the peace becoming a postmaster. We do not answer for State laws.

Forwarding Newspapers.—J. R., P——, Vt.—Had you looked in the MAIL for August, 1870, you would have found in the "Answers" the following: "Newspapers and other printed matter remaining in a post-office can only be forwarded upon payment of a new postage at transient rates which should be *prepaid* by postage stamps. It is unnecessary to discuss any previous decisions or replies given in the MAIL." As we thought then we think now, that it is unnecessary to discuss or explain any former decisions on the subject. At the times respectively that they were made they were authoritative, but at present the rule is as quoted.

Circulars.—R. W. H. B., M——, Iowa.—Circulars to pass at circular rates must be *wholly* printed, except that the name of the person to whom they are sent may be written. (Sec. 244, Laws, 1866.)

Obstructing Mail Routes.—E. S., W——, Texas.—Cases of obstruction of mail routes should be reported to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Delivery of Mail Matter.—G. A. B., R——, N. Y.—The persons entitled to letters are those whose names are in the addresses. (Sec. 58, Reg. 1866.) This applies to a married woman as well as to any other person; and if a married woman directs a postmaster not to deliver her letters to her husband, the postmaster must comply with the direction.

Insufficient Prepayment.—S. R. H., N——, Iowa.—An insufficiently prepaid letter, deposited by a person knowing of the insufficient prepayment, should be returned to him for the proper postage.

Mistake in Account Current.—J. J. B., M——, Pa.—Mistakes in the account current of balances due the Department are corrected in the general account and not in a succeeding account current. If in one account current you have given the Department credit for ten dollars too much, you will be allowed to debit yourself with ten dollars in your general account, which will square the matter.

Registering Book Packets, etc.—H. A. C., O——, N. Y.—1. Nothing but matter paid at letter rates can be registered to places in the United States. (Sec. 8, Regn. Reg. 1868.) 2. Prepaid foreign letters cannot be returned to the writers free of postage—the postage charge would be the unpaid letter rates; and if prepayment was compulsory, they could only be returned through the Dead Letter Office, unless, of course, provision was made for the prepayment; but if there are any charges for postage on the letter, the only way would be to send them to the Dead Letter Office.

Boxes.—A. E. H., L——, N. C.—The law specifically requires that, "no box at any post-office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid for, at least one quarter." (Sec. 240, Laws of 1865.) And though there is no restriction on the "individual ownership of the boxes by the postmaster, yet it clearly is not contemplated that the use of the boxes by the public shall be gratuitous. There is a way of compelling people to pay rent for boxes, and that is, by making them pay the rent before assigning the boxes. If they, the people, are inclined to quarrel with you, tell them you have no discretion in the matter, the law is just as imperative that you should collect rent for boxes, as that you should mail letters. The amount of rent you can fix to suit the size of the office. (See Sections 302, 303, 331 and 332 of Regulations of 1866.)

Discontinuing Newspapers.—A. A., P——, Ill., and others.—"When any newspaper or magazine, regularly sent through the mails, has been opened by a subscriber thereto, or not called for by him for one month, the postmaster will write a statement of the fact to the postmaster where such publication is mailed, to be by him communicated to the publisher." This is the Section (392) in full, of the Regulations concerning notifying publishers. As the person refusing, or not calling for, the paper is then no longer a regular subscriber the publisher loses his right to send the paper without prepayment, and if he continue to send it, renders himself liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, according to Section 257 of Laws. But there would be some trouble in collecting evidence, and, as but few papers would be sent after a publisher was notified, we think the better way would be to sell at the end of the quarter what papers do arrive, and credit the proceeds to the Department. (Sec. 39, Reg. 1868.) Of course publishers out of the United States are not subject to the penalty named, and their papers must be sold.

Registration.—J. H. T., L——, N. Y.—The Postmaster at New York places stamps on official letters relating to registration, because he has not time to frank the envelopes as required by law....T. W. McC., C——, Ky.—Route agents on leaving the office at either terminus will receive and receipt for any and all registered package envelopes that may be tendered them, and when they arrive at the terminus of their route they will take what registered matter they may have for delivery into the post-office, and deliver the same to the postmaster, the registry clerk, or other proper clerk. (Sec. 16, Regn. Reg. 1868.)

Postage.—G. B. C., ——, Md.—Pamphlets on being remailed require additional prepayment. A regular subscriber cannot remail his paper except at transient rates. Packages of transient papers tied with a string are no more subject to letter postage than if wrapped in paper. Small gum bands to secure receipts to registered letters are not furnished by the Department. The Appointment Office at Washington will inform you to what marking stamps you are entitled....G. R. C., G—— L——, Mich.—It is not lawful to stamp letters with a one cent stamp, and then send them to another office for local delivery....G. E. W., E——, Mass.—"Dime Novels," being periodical publications, are subject to the rates of postage prescribed for magazines and like periodicals....Canada letters, unless prepaid by stamp, should be considered as unpaid, and postage charged at the rate of ten cents the half ounce....J. H. P., P——, N. Y.—Photographic albums are chargeable with book postage, viz., four cents for four ounces....J. T. H., H——, M——, N. Y.—It is intended that all foreign letters shall be stamped at the office of exchange, in red ink or black, as they are paid or unpaid, but it may occasionally happen that a letter slips through the mail with neither mark, in which case the postmaster must use judgment to determine whether prepaid or not. Canada letters, however, are an exception, for if they are prepaid by stamp, no mark is made on the letter, and if not paid they should be marked in black with the proper postage, or post bill sent with them.

Franking.—With the opening of Congress each year is the appearance of the franking epidemic, and this year is not an exception to previous years, and will not be to coming years, until the privilege—a very gentle name for it—is rationally established and honorably used. We have received several inquiries in the past month concerning it, most of them with reference to sending mail matter to persons possessing the privilege. While it seems clear to our correspondents, and probably to many others, that the privilege covers mail sent by the person on whom the privilege is conferred, it does not seem so clear that it covers matter sent to them. We here distinctly say that it does; "the right to send and receive" is the language of Section 128 of Regulations of 1866. There is a restriction, however, as to the kind and weight of mail matter; in some cases all kinds are included, in others only official correspondence, and in others there is a limit in weight. Sections 265A, 266 and 277 of Laws of 1866, and chapter 15 of Regulations, contain ample information, while the third page of the MAIL contains in its miscellaneous information sufficient for all ordinary cases.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of February, 1871.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
A. & Gt. W	U. S....	1	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard...	U. S....	2	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	2	Havana & West Indies.
Inman.....	U. S....	4	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwall	U. S....	4	S. Pacific & C. America.
Inman....	U. S....	7	Halifax & Newfoundland.
Havana...	U. S....	7	Havana & West Indies.
A. & Gt. W.	U. S....	8	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard...	U. S....	9	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	9	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Inman....	U. S....	11	Europe via Liverpool.
Bremen ...	U. S....	11	German States via Brem.
French...	France..	11	French Mail.
Hamburg.	U. S....	14	German States via Hmbg
A. & Gt. W	U. S....	15	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard ...	U. S....	16	Europe via Liverpool.
Havana...	U. S....	16	Havana.
Mexican..	U. S....	17	Havana and Mexico.
Inman....	U. S....	18	Europe via Liverpool.
Aspinwal	U. S....	20	South Pacific & Cent Am
Inman....	U. S....	21	Halifax and Newfoundl d.
A. & Gt. W	U. S....	22	Europe via Liverpool.
Cunard...	U. S....	23	Europe via Liverpool.
Brazilian..	U. S....	23	Braz., Argentine & W. I.
Havana...	U. S....	23	Havana & Nassau.
Inman....	U. S....	25	Europe via Liverpool.
French...	France.	25	French Mail.
Bremen...	U. S....	25	German States via Brem.
Hamburg.	U. S...	28	German States via Hmbg

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of December, 1870, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Colle'd.
New York	334	1,968,722	1,018,213	482,041	3,755,857
Chicago	106	983,161	140,022	194,661	772,317
Philadelphia	165	977,374	461,078	406,814	1,028,106
St. Louis	57	614,470	61,367	124,740	336,847
Boston	70	453,462	147,551	125,999	586,447
Baltimore	55	451,684	42,818	91,426	302,365
Cincinnati	49	341,897	45,220	58,363	235,737
Detroit	22	226,954	31,732	83,752	118,767
Louisville	23	219,600	21,166	43,533	126,691
Brooklyn	40	213,528	35,231	78,166	89,297
Buffalo	33	200,858	23,105	74,178	122,897
Cleveland	24	199,878	19,260	71,765	145,719
Indianapolis	18	180,855	10,044	35,735	147,217
Albany	24	176,747	19,976	56,874	127,626
Rochester	18	156,055	11,241	67,092	81,466
Milwaukee	21	148,890	16,579	37,957	89,140
Pittsburgh	13	139,214	13,037	50,698	123,620
Washington, D. C.	25	131,297	10,221	46,778	107,093
Syracuse	13	128,008	11,450	50,811	90,773
Newark	18	121,256	17,345	48,346	69,898
Troy	13	119,158	12,339	24,489	88,954
Memphis	12	102,407	7,510	27,108	79,168
Williamsburg	12	100,439	5,401	28,124	48,845
Richmond	14	77,332	4,495	22,034	41,799
Utica	12	73,953	8,896	30,708	60,523
San Francisco	17	72,181	12,800	21,563	100,462
Toledo	10	68,998	3,568	29,151	70,584
Nashville	8	66,239	3,329	31,743	32,591
Providence	13	63,142	9,943	23,441	29,037
Dayton	12	62,077	8,290	35,828	53,347
Allegheny	7	53,283	4,812	32,124	22,256
Wilmington	7	52,291	4,730	22,698	83,809
New Haven	8	51,731	5,185	18,821	30,731
Jersey City	6	48,787	2,409	10,711	18,705
Lowell	6	43,890	1,853	16,016	36,411
Portland	8	41,930	2,486	22,334	64,232
New Orleans	40	40,908	4,444	12,235	78,020
Worcester	8	39,472	3,383	14,480	21,172
Manchester	6	37,956	1,734	18,361	17,155
Reading	8	37,580	3,223	15,885	19,251
Erie	8	37,568	3,213	30,494	14,383
Charlestown	5	36,474	1,498	13,543	18,694
Lawrence	8	35,054	1,390	18,325	36,324
Trenton	4	32,113	8,213	9,306	20,661
Lynn	5	32,023	1,478	12,931	23,054
Cambridge	4	31,798	1,696	11,243	8,749
Lancaster	5	30,039	1,582	9,490	8,993
Cambridgeport	4	27,026	1,268	9,778	11,342
Harrisburg	4	25,944	1,812	9,774	8,370
Salem	5	25,292	2,324	11,309	18,963
New Bedford	5	23,120	862	10,038	18,907
Hartford	Report not received.				

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1871.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **125** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

[OFFICIAL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 20, 1871.

SIR—I have to inform you that according to information just received from the Postal Administration of Italy, correspondence for Egypt and Greece and for Tunis and Tripoli, may now be forwarded from the United States to those countries and places in the Italian open mails at the following rates of postage and conditions of payment, viz:

COUNTRIES.	LETTERS: Ordinary. Per each ½ ounce. cents.	LETTERS: Registered. Per each ½ ounce. cents.	LETTERS: Reg. Fee. cents.	NEWSPAPERS: Not ex. 1½ oz. cents.	NEWSPAPERS: Not ex. 2½ ozs. cents.	NEWSPAPERS: Not ex. 4 ozs. cents.	BOOK PACKETS AND SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE: Not ex. 1½ oz. cents.	BOOK PACKETS AND SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE: Not ex. 2½ ozs. cents.	BOOK PACKETS AND SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE: Not ex. 4 ozs. cents.
Egypt { Alexandria	*14	14	12	6	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	10
Egypt { All other parts of Egypt	14	not allowed		6	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	10
Greece	*10	18	14	6	8	[illegible]	[illegible]†	10†	11†
Tunis	*11	14	12	6	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	10
Tripoli	11	not allowed		6	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	10

* Denoting optional prepayment.

† Samples for Greece are subject to letter rates.

☞ REMARKS.—The registry fee for registration beyond Italy is added for each 15 grammes.

To insure the transmission of correspondence to any of the above-named countries or places by this route, it will be necessary to plainly inscribe the same "By Italian open mail." Ordinary letters for Alexandria, Greece and Tunis may be sent *unpaid* or *prepaid*, at the option of the senders; but the prepayment of prints and samples is in all cases *obligatory*. Ordinary letters for Egypt (except Alexandria) and for Tripoli are likewise required to be prepaid.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor "U. S. Mail," New York.*

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

The Stamped Envelope Question.

The editorial columns of the MAIL are devoted to explaining the Postal Laws and Regulations as they are rather than advocating what those laws and regulations should be. We aim rather to educate public opinion so far as our specialty goes, than to form or shape public opinion, but the formidable opposition from some quarters made to the use of prepaid stamped envelopes, and the apparent strength of the arguments by which that opposition is supported, induces us to "say our say" as to what we think should be, or, in other words, to endeavor to "form public opinion."

We believe there is no reason why a government may not, indeed should not, employ any means of assistance to accomplish any particular object it has in view that a private individual may, and the fact that a government is, like that of the United States, for the people, is no reason why the business of that government should be so conducted as not to interfere with the business of private individuals. What is true of government as a whole is true of the various departments of government.

Granting this, and that the Post-office Department of the United States was established for the benefit of the people of the United States, it follows that that Department should be at liberty to use, and should use, any and every means that will facilitate its object, without reference to interference with private enterprise.

Among the many improvements—and one of the very best—in the means of postal communication, is the stamped envelope. Its benefits, too, are reciprocal, enuring to the department as well as to the people, and injuring none. It is true that a few whose business it is to manufacture envelopes complain: while this may be matter of regret, it cannot be avoided unless by a greater injury to the public.

One of the most plausible objections made by these manufacturers is, that the stamped envelopes are sold below cost, and hence that their use is a burden upon the people. Grant that they are sold below cost, may they not so lessen the labor of the Department that fewer clerks are needed? and may not the consequent saving in clerks' salaries more than equal the loss entailed by selling below cost? And this certainly is not an unbusiness-like transaction, for how often do we see the very best business men selling articles at a loss, or at extremely low profits, for the sake of the gain they induce on other articles. We knew a country storekeeper who sold sugar at a profit of a quarter of a cent on the pound, not for the sake of the profit, but because it was necessary to keep a popular assortment of groceries. Many, probably one-half, of the post-offices in the United States, are valued only, and sought after, as adjuncts to country stores, the proprietors of which are willing to take the responsibility, labor, and fault-finding at a very inadequate remuneration for the sake of the custom the office brings. But the saving of clerk hire is a small part of the benefit conferred on the people. The great benefit lies in the fact that the use of the prepaid envelope destroys all chance of the annoyance, vexations, and, in many instances, pecuniary loss, consequent on letters being "held for postage" and sent to the Dead Letter Office for not being prepaid at least one rate, as required by the law. We adduce no further argument on this point than the following figures, the record of one day's operations at the New York Post-office. Of letters held for postage and sent to the Dead Letter Office there were 71 mail and 91 city, or drop, not prepaid at all; 141 mail and 7 city partly prepaid, but not one full rate; 11 mail and 31 city with revenue instead of postage stamps; 5 mail and 3 city with stamps not now valid; and 3 mail and 4 city with stamps that had been used, making, 231 mail and 139 city letters, a total of 370 letters in one day that were not forwarded as addressed, but which would have been had stamped envelopes been used. It cannot be doubted that among these letters were many of great importance to one or the other, if not both parties concerned. Why should the ledger balances of a few manufacturers stand in the way of the security of which the 370 writers of these letters might have availed themselves, and of which a great many letter writers, though by no means enough, do avail themselves?

The addresses of these letters have to be copied. The letters sent to Washington, there opened, inclosed in envelopes and addressed to the writers, while those containing valuables are recorded, returned to the postmaster, again recorded in the New York office, notices sent to the writers, receipts taken and forwarded to Washington. Would 370 envelopes at $40 a thousand equal the cost of all this labor? Is it not clear, then, that there is no loss to the Department, and, of course, none to the people in selling envelopes a fraction below their cost.

But, it may be argued, the "Held-for-postage" system should be abolished and all unpaid letters forwarded, charged with postage to be collected on delivery. On the score of economy this would be penny wise and pound foolish, on the score of convenience no more can be said in its favor than can be said on the score of economy.

P. S.—"A friend at our elbow" suggests another argument, which, we think, will stick, viz., the dirty annoyance of licking stamps is avoided.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

The first letter we take up was called forth by our "Registration Comicalities or Stupidities" in our last number. It is so good that we publish it entire elsewhere, and refer to it here to remark that, while it certainly instances a stupidity that is comical, we consider it much better that such excessive care should be exercised than that such carelessness as we sometimes see should prevail. Better send return receipts in registered package envelopes than direct the envelopes to the persons for whom the letter they contain are intended, as is sometimes done; although better still that the thing be done right—that registered letters themselves, with the return receipts attached, be inclosed in the red-striped registered package envelopes, accompanied by the proper bills, and that the other bills or receipts be sent in the envelopes furnished by the Department for that purpose; or, if none of these are on hand, then in ordinary envelopes. We take up next a letter from one who says he is "an old man of seventy years," the subject of which is the "counterfeit nuisance," which is so popular, or, perhaps, a better word is prevalent. The writer seems to think that these "confounded scoundrels," as he calls them, really deal in counterfeit money; but they do not—not but they are mean enough and base enough, but they are too cowardly; and besides, it would not be wise, as they can make more by swindling a few dishonest dupes than they can by passing counterfeit money on many honest folks. If the public only could be made aware that one hundred dollars in gold would not buy a counterfeit one dollar bill made by one of these fellows who pretend to make them by the cart-load, the nuisance would soon die of starvation. Our correspondent also refers approvingly to the suggestion made in a communication last month that the names of those who have endeavored to procure counterfeit money, in response to the circulars of pretended dealers, should be posted up in the respective post-offices, and he offers to post up any list we may forward. But we have no list; the proposition was that lists be furnished by the Dead Letter Office from letters sent to that office, as not being deliverable, on account of being addressed to notorious swindlers....Our next is from a subscriber who, besides inclosing the money for a renewal, sends words of cheer this wise: "I wish all our business men would take it" (the MAIL). The common sense and facts it contains would lead them to exercise more charity toward the postmasters and clerks and to appreciate the benefits sought to be conferred by those who manage the Post-office Department." Our next and last complains of the non-receipt of the MAIL for January, and contains the offer paying for a year's subscription for the person who stole it. We have no charity, no consideration for the man who will steal the MAIL. To steal an ordinary daily paper deprives the subscriber of the news of the day, and probably him alone, but to steal the MAIL not only deprives the subscribing postmaster of information useful to himself, but what may be of pecuniary value to many within his delivery.

Three Modest Wishes.

1. We wish that every one who writes to us, would be sure to let us know in what State he lives, as well as in what town or village Mr. John Jones, who lives in Franklin, Ark., may know, and his neighbors, may know that the Franklin of which Mr. John Jones is an honored resident, is in Arkansas; but we have no certain means of knowing which of the twenty-eight States in which are Franklins, his Franklin is in.

2. We wish every subscriber remitting money, and in the same letter asking a question, would write the two subjects on separate pieces of paper. Letters for subscription and those for the Editor go to two different people, and sometimes, if letters are intended for both, losses will occur in passing from one to the other, and so questions will remain unanswered that otherwise would receive attention.

3. We wish that subscribers who desire their receipts returned immediately by letter would send a stamp to pay the postage. The law gives us the privilege of returning the receipts in the regular papers without extra charge, to do so by letter would involve considerable expense.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of January, 1870:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Albion	Republic	Va	Special
Auburn	Montgomery	Vas.	Special
Avoca	Jackson	Kas	14,009
Barrow	Greene	Ill	11,892
Beckettsville	Charlotte	Va	4,690
Biggs Station	Butte	Cal	14,703
Big Creek	Clay	Ky	9,784
Bismark	Eaton	Mich	12,727
Bloomingdale	McPherson	Kas	Special
Bowling	Leon	Texas	8,620
Brantford	Washington	Kas	14,210
Brookdale	Rice	Kas	Special
Bullion	Pi Ute	Utah Ter	16,610
Caribou	Boulder	Col	Special
Carlton	Pembina	Dakota	13,008
Casanovia	Woodford	Ill	11,702
Cecilian	Hardin	Ky	9,738
Central City	Salt Lake	Utah Ter	Special
Centre Point	Tallahatchie	Miss	7,033
Centre Point	Brown	Ohio	8,362
Centre Ridge	Woodson	Kas	14,061
Cesna	Wayne	Ill	11,433
Clare	Clare	Mich	Special
Clark's Mills	Mercer	Pa	1,873
Cloverdale	Howard	Kas	Special
Cokerville	Monroe	Ala	6,832
Colorado	Lincoln	Kas	14,131
Commerce	Conecuh	Ala	6,832
Coneburgh	Marion	Kas	Special
Cool Spring	Sussex	Del	2,802
Crystal Creek	Siskiyou	Cal	14,773
Davis Mills	Benton	Miss	7,001
Davis Cross Roads	Cherokee	Ala	6,262
Decoto	Alameda	Cal	14,746
Double Springs	Tarrant	Texas	Special
Eagle	Pottowatomie	Kas	14,072
East Norway	Doniphan	Kas	14,004
Eden	Weber	Utah	16,604
Elmor	Chase	Kas	14,102
Ellerton	Frederick	Md	2,769
Ely	Orange	Vt	Special
Enchanted Prairie	Coos	Oregon	15,141
Erie	Weld	Col	Special
Esdaile	Pierce	Wis	13,332
Elter	Dakota	Minn	Special
Fandon	McDonough	Ill	Special
Farnham	Wood	Ohio	9,027
Farwell	Clare	Mich	Special
Fegundus	Warren	Pa	Special
Fillmore	Fillmore	Neb	Special
Flat Wood	Phelps	Mo	10,648
Flat Woods	Wayne	Tenn	10,160
Flushing	Ringgold	Iowa	11,097
Forest City	Missoula	Monta	16,097
Fort Foote	Prince George's	Md	Special
Fountainville	Bucks	Pa	2,612
Glencoe	Washington	Oregon	15,126
Grayson Springs St'n	Grayson	Ky	9,738
Green Island	Cedar	Neb	14,425
Green Land	Montgomery	Pa	1,916
Greenville	Newcastle	Del	1,863
Greenville	Washington	Oregon	15,126
Goose Pond	Baker	Ala	6,630
Harperville	Scott	Miss	7,072
Harrisburgh	Lincoln	Dakota	Special
Heartwood	Sullivan	N. Y.	1,534
Hastings	Mills	Iowa	11,007
Havana	Montgomery	Kas	Special
Highland Station	Doniphan	Kas	Special
Horn's Store	Grayson	Ky	Special
Hoyt	Jackson	Kas	Special
Independence Centre	Jasper	Iowa	Special
Isola	Martin	Ind	12,111
Jenkins	Montgomery	Pa	Special
Johnsonville	Jewel	Kas	Special
Kalama	Clarke	Washn. Ter	15,101
Kanawha	Colusa	Cal	Special
Kerkhovar	Chippewa	Minn	18,506
Keystone	Wells	Ind	9,093
Kilmoreville	Clinton	Ind	Special
Kittitas	Yakima	Wash. Ter	15,142
Laflin	Bollinger	Mo	10,503
Lake Point	Tooele	Utah Ter	16,629
Laughel	Pope	Minn	Special
Lenox Station	Warren	Ill	11,392
Liberty Farm	Clay	Neb	14,092
Lime Stone	Hickory	Mo	10,802
Little Crab	Fentress	Tenn	10,109
Long Corner	Howard	Md	Special
Longview	Upshur	Texas	8,295
Long Grove	Hardin	Ky	9,738
Looking Glass	Douglas	Oregon	15,141
Lynn Center	Henry	Ill	Special
McGehee Landing	Bolivar	Miss	7,660
McIntyre	Dutchess	N. Y.	1,563
Macedonia	Clinton	Ohio	Special
Maine	Marathon	Wis	Special
Mannville	Brown	Kas	14,004
Maple Grove	Manitowoc	Wis	13,085
Marcus	Cherokee	Iowa	11,007
Marion	Marion	Oregon	14,773
Mashpee	Barnstable	Mass	Special
Mineral Springs	Bon Homme	Dakota	Special
Moffat Station	Marion	Tenn	10,014
Monroa	Tuscaloosa	Ala	6,712
Monroe Mills	Monroe	Ind	Special
Nansemond	Nansemond	Va	Special
New Harrisburg	Wabash	Ind	12,243
New Kirk Mills	Fulton	N. Y.	Special
Ninnescah	Cowley	Kas	Special
Nord	Butte	Cal	14,703
Northbrook	Chester	Pa	1,863
North Raynham	Bristol	Mass	731
Norway	Chester	Pa	1,063
Oak Hill	Clay	Kas	Special
Oaks	Montgomery	Pa	1,865
Old Cotton Grove	Madison	Tenn	10,168
Otter Creek	Levy	Fla	6,402
Pagerville	Barren	Ky	9,730
Parker	Yuma	Arizona	17,203
Parkville	Shasta	Cal	14,814
Pawnee Station	Bourbon	Kas	14,005
Paxtonville	Snyder	Pa	2,242
Pleasant View	Creek Nation	Ark	7,567
Quicksand	Johnson	Texas	8,571
Reubens	Jewell	Kas	Special
Riverton	Burlington	N. J.	1,692
Rock Creek	Owyhee	Idaho	16,622
Rockland	Esmeralda	Nev	Special
Rockville	Bates	Mo	10,512
Rollinsville	Gilpin	Col	Special
Rosafield	Catahoula	La	8,026
Round Grove	Washington	Kas	14,210
Sacaton	Yuma	Arizona	17,104
Saint Johns	Kandiyohi	Minn	13,706
Sanford	Pima	Arizona	Special
Sawgna	Shawnee	Kas	Special
Sedan	Hampshire	W. Va	4,268
Selah	Yakima	Washn. Ter	15,142
Shawvers Mill's	Tazewell	Va	4,733
Shanandoah	Page	Iowa	11,003
Sheridan	Hamilton	Ind	Special
Simpson's Mills	White	Tenn	10,038
South Effingham	Carroll	N. H.	316
South Tunbridge	Orange	Vt	453
Spring Bluff	Lake	Ill	11,401
Straightstone	Pittsylvania	Va	Special
Strawberry	Washington	Kas	14,210
Sumner	Sumner	Kas	Special
Superior	Missoula	Monta. Ter	16,027
Suplee	Chester	Pa	1,863
Swallow Bluff	Decatur	Tenn	9,771
Swanwick	Perry	Ill	11,422
Terrena	Bolivar	Miss	7,660
Tres Pinos	Monterey	Cal	14,822
Turkey Foot	Scott	Ky	Special
Turlock	Stanislaus	Cal	Special
Union Centre	Howard	Kas	14,105
Van Wagner	Dutchess	N. Y	1,563
Vaughan	Yazoo	Miss	7,012
Virginia Ranch	Siskiyou	Cal	14,773
Wallon	Allen	Ind	12,378
Warm Springs	Deer Lodge	Monta. Ter	16,020
Watch Hill	Washington	R. I.	Special
Waverly	Essex	N. J.	1,606
Wegdal	Chippewa	Minn	13,613
Weiser	Ada	Idaho	15,720
Weldon	Kern	Cal	14,806
White Earth	Becker	Minn	Special
White Haven	Shelby	Tenn	7,003
Whiting	Lake	Ind	12,501
William's Station	Escambia	Ala	6,624
Wilson	Yavapai	Arizona	Special
Williamsville	Poor	Wis	13,100
Willow Brook	Dutchess	N. Y.	1,563
Willowemoc	Sullivan	N. Y	1,437
Woodland	Talbot	Md	2,803
Youngstown	Warren	Ill	11,892

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Anegua	Victoria	Texas	Special
Attalaville	Attalla	Miss	7,014
Augusta	Sussex	N. J	1,741
Beancoup	Washington	Ill	11,903
Big Indian	Ulster	N. Y.	1,090
Black Heath	Chesterfield	Va	4,406
Bowling	Leon	Texas	8,620
Bridgewater	Washtenaw	Mich	Special
Camargo	Lincoln	Tenn	10,143
Chancellorsville	Spottsylvania	Va	4,421
Chatham	Wright	Minn	13,712
Cypress Hill	Williamson	Ill	11,659
Echo City	Summit	Utah	14,401
Grand Chain	Pulaski	Ill	11,681
Holmesville	Pike	Miss	7,098
Okoboji	Dickenson	Iowa	11,344
Pajarito	Bernalillo	New Mex. Ter	17,461
Pine Hill	Rockcastle	Ky	9,692
Rosedale	Bolivar	Miss	7,659
Salem	Dorchester	Md	3,021
Sandy Ford	Madison	Fla	6,404
Sugar Creek	Jasper	Iowa	11,071
Town Creek	Gilmer	Ga	6,048
Vega	Jefferson	Iowa	11,046
West Leroy	Calhoun	Mich	Special

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Alvarado	Johnson	Texas	Cleburne
Amber	Mason	Mich	Ludington
Applewood	Carolina	Va	Ruther Glen
Ashland	Newaygo	Mich	Nowago
Berlin	Washington	Texas	Brenham
Bingamon	Marion	W. Va	Mannington
Black Rock	Grant	W. Va	New Creek
Brooklyn	Poweshiek	Iowa	Brooklyn
Browningsville	Bracken	Ky	Milford
Caddo Grove	Johnson	Texas	Cleburne
Camac	Warren	Ga	Warrenton
Cedar Creek	Dorchester	Md	Bishop's Head
Cedar Junction	Missoula	Montana	Louisville
Cedar Mountain	Transylvania	N. C.	Hendersonville
Centre Brunswick	Rensselaer	N. Y.	Troy
Chambersville	Newcastle	Del	Blackbird
Cypress Top	Harris	Texas	Houston
Clinton Lock	Parke	Ind	Terre Haute
Elm Flat	Chautauqua	N. Y	Mayville
Fincastle	Henderson	Texas	Athens
Fisher's Landing	Decatur	Tenn	Decatur
Forest Depot	Bedford	Va	Liberty
Franconia	Montgomery	Pa	Souders' Station
Galilee	Wayne	Pa	Damascus
Garden	Delta	Mich	Fayette
Gatesville	Clay	Ga	Fort Gaines
George Leake	Stearns	Minn	St. Cloud
Gibson	Glasscock	Ga	Warrenton
Hallsville	Montgomery	Ala	Montgomery
Harveysburg	Fountain	Ind	Covington C. H.
Hawk's Nest	Fayette	W. Va	Gauley Bridge
Head of Elm	Montague	Texas	Montague
Jesse's Store	Shelby	Ky	Shelbyville
Kalama	Cowlitz	Wash'n Ter	Freeport
Kenton Furnace	Greenup	Ky	Portsmouth, O.
La Fayette	Doniphan	Kansas	Fanning
Lewiston	Dakota	Minn	Hastings
Locust Grove	Clark	Mo	Peaksville
Loretto	Houston	Minn	Mound Prairie
Lost Alisos	Santa Barbara	Cal	Santa Barbara
Lynchburgh	Lincoln	Mo	Quitman
Magnolia Centre	Lawrence	Mo	Pierce City
Manville	Mobile	Ala	Mobile
Miranda	Rowan	N. C	Salisbury
Monticello	Johnson	Kansas	Olathe
Mount Nebo	Miami	Kansas	Osawatomie
Mount Sterling	Bourbon	Kansas	Xenia
Nassau	Nassau	Fla	Fernandina
Nelson Furnace	Nelson	Ky	Bardstown
Newton Academy	Monroe	Ala	Garland
Nulhegan	Essex	Vt	Coos
Oakfusky	Randolph	Ala	Wedowee
Oaky Streak	Butler	Ala	Greenville
Okolona	Carter	Tenn	Elizabethton
Old Store	Chesterfield	S. C.	Lancaster C. H.
Old Town	Allegheny	Md	Green Spring Run W. Va.
Orenttville	Neosho	Kas	Cremona
Painterhood	Howard	Kas	Langton
Peytonsburg	Pittsylvania	Va	News Ferry
Phil Sheridan	Wallace	Kas	Fort Wallace
Point Lookout	St. Mary's	Md	Ridge
Polk's Station	Harrison	Ohio	Moans
Prairie	Clinton	Mo	Turney
Prairie Station	Monroe	Miss	Aberdeen
Presidio	Presidio	Texas	Fort Davis
Priceville	Wayne	Pa	Equinunk
Radical	Madison	Ga	Athens
Rain's Chapel	Hart	Ky	Munfordsville
Raluor	McNairy	Tenn	Purdy C. H.
Robtown	Pickaway	Ohio	South Bloomfield
Rockholds	Whitley	Ky	Whitley, C. H.
Rousseau	Brown	Wis	Wegnlock
Rowan Mills	Rowan	N. C	Salisburg
Rushbottom	Holt	Mo	Forest City
Sabinetown	Sabine	Texas	Milam
Sandy Beach	Cumberland	Me	Sebago
Santa Maria	Santa Barbara	Cal	Suey
Saunders Ferry	Garrard	Ky	Lancaster
Sheffield	Fayette	Ala	Tuscaloosa
Shoshone	Alturas	Idaho	Boise City
Skinner	Campbell	Ga	Campbellton
South Monmouth	Kennebeck	Me	Monmouth
Spring Place	Marshall	Tenn	Lewisburg
Storry	Hamilton	Ohio	Cincinnati
Sugar Grove	Pendleton	W. Va	Franklin
Sutton's Station	Robertson	Texas	Bryan
Taylor's Mills	Randolph	W. Va	New Interest
Tennessee River Sta.	Stewart	Tenn	Dover, C. H.
Thornton's Depot	Fairfax	Va	Alexandria
Tugalo	Oconee	S. C.	Walhalla
Union Square	Montgomery	Pa	North Wales
Valley Creek	Chester	Pa	Downingtown
Vineyard Hill	Kanawha	W. Va	Towncheester
Wah Wah	Butler	Kas	Marian Centre
Warananeoke	King William	Va	Aylette
Wyatt's Store	Mariposa	Cal	Maywall's Creek

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Bellemont	Warren	Iowa	Schonberg
Clarksville	Hunterdon	N. J.	Glen Gardner
Crawford Fork	Cass	Mo	Strausburg
Dorsey's Store	Montgomery	Md	Bethesda
Hooker	Shelby	Ill	Siget
Iba	De Kalb	Ind	Sedan
Nansemond	Nansemond	Va	Lordsville
North Copake	Columbia	N. Y	Crarysville
West Brooklyn	Poweshiek	Iowa	Brooklyn
Winnebago Depot	Winnebago	Ill	Winnebago
Yatesville	Calhoun	Iowa	Manson

Donn Piatt and the Postmaster.

I had been at L. G. about two weeks without getting any mail matter, although I sent over almost every day. At last, wearied out, I went myself. I found a little sandy-haired, heavy-jawed, full-stomached man pegging away at an old boot on a cobbler's bench. I asked this industrious son of St. Crispin for the postmaster.

"I'm him," responded the shoemaker.

He might be Sam or him, but I looked incredulously upon the fact asserted or referred to, of postmastership. He continued to drive in the pegs, whistling as only shoemakers can whistle, in a waxy way a tune that, when accompanied by the proper words, refers to some sort of eccentricity of the weasel when popping, whatever that may be. I looked at this vegetable production with carrotty hair and reddish cheeks, as he pegged and popped, and finding that he intended taking no further notice of me, I mildly suggested that if he were the postmaster I would be pleased to get my letters and papers.

"What's your name?" he asked, suspending the whistling and the popping of the weasel, but going on with his exasperating work.

I responded by giving the cognomen, and was told briefly in words, to wit:

"Ain't nothing for you," and then he took up the extraordinary weasel. I remonstrated, and asserted that there must be some mistake.

"Well," he said, "go look for yourself. There's the P's."

I did as directed, and found eighteen letters and a pile of newspapers.

"What the devil do you mean by saying I had no mail?"

"Is that your name?" he asked coolly.

"Certainly it is."

"Well, I thought it was Daniel Pratt."

I was rapidly resolving into an indignation meeting with divers resolutions, and a strong tendency to punch somebody's head.

"You thought that name was Daniel Pratt, did you? Well, it strikes me that it would be well for you to learn reading and writing before playing the devil in a post-office."

"Well, stranger," he responded, suspending both music and work, "if I had such an outlandish name as your'n, I'd go back and be a baby, so as to be christened over, I would."

A mischievous young man thought to play an innocent trick on a young lady from Niantic, whom he espied a day or two since purchasing some stamps at the post-office in this city, so he informed her, as she was fumbling around her pocket for her wallet, that she was taking unnecessary trouble for "this is the day that they give them away." She swallowed it and was taking her departure when Mr. Robert P. Boss, the urbane clerk, called her back and convinced her after a half-hour's talk that it was no such thing. She finally left, declaring at the top of her voice, "them city chaps is awful."—*New London Star.*

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be

UNITED STATES MAIL.

considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents.* In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here.*

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Until January 1, 1870, letters could be registered, on payment of certain special postage rates, to France, Algeria, Corsica, Bourbon, Nice and Savoy; also to Alexandretta, Tangiers and Tunis. This, however, cannot be done at present. The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following Islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana,* the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Marignana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadaloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Descado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 245, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........................ 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)			30	"
For Tri-Weekly,	"	"	15	"
For Semi-Weekly,	"	"	10	"
For Weekly,	"	"	5	"

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.	
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18	"
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9	"
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	3	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3	"

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same of postage, free. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 4th and 20th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In some cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 8 A.M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10:3 P.M. [Way] 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 2A. M.; 5:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 7 A.M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 5th, 21st. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail..........5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]..........5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail....... 5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South........................ 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]................5:00 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 5th, and 21st. each month..................10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail....................5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A.M. 2:30 P. M.
Frechold......................5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport.................................2:00 P. M.
Long Island...........................5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:30 P. M.
" via South Side R.R..7 A.M; 2:30 P.M.
Canada.................5 A.M.; 2, 4:30, 0 P.M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

Post Office Blanks.

The agency for supplying postmasters with blanks is located at Washington, D. C.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Contract Office, Inspection Division, P. O. Dept." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster.

Distributing Post Offices.

Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Portland, Maine.	Louisville, Ky.
Hartford, Conn.	San Francisco, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Albany, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Kanawha C. H., W. Va.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Raleigh, N. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Montgomery, Ala.
Washington, D. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Charleston, S. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Augusta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Savannah, Ga.
Detroit, Mich.	Columbus, Ga.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Nashville, Tenn.
Cairo, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Little Rock, Ark.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.*

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia...	via Brindisi.....	24th	57	20th
do.	Southampton.....	18th	61	25th
Brazil.....	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Brindisi.....	10th and 24th	24	6th and 20th
do.	Southampton.....	4th and 18th	30	11th and 25th
China	Brindisi.....	10th and 24th	40	6th and 20th
do.	Southampton.....	4th and 18th	47	11th and 27th
Hong Kong.	Brindisi.....	10th and 24th	40	6th and 20th
do.	Southampton.....	4th and 18th	45	11th and 25th
India.....	Brindisi.....	every Friday.	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton.....	every Sat'day.	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Brindisi.....	10th and 24th	42	6th and 20th
do.	Southampton.....	4th and 18th	46	11th and 25th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. N. ZEVELY,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Attends to Business before all Departments of the Government.
OFFICE: 421 E Street, opposite Post Office Department,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79. ap70—'4

THE LANDMARK:
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
Of Sixteen Pages, devoted to the Interests of MASONRY, LITERATURE, the ARTS and SCIENCES.
Published every Saturday Morning at
No. 40 FULTON STREET, N. Y,
BY
THE LANDMARK ASSOCIATION.
TERMS: $3 A YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass
LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above: the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

Size No. 1, boxes 3½ by 4½ in.............$2 75
" No. 2, " 2¾ by 4½ in............. 2 50

The prices include boxes of white pine, varnished, with the fronts attached, complete and ready for use, except numbering.

The cut above shows the No. 2 box in use.

Each lock is furnished with *three keys,* and we guarantee that none of the keys of different boxes shall interchange.

Nests of 100 boxes (10 high by 10 wide) constantly on hand ready for shipment.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, containing two photographs of the Lock-Boxes, sent on application; and where Postmasters contemplate ordering, a sample box will be sent for their inspection.

The boxes have in some cases been paid for by the U.S. Government, but usually by the Postmasters; and we have yet to learn of a case in which they have not been universally liked and readily rented, at an increased charge of from two to four dollars per annum.

Postmasters can reimburse themselves by *selling the locks and keys* to the persons renting the boxes.

LIST OF OFFICES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE LOCK-BOXES.

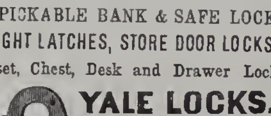
Portland	Me.	Yonkers	N. Y
Bangor	"	Burlington	N. J
Concord	N. H.	Camden	"
Claremont	"	New Brunswick	"
Dover	"	Allentown	Pa.
Essex Junction	Vt.	Birmingham	"
Burlington	"	Carlisle	"
Vergennes	"	Clearfield	"
Boston	Mass.	Connelsville	"
Adams	"	Downingtown	"
Gloucester	"	Elizabeth	"
Fitchburg	"	Kittaning	"
Hudson	"	Hazleton	"
Haverbill	"	Huntingdon	"
Lawrence	"	Pittsburgh	"
Palmer	"	Pittston	"
So. Acton	"	Rouseville	"
Waltham	"	Uniontown	"
New Haven	Conn.	Painesville	O.
New London	"	Cumberland	Md.
Hartford	"	Richmond	Va.
Danbury	"	Culpeper	"
Mystic Bridge	"	Goldsboro	N. C.
Stamford	"	New Berne	"
Waterbury	"	Wilmington	"
Providence	R. I.	Charlotte	"
Bristol	"	Volcano	W V
Auburn	N. Y.	Mobile	Ala.
Catskill	"	Vicksburg	Miss.
Cold Spring	"	Lawrence	Kansas.
Oswego	"	Salt Lake City	Utah.
Plattsburg	"	San Francisco	Cal.
Rome	"	Minneapolis	Minn.
Tarrytown	"		

PARTIES ORDERING NOW CAN OBTAIN BOXES IN TIME FOR THE NEW QUARTER.

Estimates furnished, on application, for wood-work for Post Office boxes. Address

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
No. 1 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of
UNPICKABLE BANK & SAFE LOCKS,
NIGHT LATCHES, STORE DOOR LOCKS,
Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.

YALE LOCKS.



FULL SIZE OF KEY.
BEST & CHEAPEST.
FOR SALE BY THE HARDWARE TRADE.
YALE LOCK MFG. CO. No. 1 BARCLAY ST. N.Y.
Works, at Stamford, Conn.

Wade's Double Index P. O. Book, price.......... $5 60
Wade's Single Index P. O. Book price.......... 1 50
Circular free. A. D. WADE, P. M., South Bend, Ind.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

Claim and Collection Agency.
GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
OFFICE, NO. 369 F ST., COR OF NINTH ST.,
WASHINGTON, D.

ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

The Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.
A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
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ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

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Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as the THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preëminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

For Terms to Clubs, and Specimens, address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, Sun office, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—FEBRUARY, 1871.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns, or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	36	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	23	b6	A	A	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	3	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	15	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h 8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 19, per ½ oz.	a	*18	K	L	M	8
do do closed mail via England		*15	9	G	13	h 8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).	....					
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 22c ☞ ½ oz	a	*18	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	*10	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	*28	b6	cB	cB	d10
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail via England	a	10	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	27	18	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	6	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	4	C	6	6
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	B	B	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	10
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	13	7	E	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	13	2	6	8	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
" British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*18	7	E	11	h 6
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	A	A	i
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*10	4	C	8	6
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	6	F	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles.	....	AA	b6	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon.	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	36	b10	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b6	B	B	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	V	4	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	F	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	*25	Q	R	S	....
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	*28	Q	R	S	....
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	23	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	9	H	12	h 8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	o	15	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do		20	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 8c. each by closed mail via England).	....					
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	20	b6	cB	cB	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
France	....	*10	2	V	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	4	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GT. BRIT. & IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory*						
Not over 1 oz. .... 2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. .... 4 "						
Over 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. .... 6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*15	9	H	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	10	H	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	g14
Greytown	....	10	2	V	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 6
do do closed mail via Eng	....	15	8	F	12	h 8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland	....	10	4	A	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	8	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8	6
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	6
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do French mail, via Yokohama	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (to Yokohama) by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	10	8	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	6	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	15	8	F	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	10
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	10
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	18
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	B	B	16
do N. German via Brindisi, reg. letter, 19c. ½ oz	a	*15	N	O	P	8
do do via England & Brindisi, do. 22c. ½ oz	a	*18	N	O	P	6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	13	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	6	A	A	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	10
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	12	2	4	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	9	G	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Panama	....	10	2	V	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	..
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	25	Q	R	S	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	28	Q	R	S	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	A	A	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 6
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	D	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	..	....
do via England	....	22	....	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	10	H	14	h 8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b8	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15		F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.		*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do direct closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*10	0	E	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	D	10	h 8
Salvador, via Panama	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Savoy	....	10	2	V	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	6
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*7	6	C	6	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	15	6	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	9	0	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	12	7	E	11	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	6
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	26	b6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	.	28	b6	A	A	18
do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*25	Q	R	S	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*28	Q	R	S	....
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	.	*15	6	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	18
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	R	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England	....	*14	9	G	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	b6	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tuitcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	....
do N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 19c ½ oz.	a	15	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 22c. ½ oz.	a	18	K	L	M	6
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Autivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Caudia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kuatendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Ruatchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Serea, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tuitcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	15	8	F	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	V	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit mail, via South.	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland	....					
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	8
(REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)						
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	7	E	11	h 8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2¼ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Marseilles	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Marseilles	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng*	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail via Eng.*	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng*	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail via Eng.*	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	....
K.— do do via England & Brindisi.	..	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	....
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	12	....
L.— do do via England & Brindisi.	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	....
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	....
M.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	....
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	....
N.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	....
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	....
O.— do do via England & Brindisi.	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	....
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	....
P.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	....
Q.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	....
Q.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	....
R.—German mail via Brindisi direct	6	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	18	....
R.— do do via England & Brindisi.	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	....
S.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	....
S.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	....
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	....
U.— do	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	14	....	....
V.—	2	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	....
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	....
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	....
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	....

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼ oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½ oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾ oz. 32c; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine when addressed Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMAN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XI., NO. 6. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1871. WHOLE NO. 126.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

FIRE-FLY, Feb., 1871.

Grim winter, thus far in localities where I have been temporarily sojourning, has behaved himself as well as might be expected for such an old cold-blooded curmudgeon, but for the last twenty hours he has had his celestial-cloud machinery at work showering down snow flakes, until every avenue of escape from this loneliest of lonely places is closed, and from present indications there is little prospect of a stoppage of the supply of frozen dew-drops for twenty hours to come.

In a former letter (which for some cause or other did not reach you) I told you of J. M.'s visit to some relatives at Broadgrade, where she spent the holidays, and we were on our way back to Winter Green, when this terrible snow tempest shut us in at this point. I felt very sorry for this untimely detention, for our old friend Pastor Moddle, of Clambank, had sent us special invitations to be present at a lecture, which he was to deliver the next evening at "Winter Green," on the "*Use and Abuse of Corn as a Beverage.*" I philosophically accepted the situation upon the principle that "what can't be cured must be endured," but J. M., patient soul as she generally is, was not proof against this hyperborean embargo, and displayed a little more temper than was compatible with Christian resignation. "It was all your fault." "What will Mr. Moddle think?" "I declare it's too bad." "Just what I might have expected;" and sundry other slightly sarcastic evidences of her affection for me greeted my ear as we paced up and down the hotel hall.

"We should have started two or three days sooner, as originally intended, and then we would not have been penned up here like cattle in a barn yard." I gently suggested that that figure of speech was more common than proper, and that our misfortune was no doubt for the best—to which she meekly replied, that if we were both being burnt at the stake, my last words would be "It's all for the best," adding that nothing's for the best that brings discomfort, disappointment or distress upon us. As there was no use in arguing the matter with my gentle mate, I gracefully bowed to her dogmatical judgment, and by her leave proceeded to take the bearings of the hotel, with a view to procure the necessary accommodations for comfort during our blockade. Two trains were snowed in, and the premises of the only public-house in the vicinity were boiling over with guests. By a little judicious management I succeeded in securing very fair apartments, and when a bright wood fire blazed cheerfully and diffused a delicious warmth through our spacious sitting-room, and a little hot punch to keep out the chills (taken as a medicine of course, for we both belong to the temperance society) had been brought up and sipped at a little while, I felt entirely happy, and Jane Mary become quite ruddy and as placid and amiable as ever, and admitted that it wasn't such a bad place after all. An excellent supper put us both in fine spirits, and we mutually agreed that we could stand it as long as the snow could, so it might snow and be blessed. After ten I went below stairs to look through the accidentally-collected congregation of strangers, and such a mixed mass of humanity I am sure I never saw before. From the tone of conversation I soon found out that there was a large percentage of railway magnates in the crowd, who had been attending a convention some miles further west, and I subsequently had the pleasure of a long conversation with one of the leading spirits, and from him ascertained the object of their business congress. The convention had been called ostensibly to regulate the rates of fare and freight on the respective lines represented, but the real design was to form a combination for offensive and defensive purposes, *i. e.*, to league together all important corporations for the purpose of monopolizing and controlling the entire carrying trade of the country, and adopting such measures as would secure exorbitant prices, and prevent at the same time any relief being afforded to the business or traveling public by the advantages hitherto afforded by competing lines. Incidentally the subject of carrying the United States mails was introduced, and during its discussion a cadaverous-looking individual, who represented himself as the President of the Post, Bog and Crab Apple Air-Line Railway, "put in his oar," and gave us the benefit of a set speech on the subject which he had prepared for delivery at the convention, but, as he expressed it, "he was choked off." It was the same stereotyped old story of doing too much work for the money. The only remark he made which struck me as worthy of attention was one in regard to the increase of mail matter. "I kinder thought," said he, "the bags begun to git heavier, so I took to weighin' of 'em, and follered it up fur a month, and I'm blessed if there wasn't a increase of from three to five pounds every day, and I make no doubt it's jest as bad on other roads. We can't stand that kind o' thing, and we won't onless we git more pay." "I presume," said I, "you and all your subordinates send their correspondence in these bags and pay all the required postage thereon, and probably your increasing business has something to do with the increasing tonnage." "No, sir," he replied, "we don't pay no postage, and we don't send no letters by mail. We hev our own people, who we pay for doing our business, and it's part of their business to fetch and carry letters for each other and everybody connected with our line." "You are probably aware," said I, "that it is forbidden by the postal laws to carry letters unless in Government stamped envelopes outside the mail. Now, if the postage you should pay amounts to thirty dollars a day, and no doubt it amounts to much more, it would swell in one year to the snug little sum of ten thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, which you not only defraud the Government out of, but lay yourselves liable to penalties, which, if inflicted, would make a serious inroad on the profits of your corporations. If you want to be fair about it, however, your road, or any other road can add the amount of the legitimate postage on correspondence to the regular compensation, and it will soon be seen that you are all greatly overpaid for the service you perform." I evidently touched him where he least expected. What I said threw him into a brown study, from which he suddenly roused himself, and, taking the arm of a gentleman alongside, who, I subsequently learned, was the Superintendent of the Entering Wedge Eastern R. R., he led him to the further end of the room, where they both sat down and commenced figuring at something, and so continued until I left for up-stairs, which I did rather sooner than I anticipated, having received a message from J. M., inquiring if I intended to stay out all night, as she was going to lock up.

After breakfast next morning I stepped into the post-office which adjoins the hotel, and, of course, fed my curiosity by a critical examination of the establishment and its people. It was a nice, tidy place, and there was a quiet dignity about the postmaster and his clerk that struck me very favorably. I made up my mind that no irregularity or dishonesty could exist in such an atmosphere. I apologized for coming into the office, excusing myself as a stranger, having no place else to visit. I was put entirely at ease by the assurance that I was welcome, and invited to take a seat. Of course, my first return for this politeness was to compliment the gentlemanly official on the fresh, tidy and well-ordered appearance of his office, and to assure him that, so far as I knew, there was not a postal institution in the country that could excel his in neatness, cleanliness and arrangement. Said he, "So far as the administration of my office goes, I will modestly claim the credit, but for the rest I owe entirely to the good sense and good taste of my clerks." There was only one present, but a little while afterward a lady entered, and relieving herself of a muff, cuffs, collar and hood, a very pretty and intelligent-looking young woman stood revealed. Forthwith she commenced dusting here and there, where it seemed clean enough before, and picking up tiny pieces of paper and string fragments laying about the floor; and I knew then who deserved the lion's share of compliments. And just so it is everywhere, where competent and dignified females form part or the whole of the clerical force of a post-office. It's a pity there are not more of them in the service. The only exception to anything which I saw about the Firefly Office—and, so far as I know, it may be all right—was an extraordinary accumulation of mail bags. I should not have noticed it probably, but it recurred to me that I had been present a short time before at a conversation between officials, when the subject of the scarcity of mail bags and locks was being discussed and it occurred to me now that there was an unnecessary quantity at this comparatively small office, and that no doubt similar surplusage existed at hundreds of other places, which is very likely the secret of the prevailing scarcity. Of course there is a way officials have of getting at the facts of the case, and I merely throw out this hint for the action of those who have the authority to move in the premises.

J. M. has been importuning me for some time to visit Washington during the approaching carnival, but I have used every argument I could think of to dissuade her from going. I make slow progress, however, in changing her mind, and I may have to yield yet. I tried to make her believe every person would have to wear a mask and domino, and then appealed to her good sense to say how we would look going through a crowd of a million people disguised like ourselves, without knowing, or being known by, a human being. This was a terrible mistake of mine, for of all things in the world she would love to put on a mask and the other thing, as she called it. But, said I, the Southern Ku Kluxes will be there in force, and no knowing what damage they will do with their fearful daggers. This did not disconcert her a particle. She said she would take her scissors with her, and if any daggering was attempted she could dagger too.

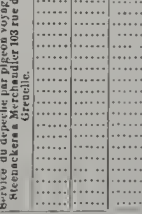
I will probably have to take her, if for nothing else than to get rid of her importunities. Although I have some misgivings not only on account of the expected crush—and the fear of losing her in the vast throng—but that her vanity will be flattered to a dangerous extent by some of the chivalrous courtesies paid to her by those who delight to do such honors to handsome ladies visiting the capital. Chicago, avaunt! MONS. TONSON.

Aerial Mails.

We find in the Paris correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, the following interesting account of the carrier-pigeon mail service as performed in France during the war just ended:

The peculiar value of the carrier or letter pigeon, as a means of communication, has, since the days of the old Crusaders, never been so pre-eminently displayed as at the present time, when it has proved itself the only messenger able to take news from the French provinces into the beleaguered capital. The impossibility at present experienced of guiding the balloons back to Paris, notwithstanding the many prizes that have been offered, has necessitated the calling in the aid of this bird messenger, which, since the days of railroads and telegraphs, has almost gone out of general memory as a bearer of communications. There was a time, not so many decades ago, when the pigeon was in universal use as a bearer of dispatches; the great gold men and speculators of the Continent used the carrier pigeon when quick communication of events was necessary, and the European newspaper editors did not despise the puny postal messenger when it brought the first intelligence of a battle or a horse-race. The European telegraphic agent, Reuter, made good use of them as messengers when the telegraphic communication was establishing between Aachen and Berlin, and a gap still existed between Aachen and Brussels, the birds carrying the dispatches from one city to the other in the space of about an hour. To this day they are in great demand in Belgium, in Holland, and the lands of the Lower Rhine, as well as on the English race-courses. The Belgian newspaper men are great pigeon fanciers, and have frequent occasion to make use of the birds for the transmission of reports. A few months ago a Belgian provincial newspaper correspondent, sent to Brussels in order to report and transmit at once the King's opening speech in Parliament, was furnished with two carrier pigeons, by which to send home duplicates of his copy. Arriving at the capital, he alighted at one of the hotels, where he gave the bird-cage into the hands of a waiter, and ordered a good breakfast for himself. The meal was soon ready, and as quickly devoured, the correspondent being especially delighted with the taste of two delicate birds. But he was not so well pleased when, after completing his report, he called for his pigeons, and was told that he had eaten them for breakfast. It is the French, however, who have now come to know best the extraordinary value of the carrier-pigeons. Any one can make use of this means of communicating with Paris by payment of fifty centimes per word for letters not exceeding twenty words. These letters, being collected in the provisional capital—Tours, Bordeaux, or wherever this may be—are legibly transcribed upon large sheets of paper, like newspaper columns—this collective letter then being photographically reduced to the most minute dimensions before being intrusted to the bird-post. The system was first introduced in Tours, on the 8th of November, and on the same day the first journal of dispatches was received by the authorities in Paris who have the task of enlarging the dispatch and transcribing and forwarding the letters to their destination. The first dispatches prepared in Tours contained only some 250 letters; now it is no uncommon thing to hear of 20,000 or 30,000 dispatches being taken into Paris by a single bird.

The space into which these messages can be photographically compressed is something wonderful. A whole newspaper page can easily be reduced to the size of an inch square; and a photographic pigeon-post dispatch, when ready for transmission, has the size, shape and appearance of the following diagram:



The first column contains the address of the Paris depot. The other three columns contain the dispatches, one following the other, without spaces or other marks. On the reverse, the column corresponding to the address is blank; the other three are full of dispatches like the rest. The mode of transmitting the letter thus prepared is to roll it round the middle feather of the bird's tail, or it is inserted in a separate quill, and attached by thread to the same, thus being no hindrance to the bird in flying. The old method of tying the letter under the wing is no longer adopted. Before the Germans got to know the system, they attempted, now and then, to send in some of the captured pigeons with bogus dispatches; but the deception was immediately discovered. The wings of the pigeons also are stamped with the date and place of departure.

The pigeons used for the carrying of the dispatches are larger than the common house pigeons, being about 15 inches in length, and weighing from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, and strongly resembling the wild pigeon. While the latter, however, have gray plumage, with black wings, the postal pigeon is usually dark brown or perfectly black. Its breast-muscles are very large and strong, indicating great power of flight and endurance. Most ornithologists are agreed that two elements enable the carrier pigeon, with its great power of wing, to perform its astonishing journeys—namely, the love of home and the sharpness of the eye. As soon as a pigeon is released, no matter where taken, it immediately darts upward, circling and constantly enlarging the circle as it ascends higher, getting at last almost beyond the reach of the human eye, until finally, getting the direction of its home, it shoots off with incredible swiftness. A pigeon sent from a floating balloon takes an exactly contrary direction, at first descending perpendicularly earthward, circling as it descends, until it recognizes its position. All this is a matter of training and race. To get good, trusty carrier-pigeons, short journeys must be first made when the birds are still very young, these being continually increased until they are able to perform immense distances with certainty and without interruption. Belgium is the land, *par excellence*, of carrier-pigeons, then Holland, the lands of the Lower Rhine and the north-east of France. Pigeon "fancying" is in Belgium a passion; the Belgian fancier takes greater pride in his dove-cote than probably any other European. Who has not seen him seated on the roof of his house, or at one of the highest garret windows, in the beautiful summer evening, waiting for the return of his pigeons, which he expects from some towns in France, from Germany, and, indeed, at times, from Italy? His heart almost breaks when one of his favorites is lost. But his pigeons, to his honor it must be said, do generally return. His breed or "race" is pure. He knows what they can do—how far they can fly, and what burdens they should bear. He calls the Parisians "know nothings" in regard to their pigeons, and cannot understand why, of so many birds that are sent out from the city by the balloons, only so very few return. A writer in the Vienna *Presse* reports a very interesting conversation he lately held with one of the most prominent pigeon fanciers of Belgium, who regretted that he had not taken his stock of birds into Paris before the Germans beleagured it, as he would certainly have become rich, and his views are shared by the fanciers of Luttich, Namur, and Brussels, the producing cities of the noblest race of pigeons. This fancier gave some interesting information about the letter-pigeon which shall be here transcribed. He first of all referred to some agencies now prevalent which seriously injured the usefulness of the pigeon as a postal messenger: First, the concussions they get while in the balloon, many being thus killed; secondly, the Paris pigeon is not of good "race," and this disadvantage is seriously increased by the officials taking the pigeons too long distance and overloading them with dispatches. A Belgian fancier knows how to treat his birds with care. "The owner of a good pigeon cote," says our Belgian, "places it at the disposition of the government, or sells it outright. From this moment the cote becomes an official bureau, in which one or more government officials must remain. The pigeons are separated into small lots, and those from one cote, or neighboring cotes, are sent on the same journey whenever possible. The balloon takes the lot in a cage, and, after a successful descent, the birds are delivered over to the proper authorities. It depends very much upon the treatment the birds now receive whether or not they make a successful return to Paris. If the Parisians had bred only the celebrated gray-reddish or blue Belgian race, they would not have had so much cause to fear about their return. They do not go back so quickly as the balloons came, but quicker than the railroad, and a journey from the Belgian borders to Paris is to them but a little task." A balloon letter from Paris was quoted in proof of the imperfection of the French pigeon service. "For a few days past"—so it read—"we have been truly favored in regard to the arrival of news from the provinces. Yesterday came two pigeons; to-day again two; of the latter, one came at 11 o'clock in the morning, and the other at 3 in the afternoon." The Belgian fancier shook his head thoughtfully. "They send the pigeons away by the dozen," he said, "and they return singly; that is a bad race. They remain in the fields, and permit themselves to be shot by the peasants or by the Prussians. Probably some of these Paris birds will remain sitting on the roofs of the houses after their return, so that they must be shot down."

A visit to the Belgian's pigeon cote is thus described: The cote was a very high one, looking over the curious roofs and houses of the old city, and facing the ancient cathedral. It was a kind of appendage to the roof, and from it a free view was had on all sides, especially upon the roofs of the neighboring houses. The cote contained about a hundred birds, all reddish-blue or blue, most of them with beautiful fiery tinges, a few with black eyes. All were males. A Belgian first-class fancier will not suffer a female bird in the cote. The breeding pigeons are kept separate. The Belgian let loose a dozen pigeons; he then leaned out of the windows, and gave to the birds, which had not dallied a moment on the roof, but were already high above the houses, the direction which they should take by a single motion of the hand. They obeyed with a promptitude that left no doubt of the perfection of their training. He then suddenly closed the window, and, when the birds came to the neighborhood of the roof, he whistled sharp, and turning round to his visitor, said: "If one of my pigeons settle down upon any other point except upon the trap in my cote-roof, I will screw its neck off." He had scarcely uttered these words when the whole lot flocked home; not a single one had lodged elsewhere. The fancier repeated the experiment ten times, always with the same success. "That is the race," he said. "When my pigeons come from the longest journey, they must always keep to the same rules, and they always remember them. I have not killed a pigeon for its incapability now for a long time." "You believe, then, that things do not work so smoothly in Paris?" "No, they will not have many birds that return so punctually to the cote." "How do they manage there after the arrival of the birds?" "That is simple enough: during the day when the birds are expected, the owner of the cote sits all day upon the roof; the Paris Government will also give him assistants. As soon as the birds are in sight he does just as I have described, and I wish he may always have the same success. If the birds enter the cote, then the officials immediately take possession of the dispatches, and they are carried as quickly as possible to the Hotel de Ville. *Voila tout!*" There are more than 150 societies or unions of pigeon-fanciers in Belgium alone, and these are connected with branch societies in all countries of the Continent.

The speed attained by the pigeons is from thirty-five to forty miles an hour, therefore quicker than the average railroad train. Some instances of speed attained may be here recorded. On the 29th of July, 1859, there was a pigeon race from Orleans to Antwerp; at $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock in the morning 114 pigeons were released at Orleans, and of these the one which received the first prize arrived at Antwerp at 14 minutes after 1 in the afternoon, the whole distance of 50 German miles being accomplished in 5 hours and 45 minutes, or about 10 German or 45 English miles per hour. On the 22d of May last two Cologne pigeons were sent up at Pesth, and greetings printed on the wings, at 6 o'clock in the morning. At 5 in the afternoon a telegram came announcing the arrival of the two messengers at 2 o'clock, in a somewhat exhausted state, having accomplished the journey of 125 German miles in not quite eight hours, giving thus a speed of nearly 70 English miles per hour! Not unfrequently birds become exhausted during very long journeys, and are unable to proceed further, or in crossing some regions get into storms, and are destroyed; and especially dangerous is the journey from Italy to Belgium and Holland, the storms of the Alps proving very injurious. A well-trained pigeon never dallies on the journey; never stops to make love on the way—never, in fact, appears to forget his duty. True, some make very agreeable acquaintances before they are sent up for the home journey, and cases are recorded where the amorous instinct and the love of home have had a serious conflict. A Belgian fancier relates an instance of this kind: A bird was separated from its mate and sent up with dispatches; the first day it returned; the second and third day, the same; but on the fourth it soared higher and higher, gained its proper direction, and sped toward home.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

SIR—An old gentleman once upon a time procured a new harness for his team, and on observing that his teamster had neglected to tuck the straps into the loops when buckling it unto the team, directed him to take the harness over to the maker, and tell him to cut off those loops. "Why?" said the teamster. "Because they are of no use," replied the employer.

This occurrence is often brought vividly to my mind in view of the practice of very many postmasters in relation to forwarding circulars, transient papers, miscellaneous matter and regular newspapers; also, allowing regular newspapers to pass through their offices, enclosing handbills quack doctors' advertisements, etc., free of postage, suggesting to the mind the propriety of such officials either studying laws and regulations furnished by the Department, or return them as useless. I have heard the declaration from those called upon for postage upon such matter: That "other postmasters don't charge extra postage on such," "Mr. So-and-so forwards them free;" "I have had this paper forwarded to Podwick by the postmaster at Foxville and no postage charged." "Why do you make me pay two cents for them?" so often that the vocabulary is as "familiar as Household Words." My reply is: "The law requires it." "You probably put it into your own pocket," is the curt rejoinder.

During the last few years I have had controversy with nearly every publisher of local papers received at this office in relation to folding handbills in their regular issue, advertisements of quack doctors, merchants, etc., first without any pretension of a supplement, and when informed I could not deliver them except upon payment of letter postage, changed the form and headed them "Supplement:" and when told that would not do, called me "extra officious;" also that no other postmaster took the same view of the matter that I did, etc. In vain did I tell them the Post-office Department had again and again decided that theirs was not a supplement as defined by law until I received the October number of the MAIL also the October number of the *Post Office Gazette*, each containing an editorial and decisions, completely roasting them alive, telling them such practices were a fraud upon the Post-office Department, and also instructing such parties to pursue them for the penalty.

I have forwarded these copies to several publishers, with stamps for return of postage, inviting them at the same time to look them over carefully and return them, as I had use for them. This compelled them to come down and own I was right. I keep these copies on file for such publishers. Now all this vexation to postmasters who use the "loops," as well as the loss of postage that ought to be collected, is the result of not studying the laws and regulations furnished by the Post-office Department: and some pretty good officials are in the boat too.

How shall it be remedied? I know no better way than to compel them to take the MAIL as one condition of appointment to office. I would sooner do without my weekly political paper than dispense with the *Mail*. How we could train them up if they only took and read it!

But if they can't be reached, have the "loops" cut off at once.

A POSTMASTER UP IN VERMONT.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1871.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of THE MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **126** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1871.

SIR—Referring to my letter of the 26th of October last, I have to inform you that the General Post Office at Berlin has just advised this Department that an abatement has recently been made in the postage charges on correspondence for and from the English Possessions and Protected States in Farther India, exclusive of Ceylon, via Brindisi and Alexandria; and that from henceforth correspondence for Ceylon, Hindostan China, Japan and Australia may also be sent in the German mails via Brindisi and Australia.

Owing to these abatements of the foreign postage charges, correspondence for the within named countries and places may now be forwarded from the United States in the German mails, via Brindisi, at the rates of postage and conditions of payment specified in the subjoined table:

To insure the transmission of correspondence to the countries in question by this route, it will be necessary to plainly inscribe the same, "by direct German Mail, via Brindisi," or, "by German Mail, via England and Brindisi," as written in the body of the accompanying table.

Ordinary letters for the English Possessions and Protected States in Farther India, exclusive of Ceylon, may be sent either unpaid or prepaid, at the option of the senders; but the prepayment of letters for all other destinations herein-named is compulsory, and, in like manner, the prepayment of the postage charges on printed matter and samples is obligatory in every instance.

The postage rates on packages of printed matter and samples exceeding the weight of 3¾ ounces are not expressed in the enclosed table, but as the *foreign* charges on such matter progress at the rate of 1¼ silbergroschen, or 3 cents per each 2½ loth or 1¼ ounce to Aden and to the English Possessions and Protected States in Farther India, exclusive of Ceylon; and at the rate of ¾ silbergroschen, or 2 cents per each 2½ loth or 1¼ ounce to all other places named herein the full rates on heavier packages can be easily ascertained by adding these amounts to the international charges on the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, ESQ.,
Editor "U. S. Mail," New York.

Countries.	Letters. Ordinary. Postage per each half-ounce.	Letters. Registered. Postage per each half-ounce.	Letters. Registered. International Reg. Fee.	Newspapers. Not exceeding 1¼ ounce.	Newspapers. Not exceeding 2½ ounces.	Newspapers. Not exceeding 3¾ ounces.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
English Possessions and Protected States in Farther India, except Ceylon	*21 †24	31 34	8 8	6 7	8 10	12 13
Aden	*21 †24	31 34	8 8	6 7	9 10	12 13
Hindostan, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia	†24 †27	30 33	8 8	5 6	7 8	8 10

*Direct German mail via Brindisi.
† German mail via England and Brindisi.

Countries.	Book Packets. Not exceeding 1 ounce.	Book Packets. Not exceeding 2 ounces.	Book Packets. Not exceeding 3¾ ounces.	Samples of Merchandise. Not exceeding 1¼ ounce.	Samples of Merchandise. Not exceeding 2½ ounces.	Samples of Merchandise. Not exceeding 3¾ ounces.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
English Possessions and Protected States in Farther India, except Ceylon.	*5 16	10 12	15 17	8 11	12 14	15 17
Aden	*5 †6	10 12	15 17	8 11	12 14	15 17
Hindostan, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia	*4 †5	8 10	12 14	8 10	10 12	12 14

* Direct German mail via Brindisi.
† German mail via England and Brindisi.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1871.

SIR—I transmit herewith, for publication in the next issue of your paper, a statement shewing the several foreign countries with which the United States has direct postal communication, etc.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, *Superintendent.*

J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor "U. S. Mail," New York.*

Statement showing the several foreign countries with which the United States has direct mail communication; the ports of departure and arrival of steamers; also, their days of sailing (outward); and the compensation paid by the United States for such service.

Name of foreign country.	Ports of departure and arrival of steamers.	Sailing days (outward).	Compensation paid for service.
Brazil	N. Y and Rio de Janeiro	23d of each month	U. S. pays annual subsidy of $150,000.
British Honduras	N. Orleans and Balize	Once a month	Subsidized by Government of G. Britain.
Bermuda	N. York and Bermuda	About once a month	U. S. Postages.
	Do. do.	Irregular	Do.
China and Japan.	San Francisco, and China and Japan	1st of each month	U. S. pays annual subsidy of $500,000.
Europe	New York to Hamburg, England and France.	Tuesday of each week	Sea postages.
	N. York, Queenstown and Liverpool	Wednesday of each week.	Do.
	Do. do. do.	Thursday of each week	Do.
	N. York, Boston, Portland, Detroit and Chicago, to Liverpool.	Friday of each week	Do.
	N. York, Queenstown and Liverpool	Saturday of each week	Do.
	N. York, Southampton and Bremen	Do. do.	Do.
Havana, Cuba	Baltimore and Havana and New Orleans and Havana.	Every two weeks	Do.
	N. York and Havana and New York and Vera Cruz.	About 3 times a month	Do.
	New York and Havana	Thursday of each week	Do.
	N. York and Havana and New Orleans and Havana.	Irregular	Do.
	New York and Havana	Irregular	Do.
	Philadelphia and Havana and New Orleans and Havana.	Do.	Do.
Honolulu	San Francisco and Honolulu	Monthly, at irregular dates	U. S. pays annual subsidy of $75,000.
Isthmus & South Pacific.	N. York and Panama and San Francisco and Panama.	Semi-monthly, about 5th and 20th of each month	U. S. postages.
New Zealand	San Francisco and New Zealand	10th of each month	Subsidized by Government of N. Zealand.
Nova Scotia	Boston and Nova Scotia and Portland and Nova Scotia.	Saturday of each week	One-half U. S. postages.
	Boston and Yarmouth, N. S.	Tuesday of each week	Do.
	Boston and Halifax, N. S., and Prince Edward Island.	Saturday of each week	Do.
	New York and Halifax and N. York and St. John's, N. F.	Tuesday, every two weeks	Sea postages.
W. India Islands.	New York and St. Domingo	Once a month, about 15th	Do.
	New York and Hayti	About once a month	Do.
	New York and Port-au-Prince	Irregular	Do.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of THE MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq, Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

We take up a letter which relates to insufficient prepayment of postage on two packages, each containing clothing. The contents of one package being two suits, one pair of stockings and one pair of mittens, on which ten cents postage was paid at the mailing office, the weight of the package being seventeen ounces. The postmaster at the office of delivery—who writes the letter before us—did not see the law in the same light as the mailing postmaster, and so charged for deficient postage in accordance with section 152 of regulation of 1866. Whereupon the person to whom the package was sent became angry, threatened the terrors of the law, and found an attorney who offered to undertake the prosecution of the case gratuitously. We are not told whether the prosecution was commenced, but we presume not. We hope, however, if it ever is, that we shall be informed of it and of the verdict, for we must confess that we are a little suspicious of a community that promises a living to an attorney who would have the hardihood to undertake the prosecution of any officer who so clearly has the law on his side, as the postmaster who collected this deficient postage. He, this generous attorney, may be one, indeed, who can "divide a hair 'twixt south and southwest side," and make white appear very black; but we should rather judge him to be a presumptuous ignoramus. But what shall we say of the mailing postmaster who, in addition to his not charging sufficient postage, follows up his ignorance by a letter of remonstrance to the other postmaster for collecting the deficient postage, alleging that the original postage was correct; for "he put up the packages himself," and the other "had no right to charge letter postage." While we admit that many questions must arise, and there must be different opinions respecting some of the provisions of the postal laws, as there must be of some of the provisions of all laws, it is to us a matter of surprise that any question can arise whether or not shirts or gloves, or such like articles, are included in the lists in the sections defining mailable matter. They are not there, and no amount of wisdom or ignorance can construe them there; but there has got into "the heads" of some postmasters, and a small portion of the public, an idea that if a package is unsealed and contains no writing the postage should be at miscellaneous rates; and then, when some postmaster who understands the law makes the correction required by the law, he is assailed with complaint and abuse, and threats of legal prosecution.

Law is an exact science, however much its administration may be at fault, and words mean just what they are and no more. "Mailable matter" is defined by law, and nothing else but what is mentioned in the definition, sections 221 and 222, laws 1866, is mailable matter—although other matter may be mailed at letter rates of postage (sec. 245); and where the law says weekly, only weekly is meant, not semi-weekly, or daily, or monthly, or any other time than weekly. Where it says "book" manuscript, it means "book" manuscript, and not author's manuscript, as some have "got it into their heads," or newspaper manuscript, or any manuscript but that intended for books. We might pursue this subject further, but as we believe we have said enough to comply with the request of our correspondent, and "have put the case in such a shape as will enlighten the darkness which hangs over the subject," we take up a letter wherein the writer alleges, as excuse for tardiness in remitting for the MAIL, "shortness of funds"—a chronic epidemic, by the way—and asks "where is the justice in keeping a man out of his money two months after he has earned it?" alluding to the fact that he has not received his audited account for the fourth quarter of last year. Our correspondent must misapprehend the mode of keeping postoffice accounts, for, except in a few cases, postmasters are in debt to the Department at the end of the quarter, and not the Department to them, and hence auditing accounts has no bearing on the payment of salary. It occasionally happens in some small offices that the amount of business falls so far below the basis of adjustment that the Department become indebted to the postmasters. It is only in these cases that a postmaster is not paid in full at the end of each quarter.

Death of William B. Taylor.

Mr. William B. Taylor, late Assistant Postmaster of this city, died, it is supposed, from heart disease, at his residence, No. 202 West 28th street, on Sunday evening, the 12th ult. The deceased was born in 1800 in New Brunswick, N. J., and, when a boy, entered the village post-office. In 1822 he obtained a place in the post-office, then in Garden street (now Exchange place), in this city, under the administration of Gen. Theodorus Bailey, who, in his seventy-first year, was both a hero of the Revolutionary War and Postmaster of the city. In those days a half dozen persons performed the work of the office, and in 1825 Mr. Taylor, as chief clerk, assorted all the mails himself, and the good postmaster, with his family, lived in rooms adjacent to and forming a part of the office.

General Bailey was succeeded as Postmaster by Gouverneur and Coddington. John L. Graham, Robert H. Morris, William V. Brady, Isaac V. Fowler and John A. Dix, under all of whom, except for a short time under Coddington, he remained as chief clerk. He succeeded Dix as Postmaster, but his administration lasted only one year. His successor, Abram Wakeman, made him his deputy. Prior to the close of Wakeman's administration he resigned. When General Jones was appointed Postmaster he called Mr. Taylor to fill his old desk, and his appointment received the indorsement of the entire business community. He filled the position until the time of his death, to the admiration and satisfaction of all who had business at his desk. At the time of his death he was seventy-one years and one month of age.

At a meeting of the officers of the Post-office, held in the Postmaster's room, with the Postmaster in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted yesterday:

Whereas, Our friend and official associate, William B. Taylor, has been suddenly and unexpectedly removed by the hand of death, and as we desire to give some proper expression to the feelings with which that sad event has inspired us, in common with all who enjoyed his acquaintance and friendship, therefore

Resolved, That by his death we are called on to mourn the loss of one whose conduct in his official capacity served as an example to us all of what an upright and faithful public officer should be, and whose private virtues, though perhaps not so widely known, were not less conspicuous to those who had the opportunity of observing them.

Resolved, That while we shrink from intruding upon the sacredness of the grief which must now overwhelm those whom this sudden blow has placed beyond the reach of earthly consolation, we cannot refrain from expressing to the surviving members of his family our profoundest sympathy in their affliction, and the assurance that the memory of their lost husband and father shall be forever cherished by us.

Resolved, That we will attend in a body the funeral of our deceased friend.

(Signed) J. GAYLER, B. T. MORGAN, W. R. GILLETTE, } Committee.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Post-office Route Maps.—C. H., L——, Vt.—Address W. L. Nicholson, Topographer P. O. D., care of Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., concerning post route maps.

Return of Letters to the Dead Letter Office.—A. E. P., C——, N. Y.—A bill should accompany every package of dead letters, containing the names of the post-office, the State and the date of return, if no other entries.

Person not a Citizen Carrying the Mail.—T. L. A., M——, Pa.—As a person not a citizen could not take the oath prescribed in Section 51 of Laws of 1866, he should not be allowed to carry the mails, although he take the oath prescribed in section 52.

Registration.—E. C. C., W——, Mich.—The Third Assistant Postmaster-General furnishes envelopes for registration business. . . . . W. W. M., P—— C——, Utah.—A registration fee is required on all registered official letters addressed to persons not connected with the Post-office Department.

Returning Newsdealers' Packages.—L. R. J., C—— C——, Ind., and E. W., L——, Mass.—Newsdealers' packages returned to the publishers are subject to postage at transient rates to be prepaid at the mailing office. They cannot be returned unpaid, under the section by which they were received.

Postages.—F. McD., A——, N. Y.—The postage on all matter sealed against inspection is at letter rates. . . . J. B. L., T——, O.—There is no provision for quarterly postage on papers sent to foreign countries; but postage is chargeable on each paper according to the rate in our Foreign Postage Table.

Billing Unpaid Letters.—J. C., S—— D——, Pa.—1. The New York office *does* bill unpaid foreign letters, but sometimes the bills and letters become separated. 2. Some of the large offices use postage stamps on some official correspondence, because the postmasters have not time to frank all the envelopes required.

Delivering the Mail Pouch to the Carrier.—G. W. K., O——, Mich.—Section 80, Regulations of 1866, applies as well to the delivery of the mail pouch to the carrier as to receiving it from him. That is, the carrier should drive as near to the door of the post-office as he can, and the mail pouch should be delivered to him there. He is not required to go into the office for it.

Sample Copies of Small Newspapers.—J. H., M——, N. Y.—Sample copies of newspapers should be prepaid at the mailing office. That it is not done, and that packages of sample copies such as you mention pass through the mails without prepayment is owing to the ignorance or carelessness of postmasters, or niggardly dishonesty of publishers. Such cases should be reported to the nearest Special Agent. (See section 206 Regulations, and 257 Laws of 1866.)

Mail Messenger Delivering Mails.—J. W., S—— L——, N. Y.—1. A mail messenger should deliver the mails to some one authorized to receive it. This may be a railway employe, or may be a route agent or railway postal clerk, according as the service is performed. 2. A mail messenger is required to be at the train to take charge of the mails intended for him, and if the train is "over due," he should take care to be at his place when it arrives.

Paying Contractors.—F. B., E—— G——, Ind.—The rule of law is that the debtor must go to the creditor to pay a debt. Under this rule the postmaster would be required to go to the contractor, but he is not required to "run after him:" one call at a proper time is sufficient; after that the contractor must do the running. Such questions, however, are difficult to answer satisfactorily; for questions of courtesy, convenience, good nature, etc., etc., as well as of legal right, may be involved.

Post-office Hours.—J. W., P——, Ind.—It is difficult to say exactly what are the business hours of a place, for some places of business in some towns are kept open until after midnight, and in others till ten or eleven o'clock. It would be safe to say, however, that no post-office, except in large cities, need be kept open later than eight o'clock in the evening, unless a mail arrives within half an hour of that time. The main object should be to give people time to call at the office after the arrival of the mails; or in the evening sufficient time to accommodate those employed during the day.

Mutilated Currency.—R. H. L. H., G——, W. Va., and others.—Postmasters are not required to redeem mutilated currency. But by mutilated currency is meant currency of which more than one-tenth is missing, though the popular use of the word includes all torn or frayed currency. The instructions of the Department are to "receive in payment for stamps and stamped envelopes United States notes of which not more than one-twentieth is missing, and fractional notes of which not more than one-tenth is missing, if *clearly genuine*;" but they are not required to receive mutilated notes—that is, notes not worth their full face value. The Third Assistant Postmaster General furnishes a circular of instructions on this subject.

Franking.—T. E., S——, Iowa, and others.—One of our correspondents on this subject asks us to be very clear and explicit in replies to his questions. Can any thing be clearer than the information on our third page? Time and again we have found that some postmasters have a confused idea that the franking privilege does not include matter sent to, as well as by those possessing it, and time and again we have said it does; and section 123 of Regulations of 1866 commences thus: "The right to send and receive letters," etc. Can anything be clearer? If a man has a right to receive letters, etc., free of postage, it follows, as a matter of course, that postage is not required on letters, etc., sent to him. But while we can give no clearer instruction, we may by illustration make it more impressive. Open your Book of Regulations of 1866 at page 22, look at section 124. There you have a list of the persons entitled to the franking privilege, divided into four classes. Now, exactly the same kind of mail matter that each of these four classes may send franked may be sent to them franked or free. That is, a member of Congress may send free anything weighing not over four ounces; therefore, any one may send free to a member of Congress anything weighing not over four ounces. Again, the long list of officers under the fourth class of franks may send free only official correspondence. Therefore, any one may send free to them correspondence on official business; and by Section 139 (277 of Laws), it is no longer necessary to even endorse the envelope "Official business." If the poorest, humblest, least-known individual in the United States writes to the President, or Vice-President, or to a member of Congress, his letter is entitled to go free, or if he writes to the Secretary of State, or to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to the Commissioner of Patents, or any of the officers mentioned in class four of franks, concerning any business of their respective offices, his letter is entitled to go free, or franked. (Sec 136 of Regulations answers clearly the question of one of our correspondents respecting the inclosure of letters for another in franked envelopes.) Some others, besides those mentioned in section 124, have the franking privilege. (See sections 143, 144 and 145; also the third page of the MAIL before referred to.)

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of January, 1871, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collc'd.
New York	332	1,954,777	1,014,533	456,411	3,493,244
Philadelphia	167	961,744	508,183	342,250	1,236,853
Chicago	106	949,781	120,654	192,415	893,609
St. Louis	67	620,938	59,111	119,282	328,054
Boston	70	459,936	159,851	114,118	711,495
Baltimore	55	456,932	52,824	84,994	310,505
Cincinnati	49	362,455	51,594	55,980	236,897
Louisville	23	227,277	17,286	53,424	131,350
Detroit	22	222,492	26,942	60,957	121,307
Brooklyn	40	214,273	33,702	72,031	96,519
Buffalo	32	200,573	24,580	50,008	118,762
Cleveland	24	185,829	18,370	67,230	150,483
Indianapolis	18	174,931	10,506	27,497	139,513
Albany	24	173,389	16,109	50,106	125,072
Rochester	16	157,864	12,490	62,460	82,042
Milwaukee	21	153,379	8,907	34,879	82,537
Pittsburg	18	144,857	27,311	49,475	127,458
Syracuse	13	129,315	11,395	56,841	85,379
Washington, D. C.	25	127,131	10,642	46,038	133,148
Troy	13	110,141	13,919	26,275	89,172
Newark	18	115,282	19,651	41,269	69,716
Memphis	12	102,525	7,834	20,671	81,285
Williamsburg	12	84,105	10,396	19,849	37,396
Richmond	14	80,089	4,152	25,060	45,599
Utica	12	75,432	8,280	28,646	54,538
Nashville	8	74,074	3,521	24,406	34,587
San Francisco	17	73,961	10,499	22,186	105,423
Dayton	12	65,570	5,783	53,817	15,318
Toledo	10	65,311	3,555	26,351	69,295
Providence	13	63,716	13,140	23,609	31,496
Hartford	10	59,045	6,715	19,114	33,591
Wilmington	7	52,225	6,480	19,466	25,566
Alleghany	7	51,972	6,777	30,332	24,605
New Haven	8	48,556	9,036	16,961	33,169
Jersey City	0	48,980	2,250	10,268	18,250
Lowell	8	45,069	2,741	14,675	36,942
Portland	8	41,817	2,691	22,413	64,507
Worcester	6	39,850	4,522	14,302	22,108
Charlestown	5	39,801	1,858	11,970	20,237
Manchester	6	37,876	1,738	17,036	18,134
Reading	6	36,888	3,987	17,884	20,188
Erie	6	36,249	3,926	56,537	15,389
Lawrence	6	35,381	1,878	14,567	35,804
Lynn	5	34,393	1,906	11,331	26,586
Trenton	4	32,646	3,030	8,686	23,884
Cambridge	4	30,218	5,350	10,188	10,314
Lancaster	5	28,383	1,972	8,554	9,035
New Bedford	5	27,808	1,929	8,589	20,818
Cambridgeport	4	27,115	1,840	7,748	11,952
Salem	5	26,069	3,665	11,706	18,979
Harrisburg	4	25,527	3,005	9,245	8,142
New Orleans	Report not received.				

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of March, 1871.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Guion	U. S.	1	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Bremen	U. S.	1	German States via Brem.
Cunard	U. S.	2	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Havana	U. S.	2	Havana & West Indies.
Aspinwall	U. S.	4	S. Pacific & C. America.
Bremen	U. S.	4	German States via Brem.
Inman	U. S.	4	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Inman	U. S.	7	Halifax & Newfoundland.
Guion	U. S.	8	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Cunard	U. S.	9	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Mexican	U. S.	9	Havana and Mexico.
Havana	U. S.	9	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Inman	U. S.	11	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Bremen	U. S.	11	German States via Brem.
Hamburg	U. S.	14	German States via Hmbg
Guion	U. S.	15	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Bremen	U. S.	15	German States via Brem.
Cunard	U. S.	16	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Havana	U. S.	16	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	18	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Bremen	U. S.	18	German States via Brem.
Havana	U. S.	18	Havana.
Aspinwall	U. S.	20	South Pacific & Cent Am
Inman	U. S.	21	Halifax and Newfoundl'd.
Hamburg	U. S.	21	German States via Hmbg
Guion	U. S.	22	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Cunard	U. S.	23	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Havana	U. S.	23	Havana & Nassau.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	St. Thos., Braz. & Argent'e
Bremen	U. S.	25	German States via Brem.
Inman	U. S.	25	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Hamburg	U. S.	28	German States via Hmbg
Guion	U. S.	29	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Mexican	U. S.	29	Havana and Mexico.
Cunard	U. S.	30	Europe via Q't'n&L'pool
Havana	U. S.	30	Havana & West Indies.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of February, 1871:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route, No.
Alton	Richland	La	Special
Aplis	Perry	Ark	7,650
Arvado	Jefferson	Col. Ter	17,038
Ash Ridge	Richland	Wis	13,273
Aspervilio	Daviess	Mo	Special
Barlow	Clackamas	Oregon	14,773
Barnhill	Wayne	Ill	11,433
Beavertown	Morris	N. J.	1,743
Beeson	Ritchie	W. Va	4,128
Berea	Granville	N. C.	5,055
Bero	Cherokee	Kas	14,136
Blue Lakes	Lake	Cal	14,837
Bowen	Cumberland	Ill	11,425
Brookline Station	Green	Mo	10,503
Broomfield	Isabella	Mich	12,792
Brownsow	Butler	Kas	Special
Brown Rock	Washington	Kas	Special
Brown's Church	Cumberland	Va	4,480
Bucyrus	Lucas	Iowa	Special
Cartersville	Darlington	S. C.	5,601
Catchlaga	Franklin	Tenn	10,004
Chancy	Dodge	Ga	6,154
Claremont	Nodaway	Mo	Special
Clarkston	Cache	Utah	16,617
Clear Pond	Marshall	Ky	9,771
Clinton Junction	Eaton	Mich	12,727
Cobleots	Grundy	Mo	10,551
Contee's Station	Prince Georges	Md	2,903
Conway	Laclede	Mo	10,503
Corrick's Mill	Jackson	Ala	6,039
Cottons'	Madison	N. Y	1,562
Colton Hill	Conklin	Mo	10,312
Coxville	Pitt	N. C	5,032

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Crabtree Mills	Jackson	Ohio	9,531
Craig	Perry	Ill	11,423
Davisville	Calhoun	Ala	6,641
Deanville	Nemaha	Kas	14,002
Della	Clay	Kas	Special
Donaldson	Marshall	Ind	9,002
Eagle Reed	Clay	Kas	14,111
Earle	Vanderburg	Ind	12,100
East Point	Johnson	Ky	9,044
East Steuben	Oneida	N. Y	1,025
Elba	Christian	Mo	10,503
Elgin	Howard	Kas	Special
Ennall's Springs	Dorchester	Md	3,020
Erie	Polk	Texas	6,639
Ervin's Mills	Jackson	Ohio	Special
Essexville	Bay	Mich	Special
Evergreen	Bradford	Pa	2,114
Fertile Hill	Falls	Texas	6,698
Gaynorville	Decatur	Ind	12,185
Gifford	Ingraham	Mich	Special
Gilman	Marshall	Iowa	11,008
Glen White	Blair	Pa	Special
Gowrie	Webster	Iowa	11,001
Granby City	Newton	Mo	10,503
Grassy Cove	Cumberland	Tenn	Special
Guide Rock	Webster	Neb	Special
Hawthorn	Montgomery	Iowa	11,008
Haynsville	Green	Ala	6,848
Henrietta	Nuckolls	Neb	Special
Holman's Store	Warren	Mo	Special
Houstonville	Champaign	Ill	Special
Hewesville	Preston	W. Va	4,216
Irene	Mecklenburg	N. C	5,113
Irwin	Neosho	Kas	Special
Jonestown	Coahoma	Miss	7,410
Kemper	Jersey	Ill	11,892
Kingman	Penobscot	Me	Special
Knoxville	Marshall	W. Va	4,109
Lake City	Ionia	Mich	12,727
La Mont's Hill	Osage	Kas	Special
La Porte	Wayne	Neb	14,423
Lathrop	San Joaquin	Cal	14,706
Lott's Corners	Decatur	Ind	12,165
Level Green	Rock Castle	Ky	9,702
Lochiel	Union	Pa	2,240
Logan	Lawrence	Mo	10,503
London	Atchinson	Mo	10,579
Low Wassie	Oregon	Mo	10,715
Lowell	Snohomish	Wash. Ter	15,412
McRae	Telfair	Ga	6,152
Madison Springs	Madison	Ga	6,028
Martin's Corner	Chester	Pa	Special
Martin's Store	Hamilton	Ill	11,560
Maynard's Cove	Jackson	Ala	6,839
Midway	Crawford	Kas	14,146
Montrose	Henry	Mo	Special
Morrow's Station	Clayton	Ga	6,012
Mott's Bridge	Claredon	S. C	5,614
Mount Hope	Cass	Neb	14,406
Muirton	Grundy	Mo	Special
Neldon	Seward	Neb	14,406
Nero	Isabella	Mich	12,782
New Athens	Clarion	Pa	2,470
New Hyde Park	Queens	N. Y	1,006
North Burns	Huron	Mich	Special
North Walden	Caledonia	Vt	445
Oak Run	Hancock	W. Va	4,10[illegible]
Omaha	Gallatin	Ill	11[illegible]
Orvilla	Ellis	Texas	8,573
Palmetto Home	Yazoo	Miss	7,211
Paradise Valley	Humboldt	Nev	Special
Perdido Station	Baldwin	Ala	6,824
Phillipsburgh	Laclede	Mo	10,530
Pine Iron Works	Berks	Pa	Special
Pleasant Dale	Seward	Neb	14,406
Potomac	Prince William	Va	Special
Pratt	Clay	Ind	Special
Purcell's	Knox	Ind	12,012
Red Mouth	Richland	La	Special
Reed's Station	Yuba	Cal	14,703
Ridgway	Gallatin	Ill	11,433
Riley's Station	Marion	Ky	9,610
Ritchey	Newton	Mo	10,503
River Bend	Clinton	Mich	Special
River Head	Jackson	Wis	19,293
Rockland	New Castle	Del	1,863
Rush Creek Valley	Washington	Ind	Special
Salina	Fulton	Ind	Special
Sandy Hill	Carroll	Ga	Special
Sandy Ridge	Henry	Ga	Special
Shack's Mill	Buchanan	Va	4,576
Sherman City	Isabella	Mich	12,782
Smith's Station	Hinds	Miss	7,003
Snake Prairie	Bastrop	Texas	Special
Snow Hill	Catoosa	Ga	6,643
Solo	Davidson	N. C	5,231
Speer's Ferry	Scott	Va	4,564
Stamping Birches	Floyd	Va	4,539
Steel Works	Dauphin	Pa	1,801
Strayhorn	De Soto	Miss	7,036
Summit	De Kalb	Ind	12,507
Tabor	Saline	Neb	14,444
Tarheel	Bladen	N. C	5,235
Tarkeo	Decatur	Ind	Special
Tugginville	Trigg	Ky	Special
Turkey Town	Etowah	Ala	6,060
Tuscarora Valley	Bradford	Pa	2,096
Union Home	Clinton	Mich	12,747
Vandemere	Craven	N. C	5,017
Victoria	Bolivar	Miss	7,659
Vinton	Bates	Mo	10,827
Von	Humboldt	Iowa	11,321
Weaver	Wabashaw	Minn	13,517
Wellborn	Brazos	Texas	8,504
Westora Park	Howard	Kas	Special
West Fork	Crawford	Ind	12,115
West Lake	Monongalia	Minn	13,804
Weverton	Washington	Md	2,904
Whitehall	Morris	N. J	1,743
Widow Grove	Story	Iowa	11,315
Witt's Mills	Orangeburg	S. C	5,699
Wollaston	Norfolk	Mass	609
Wrightsville	Greene	Ill	11,892

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Amwell	Wayne	Ohio	9,167
Anderson	Franklin	Tenn	10,004
Bayport	Suffolk	N. Y	1,044
Black Hawk	Concordia	La	8,060
Bolanda	Itawamba	Miss	Special
Burgaw Depot	New Hanover	N. C	5,001
Calvert's Store	Kemper	Miss	7,130
Canal	Venango	Pa	2,463
Capon Iron Works	Hardy	W. Va	4,674
Cedar Mountain	Transylvania	N. C	5,190
Cedar Springs	Spartanburg	S. C	Special
Centre Brunswick	Rensselaer	N. Y	1,123
Chapel Hill	Campbell	Ga	6,063
Clark's Mills	Lexington	S. C	5,691
De Kalb	Gilmer	W. Va	4,17[illegible]
Dispatch	New Kent	Va	4,408
Eagle Cliff	Walker	Ga	6,058
Fayette Corners	Fayette	Tenn	10,218
Forest Depot	Bedford	Va	4,414
Grove City	Cass	Iowa	Special
Harveysburg	Fountain	Ind	12,344
Haught's Store	Dallas	Texas	8,594
Henderson	Pike	Ala	6,748
Jackson's Ferry	Wythe	Va	5,096
Kingsboro'	Edgecombe	N. C	5,001
Lynch's Lake	Williamsburg	S. C	5,604
Meeting Street	Edgefield	S. C	Special
Morrison's Tan Yard	Mecklenburg	N. C	5,113
Mount Vernon	Rowan	N. C	5,247
O'Neal's	Amite	Miss	7,205
Onsley	Loundes	Ga	6,009
Ox Bow	Putnam	Ill	11,496
Palmyra	Halifax	N. C	5,009
Palo Alto	Onslow	N. C	5,023
Peedee	Anson	N. C	5,007
Pike	Perry	Ohio	9,304
Pond Run	Scioto	Ohio	Special
Rowan Mills	Rowan	N. C	5,006
Sanderson	Baker	Fla	6,403
Sandy Mush	Buncombe	N. C	5,191
Star Place	Panola	Miss	7,057
Stuckeyville	Bedford	Pa	2,187
Whetstone Agency	——	Dakota Ter	Special
White Oak	Columbia	Ga	6,018
Winston	Forsyth	N. C	5,091
Winston	Estill	Ky	9,678
Woodleaf	Rowan	N. C	5,247
Wrightsborough	Gonzales	Texas	8,535
Zevely	Whitfield	Ga	6,057

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Algodon	Ionia	Mich	Saranac
Arneytown	Burlington	N. J	Jacobstown
Belleview	Lebanon	Pa	Annville
Belloto	San Joaquin	Cal	Jenny Lind
Bethlehem	Henry	Ky	Pleasantville
Birch Lick	Jackson	Ky	Clover Bottom
Bolton	Chittenden	Vt	Jonesville
Bolt's Fork	Boyd	Ky	Catlettsburg
Bridgeport	Jackson	Ala	Scottsboro
Brinton	Champaign	Ohio	Cable
Brookvale	Prince William	Va	Independent Hill
Browningtou	Butler	Pa	Slippery Rock
Brushey	Choctaw Nat'n	Ark	
Buck Horn	Winston	Miss	Louisville
Butler	Johnson	Nev	Tecumseh
Carriage Point	Ch'kasaw N't'n	Ark	
Cash Creek	Lake	Col	Granite
Centreville	Clark	Ind	Jeffersonville
Charleston	Yolo	Cal	Grafton
Choctaw Bluff	Clark	Ala	Grove Hill
Colfax	Mason	Mich	Lincoln
Clay Bank	Middlesex	N. J	Woodbridge
Columbus	Esmeralda	Nev	Aurora
Colegrove's Point	Sutter	Cal	Grafton
Cotton Inn	Lafayette	Wis	Belmont
Dix Hills	Suffolk	N. Y	Ellwood
Douglasville	Davis	Texas	Cusseta
Duck Pond	Cumberland	Me	South Windham
Eagle Springs	Coryell	Texas	Waco
Egypt	Wharton	Texas	Wharton
Elwood	Steele	Minn	Owatonna
Emanuel	Bonhomme	Dakota	Springfield
Emma	Butler	Ala	Greenville
Exonville	Wabaunsee	Kas	Eskridge
Fountain Inn	Greenville	S. C	Plain
Gales	Sullivan	N. Y	Wurtsboro
Gray's Valley	Tioga	Pa	Sullivan
Greney	Macoupin	Ill	Carlinville
Halfway	Montgomery	Pa	Pottstown
Hamburg	Perry	Ala	Marion
Herbert	Neshoba	Miss	Rio
Hickory Grove	Massac	Ill	Metropolis City
Howard	Piscataquis	Me	Mooson
Indian Bottom	Letcher	Ky	Whitesburg
Jaunton	Montgomery	Ohio	Union
Keefer's Store	Franklin	Pa	Chambersburg
Kimmer's Stand	Cumberland	Tenn	Crossville
Lawtonville	Beaufort	S. C	Beaufort
Lisbon	Dallas	Texas	Dallas
Live Oak	San Joaquin	Cal	Stockton
Lookout	Laramie	Wyoming	Wyoming
Middle Creek	Gallatin	Monta	Bozeman
Millbrook	Frederick	Va	Winchester
Merrowville	Jefferson	Ala	Trussville
Mount Hope	Copiah	Miss	Gallatin
Mount Polk	Calhoun	Ala	Jacksonville
North Cambridge	Washington	N. Y	Centre Camb'ge
North Elk Grove	Lafayette	Wis	Darlington
Personsville	Venango	Pa	Shawburg
Pine Tree	Upshur	Texas	Pt. Pleasant
Pinto	White Pine	Nev	Hamilton
Pioneer	Greene	Ill	Carrollton
Pohocco	Saunders	Neb	Cedar Bluffs
Point of Rocks	Uintah	Wyoming	Bitter C'k
Pomo	Mendocino	Cal	Potter Valley
Pond Run	Scioto	Ohio	Quincy
Portage Lake	Aroostook	Me	Ashland
Prairie Bluff	Wilcox	Ala	Camden
Rockport	Carbon	Pa	Stoddartsville
Rosaryville	Prince George's	Md	Croom
Rovana	Paulding	Ga	Dallas
Rye Valley	Baker	Oregon	Express Ranch
Salina	Onondaga	N. Y	Syracuse
Sand Patch	Somerset	Pa	Wittenburg
Shaw Hill	Crawford	Wis	Prairie du Chien
Sinking Fork	Christian	Ky	Hopkinsville
Springfield	Linn	Kas	Coal Centre
Steam Mill	Warren	Pa	Tidioute
Stuckeyville	Bedford	Pa	Bedford
Swanton	Butler	Iowa	Butler Centre
Talmadge	Baldwin	Ga	Milledgeville
Vannattersville	Lincoln	W. Va	Hamlin
Wah-Wah-Suk	Shawnee	Kas	Silver Lake
Watopa	Wabashaw	Minn	Weaver
White Hall	Davis	Texas	Daingerfield
White Sand	Lawrence	Miss	Monticello

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to.*
Boone	Dallas	Iowa	Booneville
Elk Lake	Lapeer	Mich	Attica
Fire Place	Suffolk	N. Y	Brook Haven
Hickory	Benton	Ark	Springtown
Holmes' Hole	Dukes	Mass	Vineyard Haven
Jennings' Fork	Smith	Tenn	Grant
Johnson	Barnwell	S. C	Montmorence
Lowrenceburg	Armstrong	Pa	Parker's Landing
Leonleesville	McDonald	Mo	Tribulation
Montana	Beaver Head	Monta. Ter	Argenta
Mt. Pleasant	Carroll	Ark	Bellefonte
Mower City	Mower	Minn	Brownsdale
Newbury	Tuscola	Mich	Kingston
North Prairie	Knox	Ill	Rio
Red Bank Furnace	Armstrong	Pa	Kellersburg
Sandy Hill	Worcester	Md	Stockton
Sharpsville Furnace	Mercer	Pa	Sharpsville
Tallac	El Dorado	Cal	Lake Valley
Virginia	Douglas	Col. Ter	Frost's Ranch
Waterson's Ferry	Armstrong	Pa	Red Bk. Furnace
Whiting	Escambia	Ala	Renterville
Wood's Hill	Roane	Tenn	Eaton's X Roads

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

I. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns, and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here.*

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

Until January 1, 1870, letters could be registered, on payment of certain special postage rates, to France, Algeria, Corsica, Bourbon, Nice and Savoy; also to Alexandretta, Tangiers and Tunis. This, however, cannot be done at present. The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Cocbo,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cnagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Mario Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 245, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 134 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) .... 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. .... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. .... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .... 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Brindisi	24th	57	20th
do.	Southampton	18th	61	25th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Brindisi	10th and 24th	28	6th and 20th
do.	Southampton	4th and 18th	30	11th and 25th
China	Brindisi	10th and 24th	40	6th and 20th
do.	Southampton	4th and 18th	47	11th and 25th
Hong Kong	Brindisi	10th and 24th	40	6th and 20th
do.	Southampton	4th and 18th	45	11th and 25th
India	Brindisi	every Friday	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Brindisi	10th and 24th	42	6th and 20th
do.	Southampton	4th and 18th	46	11th and 25th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York three times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE VELOCIPEDE.

A LARGE TWENTY-FOUR COLUMN MONTHLY Journal, 50 cents a year, and one doz. Oreide golden pens or three card photographs, sent free to each subscriber. Sent three months on trial for 10 cents. Address, L. G. PEART, Peart's Eddy, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL KNOW THE GREAT WANT OF A good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.
Feb. '69, 6t.] 45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

A. N. ZEVELY,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General,)
Attends to Business before all Departments of the Government.
OFFICE: 421 E Street, opposite Post Office Department,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79. ap70—4

THE LANDMARK:
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
Of Sixteen Pages, devoted to the Interests of MASONRY, LITERATURE, the ARTS and SCIENCES.
Published every Saturday Morning at
No. 40 FULTON STREET, N. Y,
BY
THE LANDMARK ASSOCIATION.
TERMS: $3 A YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass
LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above: the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

Size No. 1, boxes 3½ by 4½ in. $2 75
" No. 2, " 2⅜ by 4½ in. 2 50

The prices include boxes of white pine, varnished, with the fronts attached, complete and ready for use, except numbering.

The cut above shows the No. 2 box in use.

Each lock is furnished with *three keys,* and we guarantee that none of the keys of different boxes shall interchange.

Nests of 100 boxes (10 high by 10 wide) constantly on hand ready for shipment.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS containing two photographs of the Lock-Boxes, sent on application; and where Postmasters contemplate ordering, a sample box will be sent for their inspection.

The boxes have in some cases been paid for by the U.S. Government, but usually by the Postmasters; and we have yet to learn of a case in which they have not been universally liked and readily rented, at an increased charge of from two to four dollars per annum.

Postmasters can reimburse themselves by *selling the locks and keys* to the persons renting the boxes.

LIST OF OFFICES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE LOCK-BOXES.

Portland	Me.	Yonkers	N. Y
Bangor	"	Burlington	N. J
Concord	N. H.	Camden	"
Claremont	"	New Brunswick	"
Dover	"	Allentown	Pa.
Essex Junction	Vt.	Birmingham	"
Burlington	"	Carlisle	"
Vergennes	"	Clearfield	"
Boston	Mass.	Connelsville	"
Adams	"	Downingtown	"
Gloucester	"	Elizabeth	"
Fitchburg	"	Kittaning	"
Hudson	"	Hazleton	"
Haverhill	"	Huntingdon	"
Lawrence	"	Pittsburgh	"
Palmer	"	Pittston	"
So. Acton	"	Rouseville	"
Waltham	"	Uniontown	"
New Haven	Conn.	Painesville	O.
New London	"	Cumberland	Md.
Hartford	"	Richmond	Va.
Danbury	"	Culpeper	"
Mystic Bridge	"	Goldsboro	N. C.
Stamford	"	New Berne	"
Waterbury	"	Wilmington	"
Providence	R. I.	Charlotte	"
Bristol	"	Volcano	W. V.
Auburn	N. Y.	Mobile	Ala.
Catskill	"	Vicksburg	Miss.
Cold Spring	"	Lawrence	Kansas.
Oswego	"	Salt Lake City	Utah.
Plattsburg	"	San Francisco	Cal.
Roma	"	Minneapolis	Minn.
Tarrytown	"		

PARTIES ORDERING NOW CAN OBTAIN BOXES IN TIME FOR THE NEW QUARTER.

Estimates furnished, on application, for wood-work for Post Office boxes. Address

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
No. 1 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of
UNPICKABLE BANK & SAFE LOCKS,
NIGHT LATCHES, STORE DOOR LOCKS,
Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.

YALE LOCKS.
FULL SIZE OF KEY.
BEST & CHEAPEST.
FOR SALE BY THE HARDWARE TRADE.
YALE LOCK MFG CO. No. 1 BARCLAY ST. N.Y.
Works, at Stamford, Conn.

Wade's Double Index P. O. Book price $5 00
Wade's Single Index P. O. Book, price 1 50
Circular free. A. B. WADE, P. M., South Bend, Ind.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

Claim and Collection Agency.
GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
OFFICE, NO. 364 F ST., COR OF NINTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.

ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

The Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.
A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50,
Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR.
of the same size and general character as the THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.
A preëminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.
For Terms to Clubs, and Specimens, address
L. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, Sun office, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—MARCH, 1871.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required. ☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column. ☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required. ☞ For References A. B. C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column. ☞ For References a. b c &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns, or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	36	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	N	O	P	s 8
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	15	8	F	13	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	8	G	11	38
do N. G. U. & Brindisi reg. let. 19c. per ½oz	....	*18	K	L	M	8
do do closed mail via England	a	*15	9	G	13	h 8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England)	....					
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 22 ₵ ½ oz	a	*18	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	*16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b 4	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail via England	a	10	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	16	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	21	K	L	M	t 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	u 8
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	12	7	E	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*13	7	E	11	h 6
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	A	A	4
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	36	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	t 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*27	K	L	M	u 8
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	t 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	u 8
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b 6	B	B	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	V	4	4
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 6
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	F	13	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	t 8
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	u 8
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	9	H	12	h 6
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	20	b 6	cB	cB	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	10	6	E	9	h
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
France	....	10	2	V	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	* 4	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ RATES ON BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES, TO GT. BRIT. & IRELAND—*Prepayment compulsory*: *Not over* 1 oz. ....2 cents. *Over* 1 oz. and *not over* 2 oz. ....4 " *Over* 2 oz. and *not over* 4 oz. ....6 " *Over* 4 oz., 6 *cents* EACH 4 OZ. OR FRACTION THEREOF.						
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	15	9	H	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	10	H	14	h 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	q14
Greytown	....	10	2	V	....	6
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland	....	10	4	A	....	10
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	10
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	....
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	....
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	14	h 8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	23	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	10
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	13	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do. (clos'd m'l via Eng.)	....	15	8	F	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	26	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	B	B	16
do N. German via Brindisi, reg. letter, 19c. ½oz	a	*15	N	O	P	6
do do via England & Brindisi, do. 22c. ½oz	a	*18	N	O	P	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	16	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	A	A	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	.	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	18
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	12	2	4	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	9	G	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Panama	....	10	2	V	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	16	4	10	10	..
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	26	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*24	N	O	P	s 6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	6
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*15	6	F	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h 6
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	8	D	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via England	....	22	....	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	10	H	14	h 6
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b8	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	6
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	...
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	6	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do direct closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h 6
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h 6
Russia, do do direct	....	12	5	D	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	D	10	h 8
Salvador, via Panama	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Savoy	....	10	2	V	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	6	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	15	6	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	15	8	F	12	h 8
do by French mail	e	..	....	....	....	.
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	12	7	E	11	h 8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	.	28	b 6	A	A	18
do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N German Union and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*24	N	O	P	s 6
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England	....	*14	9	G	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	..	18	b6	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	....
do N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 19c ½oz	a	15	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 22c. ½oz	a	18	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylena, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	15	8	F	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	V	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	* 6	2	k 4	....	5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	8	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland	....					
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	8
(REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)						
do (not British), do do	....	16	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	7	E	11	h 6
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2½ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Marseilles	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Marseilles	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng*	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	......
K.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	......
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	......
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	......
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	......
M.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	......
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	......
N.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	......
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	......
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	......
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	......
P.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	......
Q.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	......
Q.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	......
R.—German mail via Brindisi direct	6	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	18	......
R.— do do via England & Brindisi	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	......
S.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	......
S.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	......
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	......
U.— do	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	14	....	......
V.—	2	....	....	8	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	......
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	......
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	......
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	......

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ⅓oz. 16c.; over ⅓ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ⅔oz. 32c; over ⅔ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*) subject to a similar fine when addressed Holland, Belgium Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland* or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 31 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 34 " "

t.— " " " 30 " "

u.— " " " 33 " "

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 [illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XI., NO. 7. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1871. WHOLE NO. 127.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

POND LILY, March, 1871.

I intimated in my last epistle that J. M. had made up her mind to visit the Federal city during the late carnival season, and when she makes up her mind about anything experience has taught me that there is no use in demurring—she is a law unto herself—and, *nolens volens*, she would go and I had to go with her, and go we did. I might have put my foot down and said No, but she has such a persuading way about her that I am impressed with the idea that I would have raised that foot almost as quick as it was planted and said Yes. This, of course, would not proceed from timidity, for I think I am naturally brave; but "what's the use of being disobliging and contrary" (J. M.'s own words) when domestic comfort and concord are involved; and then she is brave too, and ——. The fact is it's all well enough for men to blow and swagger about being lords and masters of their own domicils; but, bless your heart, there's not one in twenty dare make such an assertion within earshot of his (big or little) better half. Married reader, "you know how it is yourself." There was more or less preparation to be made for our trip, and the dear good woman well nigh exhausted herself in stitching and starching for the occasion, and a portion of my apparel came in for its share of the latter process, particularly my standing collars, to which the mutilated lobes of my ears will plainly testify even at the present writing. I will not recapitulate the incidents of travel toward the capital, but will simply relate a little circumstance which occurred to vary the monotony of a three hundred miles' railway ride. The train had stopped to dine at Bullud Junction, and I left the car to procure some refreshments, as J. M. declined to leave her seat; but while I was in the saloon a train from an opposite direction arrived, and so gently, too, that I did not hear it; and having purchased my supplies, I hurried out, but somehow or other I got turned round, and entered a car on the wrong side of the depot, and before I discovered my mistake the other train had started and was a mile away, and soon disappeared round a curve in the road, while I stood dumbfounded on the track. I soon recovered my presence of mind, however, and proceeded to confer with the station-master as to what was the best to be done under the trying circumstances. I learned there was no other passenger train until midnight, by which time J. M. would be—heaven knows where; and the advice of the obliging factotum was to "telegraph to your wife to stop off at Blindbridle, and then sit down and take your comfort until the next caravan leaves." So far as telegraphing was concerned, that was all very well, but the idea of staying at Bullud Station until midnight was terrible. I offered everything for a horse and wagon, but there was no wagon, and the only horse in the vicinity was a forlorn-looking blind brute doing treadmill duty on a wood-sawing machine, and of course there was no hope for help in that direction. I was in great distress, and hardly knew what to do, when the the shrill scream of a steam-whistle pierced my ear.

"What's that?" I eagerly asked of the presiding genius of the locality.

"Oh, that's on'y a freight," was the reply.

"Does it go to Blindbridle?" I inquired, hastily.

"Certainly," said he.

"Then can't I go on that?"

"Oh, no," he replied; "the freight cars are all locked, and there is no place for you to ride."

This apparently settled the matter, when, to my great joy, a Milesian who had come up to us unseen spoke up:

"Roid on th' injoin—be gorry, yees couldn't foind a hotther sphot—if th' ould felly that dhrives it 'll give yees a sate in his caboose."

Upon this hint I acted, and was soon ensconced in the "lookout" of the "Lone Jack"—one of the most diabolical-looking locomotives I ever set my eyes upon. With a shriek that quite unstrung my nerves the ponderous machine left the station, dragging after it an apparently interminable string of box-cars, which caused it to belch out steam and smoke to such an extent as to almost blind and deafen me. Once under headway, however, the smoke clouds lifted and the giant's breathing grew easier, and I rose and looked out over the landscape. I did not look long, however. The track lay along the top of a high, narrow ridge, the slopes of which could not be seen unless one leaned out over the side of the engine and looked down; and it appeared, therefore, as if we were flying through the air—and we were literally flying, for the valves were open and the grade of the road was slightly descending; and, to my mind, no comet ever careered through space with half the velocity that this infernal engine was hurrying us along to what I regarded as inevitable destruction. I was perfectly horror-stricken with the situation, and would have given worlds were they mine to have been elsewhere. But I had to remain where I was, and when we reached Blindbridle I was completely overcome. I had a vague impression that J. M. met me at the door of the station, and that she gave me a salutation which savored somewhat of severity, and then I settled down in a seat in a state of semi-unconsciousness, from which I was aroused by some superserviceable wretch applying a bottle of forty-horse power hartshorne to my olfactories. With a snort and a shout I sprung to my feet, and, peaceably-disposed Christian man as I am, had it not been for J. M. I verily believe I would have made war upon every man, woman and child in the establishment. By a peculiar method of her own she soon mollified me, and before the next train arrived she understood all about my mistake and its consequences, and we resumed our journey as lovingly as ever.

We reached Washington on the morning of the first day of the carnival, and had a good deal of difficulty in securing quarters; but we finally succeeded in getting a front room on the tenth story of the French Roof Hotel, on the thumb-band side of Pennsylvania avenue, and proceeded forthwith to array ourselves in our level best, preparatory to sallying forth to see the sights of the crowded city.

Prior to leaving our sky-parlor, we took a bird's-eye view of the great broad thoroughfare stretched out on both sides of us, which appeared to be packed and running over with human beings of every sex, age and condition. The sidewalks were crammed and jammed, although it was only early breakfast time—windows and doorways were thronged, and temporary stagings and platforms erected for speculating purposes, were loaded with living and excited people. Boydom hung and swung on the branches of the trees, and crowds peered down from the tops of the badly-matched houses which disfigured this noble avenue by their dissimilarity and irregularity. Indeed, the view from our eyrie wrought such fear in the heart of J. M. that she at first resolved not to venture out, and of course that would have kept me in; but just at the critical moment the booming of a cannon close by shook the house and rattled the windows, and so alarmed her (for in the innocence of her nature she supposed the building was about to fall), that she seized me by the arm, and implored me to hurry with her down-stairs before we were crushed in the ruins, and in three minutes we were struggling with the surging masses on the pavement below, and pushed and shoved about, first in one direction and then the other, until there was scarcely a breath left in our bodies. By a desperate effort I succeeded in re-entering the hotel with J. M. in my wake, and repairing to our room again (all fear of the structure falling having subsided), and locking the door, we determined to do all our sight-seeing thereafter from our elevated lookout. During the little time we were absent I lost my umbrella, smashed my hat and nearly ruined my best coat, and J. M. had the skirt of her best dress almost torn off by the elephantine foot of a freedman who was vainly striving to "get to de front, if you please, sah." My gentle dame glanced wofully at her damaged garment—and then at my much-abused hat—and her lips were just parting to say something severe, when we were startled by a rap at our chamber door. In our country fashion we said "Come in"—but as the door was locked, that was impossible. So I opened it and found one of the servants there who handed me two cards, upon which were the names respectively of Septimus Durdledot, attorney-at-law, Muggywasco, and Luke Woolfur, Jr., Wildvineton. I could not invite the gentlemen up, so the next best thing was to go down. J. M. was loth for me to leave her, but I assured her "they were prominent and influential gentlemen, and it wouldn't do under any circumstance to slight prominent and influential gentlemen at the seat of Government. No one ever thinks of doing such a thing; besides, it's fraught with danger—duelling is not dead yet in the District." "There, there," said she, impatiently interrupting me—"go down, for mercy's sake, but don't talk about duelling; some folks couldn't shoot a cat; I don't mean you, my dear." There was a little ambiguity about this speech, but I left without seeking further explanation, and descended to the reading-room, where I found the gentlemen who had carded me. I recognized Durdledot as the brother of a postmaster in one of the Northern States; but his companion I did not know until Durdledot introduced him to me, adding that "he (Woolfur) was an applicant for the post-office at Wildvineton, had influence enough to lend a ship, and papers enough to shingle a meeting-house, and was certain of the appointment, and he was most happy to have us know each other." I assured him the happiness was mutual and wished him success in his expectations. Woolfur was evidently a man of few words, and had probably paid Durdledot a good fat fee to do the talking for him. He merely thanked me, and nothing more; but the Muggywascoolap spoke for him and laid the blarney on so thick that poor Woolfur fairly sunk under it. "Mr. W., as you perceive, Mr. Tonson, is a young man; but that's nothing; it's no fault of his that he was not born sooner. He is, I say, a young man, with a good education and a rich father, and is just the kind of person to make a good postmaster. He don't want the position for profit; he wants it for the honor of the thing, and by Jove he'll get it. He don't want to do the work or get the pay. There are half a dozen storekeepers in Wildvineton that will give the room for an office and run it for half or quarter of Woolfur's salary, and he needn't trouble his head a mite about it. Of course as P. M. he will be legitimately entitled to certain rights and privileges which he intends to exercise, but in the management and labor of the office he will take no active part, trusting to the individuals he may deputize to do the work, and bear the blame, if any attaches."

Happening to know the incumbent at Wildvineton, I asked what objection there was to the present postmaster.

"Oh, he's had it long enough, and he's too confounded strict. He permits no one to go inside of his office, except on business; and then he keeps no chairs for folks to sit on. He won't accommodate our bank by depositing his post-office and money-order funds in it; he won't credit our best men for box rents or quarterly postage on newspapers; he won't put a stamp on a letter unless it's paid for, and every one does not have the change in his pocket. And yet I have seen this stickler for three cents give away nickels and ten-cent stamps to miserable beggars, who made him believe they were famishing for sustenance, without even questioning them."

"Well, really, friend Durdledot," I rejoined, "if you have no better reasons for asking the displacement of your old postmaster than those you have given, I opine that Mr. Woolfur's chances are rather apocryphal; for I think the Department will sustain him in his official actions. According to my view of the case, no man should apply for a postmastership unless he wants to perform the duties as well as wear the honors; and if he does receive the appointment, and takes the oath of office, I think he forswears himself if he neglects its duties or transfers them to any other than his legitimate and necessary assistants."

"That's all very well, Mr. Tonson, but there are scores of other complaints against this man. He refuses to allow people who own boxes close to the delivery window to reach through and help themselves, to save time. He refuses to put stamps on letters for any body but old people and children. He charges letter-postage on newspapers, if people wish to write only a word or two to their friends on the margin. He won't keep his office open later than 9 o'clock at night, and on Sunday only an hour before and after church. He weighs nearly every letter dropped into the office, and if it is what he calls 'overweight,' he charges additional postage. He refuses to deliver anonymous letters. But the crowning objection to him is, that he refused to clean out the office, boxes and all, for one night and let a fair be held there for the benefit of our base-ball club."

But, bless me, I have lost sight of the carnival, and my letter is too long to think of it now.

MONS. TONSON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

B——, O., Feb. 23, 1871.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

I notice some of your correspondents are giving vent to their opinion as to how the Post Office should be conducted, etc., etc. I have a plan for lessening post office labor and relieving the government of a heavy expense. It seems to me that if the Post Office Department would require all letter writers to use the "return address" envelope, that the "Dead Letter" Office would become a "dead letter" indeed. The government would furnish "request" envelopes to all who would buy; and if the manufacturers of envelopes knew that such envelopes were required they could easily furnish them with words similar to these:

"If not called for in 10 days (leave the number of days blank), return to

A B C,
Hoboken, N. J.

The number of days left blank, and the writer could fill this blank, also inserting his name. As the mails have to carry letters *not delivered* to the Dead Letter Office, they could just as well return them to writer, and save postmasters the trouble of making out dead letter bills, etc.

If this plan was adopted, it would do away with the Dead Letter Office and save a great expense to the people, and probably the Post Office Department would not have to show an excess of expenses over receipts, but would derive a comfortable revenue from the same.

The people might complain awhile, but if the Department would issue posters, to be placed conspicuously before the people, showing the great expense saved to the government and the great benefit of having letters returned to writers, instead of the Dead Letter Office; showing, also, that the expense of such envelopes is not much greater (if any) than those now in use, they would soon be satisfied.

I have a hand-press, and I furnish envelopes, with a black request to return, at 20c. for twenty-five envelopes, or less than 1c. each, not any more than 5c. per pack difference, and certainly five cents benefit would be derived from it.

I have written to the Hon. John Sherman, in Congress, my views as above.

I think this reform is needed, and if the Government can save by it, it ought to do it. Excuse my long letter, but I got started and could not stop.

I should like to say a few words in regard to newspaper postage.

Would it not be a better plan if publishers charged, in addition to their present rates, the U. S. postage, and make the subscriber pay it in this way? As the subscriber has it to pay he could just as well pay it to the publisher and save postmasters the trouble. The publisher could make affidavit as to the number of copies, and pay the P. M., at publication office, the necessary postage. It would be no more trouble to the publisher, as the names are on his books, and he could as readily collect the postage extra as to get the subscription. The publisher can furnish the transmitting postmaster with a list of names or number of papers, and he (P. M.) can make it appear in his quarterly report.

The postage has to be paid. The question, then, is this: Shall the publisher charge extra, to cover postage, and pay it at the depository office, or shall it be left as it is? The former, I think, is best.

Truly yours, A. E. M., P. M.

ED. U. S. MAIL:

MINN., March 6, 1871.

It is neither fair nor wise to condemn a policy or system until it has been thoroughly tested and carried out according to the letter and spirit of the originator.

Why not then stop talking and writing about a "new plan" to collect newspaper postage until the present system has been proved?

HOW TO DO IT.

Let the Department adopt a mode of operation by which "contraband" newspapers will come to grief. Say they charge letter postage on all such, or attach some fine; and when Mr. B—— has a paper sent him with letter postage charged thereon he will not be likely to take it out of the office. Let the postmaster indorse the facts on the wrapper of the paper and forward to the proper officer whose duty it shall be to prosecute the offending publisher to the full extent of the law, and

THE RESULT

would be these 'wild cat' advertising sheets, "sample copies," "complimentary," etc., etc., would not pay more than one fine of fifty dollars until they would conclude it more profitable to prepay their papers, and then we would have peace, quiet and order.

I have yet to hear of the first publisher being prosecuted for the violation of Section 255, yet the law requires them to be; and no one will deny that they frequently violate it, and to my certain knowledge have been reported for it more than a few times; therefore, let us try the old plan.

SUBORDINATE.

Without expressing our opinion on the plan of our correspondent for collecting newspaper postage, we feel bound to correct his impression that delinquent publishers are not held responsible for violations of Section 255. Not a report has been made to the New York Office but had received the attention of a Special Agent. Prosecution very seldom follows because the delinquents pay up and promise to do so no more.

JEFFERSON, OHIO, March 13, 1871.

EDITOR OF THE MAIL:

I do not see anything in the MAIL for March in regard to the payment of postage on publications at the issuing office. I regard that as a reform equal to cheap postage. A correspondent in the January number suggests the use of stamps as the best way for this to be done, while your correspondent in the February number hoots at the idea. Now, for my part, being a postmaster and at the same time belonging to the fourth estate, I see no insurmountable objection to the stamp project.

Now, for argument's sake, we will suppose that the postage on all papers be 1-3 of a cent, as that amount will return more to the Department, if paid in advance in stamps, than the 20 cents a year on a weekly paper, collected and not collected as it is now done. We will have stamps 1-3, 2-3, and 1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, etc., just as we now have.

In offices, such as the *Tribune* for example, that send large bundles to one address, it would be a small matter when the mailing clerk writes a wrapper and puts the designating figures for the number of papers to put a stamp on. If the package contains forty-six papers, put on a 15 cent and 1-3 cent stamp.

Where single wrappers are used the Government could furnish them already stamped, just as we use newspaper wrappers now, only that the stamp should be placed in the middle of the wrapper as a revenue stamp is placed on a check, so that writing or printing the name over it should cancel it. The *Independent*, *Sun* and other large offices mail all their papers in bands. These could be furnished by the Government with stamps on as cheap as the papers could buy the bands of the paper dealers.

Every postmaster in the country should talk this matter up. We all know how hard it is to corner everybody and collect all the postage. Every little while along comes a flood of Eastern papers without stamps, addressed to parties who are not subscribers; then the deuce is to pay when you rightfully collect two cents from the parties to whom the papers are addressed.

And then, just think, brother P. M.s what a relief it would bring to quarter day. Further it would equalize the postage. It certainly is out of proportion to charge twelve cents a year on a monthly paper and only twenty on a weekly paper; and then twenty-four cents on a semi-monthly, while only twenty cents on a paper that comes twice as often.

Yours fraternally, P. M.

One of our correspondents has furnished to us a copy of a decision of the Department sent to him, which we give, as it interests publishers, subscribers and post masters:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1871.

If publishers introduce supplements inclosed with copies of their regular issue, so as to make the package exceed four ounces in weight, the excess must be collected at transient rates of postage. I am, respectfully,

G. W. MARSHALL,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Groundless Complaints.

While there are doubtless many mistakes occurring through carelessness and inefficiency in the postal service, we doubt if they are in excess of the errors committed in any business of like extent, or whose ramifications are so numerous and far-reaching. There are upwards of 28,000 post-offices in this country, employing, directly and indirectly, more than 75,000 persons. It is simply impossible to find in all these thorough efficiency and an honest proof against all temptation. But we do not doubt that where one loss is caused by the post-office employes there are a thousand occasioned by the ignorance or carelessness of the persons using the mails.

These thoughts are suggested by a case which came under our observation yesterday. A usually careful correspondent mailed a letter about the 1st of November last, containing a small sum of money, which failed to reach its destination. He was sure that the address was correctly and plainly written, giving name, number of the street, city and State with especial exactness. Its loss he blamed himself for, since he could have insured the safety of transmission by a money-order or registered letter. A day or two since he was informed by a circular from the New York Post-office that a letter of value, supposed to have been mailed by him, awaited his identification. Applying at the office, the courteous Assistant-Postmaster handed him the letter, duly returned through the Dead Letter Office. The address was entirely correct as to name and number of the street, but the city was in another State and more than two hundred miles from the place where the letter was supposed to have been addressed. It was a very agreeable satisfaction to the recipient that he had not put his foot in it by abusing the Post-office employes as thieves and inefficients, as is the too common practice. Comment is unnecessary.

We take the above from the New York *Sun*. But the instance is by no means a solitary one. The careless addressing of letters is a "crying evil," which it would be well for our school reformers to look after. During the past month we know of a delay of six weeks in the payment of a money order, that should have been paid the day after issue; the issue of a duplicate order; the writing of seven letters (besides those necessary to procure the duplicate); and any amount of personal inquiry and hurrying to and fro, by three or four different parties, because the writer, in addressing his letter, instead of writing Lexington in full, wrote an abbreviation, which could not be possibly taken for anything but Sixth.

Registration Fee and Postage.

Postmasters should bear constantly in mind that there is a material difference between the fee or charge for registration and for postage, and not confound the two. Whenever we speak of postage, either in our foreign postage table or elsewhere, we mean the charge for transmission without regard to any charge for registration; and whenever we speak of registration fee we mean a fee for registration, without regard to postage. For instance, on domestic letters the postage is three cents a half ounce; registry fee fifteen cents, without regard to weight—a letter weighing a half ounce would thus be charged, postage 3c., registry fee, 15c., making 18c.; if weighing an ounce, the postage would be 6c., while the registry fee would still be 15c. This caution is particularly necessary in consulting our foreign postage table, where, in some instances, it will be found that postage on registered letters is greater than on ordinary, while the registry fee is a fixed sum, and in others the registry fee increases for each additional standard of weight as well as the postage.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1871.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **127** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1871.

SIR—Referring to my letter of the 18th of November last, relative to the rates of postage and conditions of payment applicable to the correspondence for Egypt, Malta, Tunis and Tripolis, when forwarded in the German mails via Brindisi I have to inform you that this Department is now advised that the following changes have been made in the postage rates chargeable on registered letters for Malta by this route, viz.:

No charge for ordinary postage in excess of that chargeable upon ordinary letters is hereafter to be levied, but, in lieu thereof, a fixed register fee of 2½ groschen, or 8 cents per letter, is to be charged in addition to the international fee of 8 cents.

The combined rates of postage and registration fee, to be levied and collected on the *registered letters for Malta* so forwarded, are therefore as follows, viz.:

By direct German mail, via Brindisi, 15 cents per each half an ounce or under.

By German mail, via England and Brindisi, 18 cents per each half an ounce or under.

And in addition to these rates the combined registration fee of 14 cents per letter.

Please amend the table of postages accordingly.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor U. S. "Mail," New York.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1871.

SIR—The General Post-Office at Berlin has just advised this Department that the correspondence for Aden, and for the English Possessions and Protected States of Farther India, exclusive of Ceylon, which the senders may expressly desire to have forwarded through Germany, via Trieste, will, from henceforth, be subject to the following rates of postage, and conditions of payment, viz.:

For letters, by direct German mail, 27 cents for each single rate of half an ounce or under; and by German Union closed mail, through England, 30 cents per single rate of half an ounce or under; *prepayment optional in both cases.*

For Newspapers, book packets and samples of merchandise, 4 cents per each 1⅓ ounce, in addition to the ordinary rates of international postage chargeable on the same, *prepayment compulsory.*

Registered letters are subject to a combined registration fee of 20 cents *per letter*, in addition to the rates of ordinary postage, as designated above.

Correspondence intended for transmission by this route to any of the within-named destinations should be plainly inscribed "*via Germany and Trieste.*"

Please make such alterations in the "table of postages" as are rendered necessary by this information.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor U. S. "Mail," New York.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1871.

SIR—From information just communicated by the German Post Department, it appears that the same rates of *ordinary postage* are now chargeable on all letters, registered and unregistered alike, sent to Hindoostan, Ceylon, China, Japan, or Australia, in the German mails via Brindisi. The registered letters so sent, however, will be subject to a fixed register fee of 14 *cents per letter*, in addition to the rates of ordinary postage chargeable thereon.

Please make the necessary correction in the next issue of your paper.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "U. S. Mail," New York.

Sundry Post Office Matters

Our first letter, after calling our attention to the fact that it incloses one dollar for the U. S. MAIL, as the writer prefers it to all the postal papers printed, continues:

"You are wrong in saying so often that weekly papers are to be delivered free to subscribers within the county of publication; you should say published and printed, or partly printed, at the office of publication." We cannot now say to what our correspondent refers but we are certain that we intended always to state the matter as he states it, viz.: that county papers must be at least partly printed at the office of publication. Sections 251 of Laws and 228 of Regulations, use the word "printed and published." It has been decided, however, that the printed "outsides" furnished to county publishers to complete with "local insides" to be printed at the office of publication come within the provision of the law." And we cannot but think that an "inside," purely local to the county of publication, although from motives of economy printed elsewhere, comes within the spirit, though not the letter, of the law. Still, we are certain we never have said such are entitled to the privilege of county papers, and would not be so understood......Our next letter is from Pennsylvania, and contains an inquiry whether it is contrary to the regulations for a postmaster to add "Center" to the address of mail matter coming to his office, which he knows is intended for a neighboring office having a name like that of his own, but with the addition of "Center" (a by no means uncommon way of naming places). We consider that an address on mail matter is evidence of the name of the person for whom the matter is intended, and of the place to which he desires it to be sent. On this ground we always discountenance the practice of postmasters making changes in addresses, although they may know, or think they know, that by so doing the party will receive mail matter sooner. It is not a part of a postmaster's duty to judge what an address should be, but what it is. But cases undoubtedly will arise, where the change may be made, of which the postmaster must be the judge, and which, however, would not affect the postage chargeable on forwarded matter......Our next is on "Sundry Post Office Matters." First, on the "Manuscript" controversy: an authoress who writes for magazines and newspapers, and resides in New Jersey, claims the "author's manuscript" privilege—which exists nowhere but in authors' brains—and quarrels with the postmaster because he will not mail her effusions at book-manuscript rates. He complains that her case is strengthened by the fact that she sometimes receives back her manuscripts from the New York Post Office paid at those rates. This may be, because in the immense quantity of transient matter mailed at the New York office, and, we regret to add, a want of a proper appreciation of and deference and obedience to postal laws in some, and unblushing efforts to evade those laws in others, it is impossible to know that *every* piece passing through that office is correctly paid. Second, this same lady declares to the postmaster, on his demanding postage on a New York paper, that she had taken the paper for twenty years and had not paid any postage on it. We have only to say that she then should be satisfied to begin to do so. Third, with regard to delivering papers "coming in clubs." How shall the postmaster tell to whom he has delivered the papers, unless he writes the names on them; and to write the names on one hundred or more papers is a burden, especially when the subscribers demand their papers immediately on the opening of the mail. We know and can appreciate this difficulty. We, if a postmaster, would, on opening a mail, lay the papers in question aside, distribute and deliver the letters, and take time to carefully address the papers. The Department requires that postmasters should deliver, from a list, papers received in clubs, but does not require that in doing so the delivery of letters should be interfered with, or the delivery of such papers made under circumstances that subject them to annoyance and abuse......An inquiry respecting the cost of lamp-post letter-boxes we are unable to answer.

Mail Contracts—Close of the Lettings.

Prompt to the date of advertisement, the spring lettings of mail contracts were completed at the Post-Office Department on March 31st, and by the time this paper reaches the public eye every accepted bidder may be officially apprised of his success, and the terms upon which his proposal is accepted. The regular lettings of this season embraced all the service in the Southern States (about eighteen hundred routes), and we may congratulate the people of that section upon the liberal extension of mail facilities, furnishing, as they do, ample accommodations to every community, from the remotest villages to the most populous cities, and, indeed, upon the dissemination of the advertisements of routes over that whole country they seem to have met with universal approval. The competition for this service has been far greater than at any period since the letting of 1859, many of the routes having elicited from thirty to fifty-five bidders. The terms, generally, are reasonable, and the offers evince thorough knowledge of the responsibilities involved. Besides the mail transportation in the South there were about one thousand "miscellaneous routes." These have been authorized by Congress in nearly every State and Territory since service was regularly let therein, to meet the growing demands of enterprizing people whose migratory propensities defied all dangers and opened up new roads, in many instances causing "the wilderness to bloom and blossom as the rose." It is remarkable here that in the "Northwestern section," let only last year, hundreds of these new routes have already been called for, and are now granted. Here, we notice, some of the bidders are staunch men of Maryland, who will, doubtless, prove themselves worthy, energetic citizens, and by way of pleasantry we add that, so great is the rivalry, on some routes quite important the price asked is only "*one cent per annum*," and, being fully guaranteed and certified, all the requirements of law being met, the Department was bound to accept them. The details of this letting, from its first preparation to its completion, have been under the supervision of the veteran Chief Clerk of the Department, E. L. Childs, Esq., and John L. French, Esq., the obliging Principal Clerk of the Contract Office; and it is due to the talented topographer, Walter L. Nicholson, Esq., that in traversing the various lines of travel his new and accurate maps were duly appreciated. In conclusion we add that, greatly as the whole force of the Contract Office has been drawn upon during this whole month, none of the current duties have been postponed or delayed, even for a day. Postmaster-General Cresswell and General Giles A. Smith may well be congratulated on this great and important spring work of their great Department.

"NO SUCH OFFICE" was the endorsement on the wrapper of a U. S. MAIL for last month sent to a new subscriber in Ohio and returned to us. We consulted our file of the MAIL and found there is such an office as the one in question, that it was established in January last, and is on route 9,362. A similar circumstance took place about two years ago, when two papers, addressed to Ohio, were returned to us with the endorsement, "Don't *you* know there is no such office?"

We replied then as we reply now, and suggested to postal clerks and route agents that they should subscribe for the MAIL, provide themselves with indexed books, and immediately on the receipt of the MAIL each month, enter in those index books the names of such offices on the list, a knowledge of the exact location of which, and route of supply, must be a part of the requisite knowledge to enable them to fulfill their duties. The large number of new offices established every month makes some such course necessary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Postage.—R. V. D., M——, O.—A book containing a written bill is subject to letter postage.

Franking.—J. Z. L., L——, Texas.—Proposals for carrying the mails are clearly "official business," and can be sent free to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Post-Office Directory.—J. S. McD., B——, N. J.—The Appointment Office, Washington, D. C., furnishes Post-office Directories. The latest edition was issued last October.

Wrapping Papers.—F. N. S., C——, Md.—Postmasters whose salaries exceed $12 50 a quarter are entitled to wrapping paper and twine. A reasonable quantity is all they would be allowed. (Sec. 13, Reg. 1866.)

Books from Canada, etc.—J. S. L., N——, Pa.—Books from Canada are chargeable with the domestic rate of four cents for four ounces, or each fraction thereof, to be paid on delivery. (Sec. 261, Reg. 1866.)

Name of Subscriber on a Paper.—E. S. N., W——, Md.—The name of a subscriber printed on a paper can be torn off or thoroughly erased with a pen if the subscriber wishes to mail the paper to a friend.

Distributing Weekly Papers.—F. H., B——, Miss.—By act of July 27, 1868, postmasters are required to deliver to subscribers, free of postage, weekly county papers when deposited in the office nearest the place of publication.

Newspapers from Canada.—D. B. J., S——, Ill.—Canadian newspapers are subject to the same postage as domestic. That is, postage may be paid as quarterly rates, on regular papers. Transient rates must be collected on transient papers, notwithstanding the postage paid at the mailing office in Canada.

Distance Between Offices.—J. O. H., F——, Ky.—There is no restriction in regard to the distance between two offices, though we believe the practice is not to locate them nearer than three miles.

Official Envelopes.—F. M. A., G——, N. Y.—The First Assistant Postmaster-General furnishes a list of blanks and envelopes provided by the Department, on which to make requisition for such blanks and envelopes.

Hours for Issuing Money Orders.—H. N. B., D——, N. Y.—The hours for issuing money orders must be regulated by the mutual convenience of the public and the postmaster. There would be no impropriety in making a rule not to issue money orders after 4 o'clock P. M., where banks close at that hour.

Boxes.—O. R. G., M——, Mich.—The law is specific, that if boxes are needed in a post-office, rent must be charged thereon. If one hundred persons club together and get a set of boxes and place them in a post office the postmaster would be obliged by law to collect rent on them. Sections 92 and 240, laws and chapter XLII., regulations 1866.

Insufficient Prepayment.—J. S. B., L——, Ky.—We hardly understand your question; letters knowingly insufficiently prepaid, may be returned at once to the writers, or the writers may be notified that they are "held for postage," just as the postmaster pleases, but the letters should not be held beyond the week. Section 374, regulations 1866.

Postage on Drop-Papers, Catalogues, etc.—Z. W., C——, Ind.—1. The postage on drop-papers, catalogues, etc., is two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof. 2. Apply to the Superintendent of Money Order System, Washington, D. C., for information concerning the establishment of money order offices.

Regular Papers to Canada, etc.—S. S. M., M——, Mich.—1. Regular papers to Canada are chargeable with regular quarterly rates, to be paid at the mailing office; this pays only to the line. 2. Notices delivered from a post-office are chargeable with postage. 3. Only letters can be forwarded free. 4. See above.

Pennies.—E. S. S., W——, Mich.—Four cents is the legal tender for pennies, or rather cents. We are under the impression that some provision has lately been made by which holders can get rid of surplus cents. The director of the Mint, Philadelphia, Pa., can give you information. Write to him, enclosing stamp to prepay a reply.

County Line.—M. L. B., G—— S——, O.—The county where a person has his home is the county of his residence, and not the county in which his place of business is situated. In cases where the county line runs between the two, papers published in the county of residence should be delivered free of postage, while those published in the county of business are chargeable with postage.

Letter Paper.—C. F. C., P——, O.—Letter paper containing a communication pricked in the paper is as much subject to letter postage as though the communication were written. We would like to see the person who would take the time and the trouble to prick information in a sheet of paper, rather than write it, to save one cent, the difference in postage on a blank and a written sheet.

Registration.—S. L. G., E——, Pa.—We have repeatedly stated that the postmasters at New York and other large cities use stamps on registry envelopes, because they have not time to frank all the envelopes required..... J. W. W., S——, Montana.—Where a registered letter is unaccompanied by the proper bills, the postmaster receiving it should make such entry of it as he best can, and make with the entry a memorandum that will explain the case.

Mutilated Currency.—F. R. L., P——, Pa., and many others.—The ruling of a stupid, not to use a harsher term, judge in North Carolina, that a postmaster must take all mutilated currency tendered to him, has had an extensive run through the press, and elicited much inquiry. We said last month and we say now that a postmaster is not required to take fractional currency of which more than one-tenth is missing and which is not clearly genuine, United States Judges to the contrary, notwithstanding. The idea that postmasters are obliged to take all sorts of torn and mutilated treasury issues to uphold the credit of the Government, is about as lucid and sensible as the idea once attempted to be foisted on the community by a United States Judge, that the color of a man's skin affected his rights.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of February, 1871, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Colle'd.
New York	317	1,828,628	1,012,002	433,258	3,543,896
Philadelphia	167	803,243	502,991	330,475	1,211,118
Chicago	106	889,518	160,909	185,796	824,640
St. Louis	57	611,436	69,329	111,173	291,421
Baltimore	55	430,956	61,928	83,014	333,400
Boston	70	424,890	144,423	107,176	688,394
Cincinnati	50	340,770	68,634	60,335	241,319
Louisville	21	213,777	25,997	49,418	131,859
Brooklyn	42	212,655	43,869	73,734	105,684
Detroit	22	211,972	24,527	76,420	119,780
Buffalo	23	187,659	27,254	65,665	117,118
Cleveland	24	183,647	22,285	68,644	138,745
Albany	24	163,319	16,903	42,795	128,597
Indianapolis	18	156,524	12,418	36,330	119,859
Rochester	18	150,814	15,825	66,321	80,934
Milwaukee	21	137,100	11,550	33,844	84,279
Washington, D. C.	25	132,062	23,940	63,947	137,496
Pittsburg	18	129,473	15,364	44,323	116,883
Syracuse	13	123,660	14,848	48,160	72,708
Newark	18	111,589	19,626	43,933	66,992
Troy	13	105,864	11,965	25,033	80,032
Memphis	12	96,621	10,851	26,678	79,988
Williamsburg	12	89,847	13,355	20,171	7,127
Richmond	14	81,521	5,721	23,111	47,272
San Francisco	17	75,621	18,171	20,893	112,280
Nashville	8	71,277	9,443	22,418	35,428
Utica	12	68,698	7,861	28,222	52,080
Dayton	13	61,297	6,272	29,630	51,086
Providence	12	59,817	12,217	22,609	32,629
Hartford	10	65,940	8,590	19,343	33,682
Wilmington	7	48,924	5,967	18,469	24,242
New Haven	8	48,647	7,248	17,148	29,856
Jersey City	6	47,026	4,745	10,169	19,673
Alleghany	7	46,530	5,606	28,813	22,424
Lowell	6	42,770	3,888	15,723	32,186
Portland	8	36,863	2,857	22,245	67,418
Worcester	6	36,918	6,149	14,050	20,812
Manchester	8	34,806	4,418	18,592	18,733
Reading	6	34,147	6,195	18,217	19,219
Trenton	4	33,395	3,029	12,011	21,007
Erie	6	33,831	4,214	26,797	13,695
Charlestown	5	32,802	1,334	11,811	18,503
Lawrence	6	32,675	2,620	14,561	33,649
Lynn	5	32,543	2,313	11,961	28,037
Cambridge	4	28,420	3,005	11,823	10,448
Lancaster	5	27,429	3,473	9,450	6,563
Cambridgeport	4	27,195	1,230	6,660	11,952
Harrisburg	4	24,642	2,309	9,245	8,603
Salem	6	24,317	2,817	10,361	17,408
New Bedford	5	22,722	1,633	8,641	18,974
New Orleans	Report not received.				
Toledo	Report not received.				

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of March, 1871:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Bethel	York	S. C.	6,736
Centredale	Cedar	Iowa	11,012
Centreville Station	Sullivan	N. Y.	1,565
Chocowinity	Beaufort	N. C.	5,211
Cross Roads	Johnson	Ill.	11,901
Dixie	Williamsburg	S. C.	6,604
Garden Valley	Macon	Ga.	Special
Gordonville	Livingston	Mo.	10,553
Hamel	Madison	Ill.	Special
Heilmandale	Lebanon	Pa.	1,868
Horse Branch	Ohio	Ky.	9,749
Kingsland	Bergen	N. J.	1,743
Livonia	La Salle	Ill.	11,801
Maynard's Cove	Jackson	Ala.	6,639
New Sweden	Aroostook	Me.	Special
North Branch	Cook	Ill.	Special
North Shrewsbury	Rutland	Vt.	Special
Oakland Valley	Orange	N. J.	1,564
Ojo Caliente	Rio Arriba	N. Mex. Ter.	17,400
Old Field	Livingston	La.	8,015
Ovid Centre	Seneca	N. Y.	1,274
Pineville	Marion	Ga.	Special
Rinard	Wayne	Pa.	Special
Rock Creek	Muscogee	Ga.	6,086
Sandbury	Sullivan	N. Y.	1,565
Shakers	Albany	N. Y.	Special
Shekomeko	Dutchess	N. Y.	1,541
State Farm	Providence	R. I.	966
West Rayden	Franklin	Ohio	9,017
Willard	Seneca	N. Y.	1,465

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Blue Ridge	Gilmer	Ga.	6,049
Bridgeport	Jackson	Ala.	6,805
Dunklin	Greenville	S. C.	6,674
Gadsden	Richland	S. C.	Special
Garysburg	Northampton	N. C.	4,413
Lydia	Darlington	S. C.	6,636
McClellanville	Charleston	S. C.	6,704
McConnelsville	York	S. C.	5,608
Middletown	Hyde	N. C.	5,033
Salt Springs	Douglas	Ga.	Special
Thornton's Depot	Fairfax	Va.	4,403
Tuttle's Corners	Sussex	N. J.	1,631

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Adelante	Napa	Cal.	Vallejo
Allen's	Eaton	Mich.	Chester
Altamont	Shelby	Iowa	Avoca
Ancram Centre	Columbia	N. Y.	Ancram L'd Mines
Bailey's Store	Shelby	Ky.	Bagdad
Bamberg	Sheboygan	Wis.	Sheboygan Falls
Bennettsville	Etowah	Ala.	Centre
Black Walnut	Palo Alto	Iowa	Emmittsburgh
Brentwood	Starke	Ind.	North Judson
Buel	Sanilac	Mich.	Davisville
Carlton's Store	King & Queen	N. C.	Stevensville
Cathey's Creek	Henderson	N. C.	Hendersonville
Chalk Level	Harnet	Ala.	Fayetteville
Chenango	Brazoria	Texas	Brazoria
Cove Creek	Etowah	Ala.	Gadsden
Dry Ponds	Catawba	N. C.	Beattie's Ford
Eliza	Houston	Texas	Naches
Elk Run	Tioga	Pa.	
Emison's Station	Knox	Ind.	Oaktown
Findley's Mills	Jackson	Ind.	Elkinsville
Forest Station	Clayton	Ga.	Jonesborough
Forty Fort	Luzerne	Pa.	Wyoming
Georgetown	Jefferson	Neb.	Western
Germantown	Henry	Mo.	Montrose
Golden Ridge	Aroostook	Me.	
Harris Station	Limestone	Ala.	Athens
Ham's Ford	Floyd	Ky.	Loneville
Hooker's Station	Fairfield	Ohio	Lancaster
Hope Farm	Moniteau	Mo.	High Point
Hudson City	Worth	Mo.	Allendale
Iceland	Blue Earth	Minn.	Lake Crystal
Independence	Autauga	Ala.	Autaugaville
Indian Springs	Nevada	Cal.	Rough and Ready
Jessamine	Jessamine	Ky.	Nicholasville
John Day City	Grant	Oregon	Canyon City
Kinlock	Lawrence	Ala.	Moulton
Leistville	Pickaway	Ohio	Tarlton
McLean's Corners	Crawford	Pa.	Jamestown
Mardisville	Talladega	Ala.	Talladega
Mill Ford	Cherokee	Ala.	Centre
Minden	Benton	Minn.	Sauk Rapids
Monroe Forge	Lebanon	Pa.	Union Forge
Morris Corners	Crawford	Pa.	Titusville
Morrison's Tan Yard	Mecklenburg	N. C.	Irene
Mount Pisgah	La Grange	Ind.	Brushy Prairie
Mount Zion	Grant	Ky.	Crittenden
Natchez	Martin	Ind.	Shoals
Nevada Mills	Steuben	Ind.	Crooked Creek
Newhope	Caroline	Md.	Preston
Newport	Neosho	Kas.	Osage Mission
Octoria	Earle	Ga.	Blakely
Ogee	Blount	Ala.	Blountsville
Owl Prairie	Daviess	Ind.	Newberry
Perrine	Mercer	Pa.	Sattersfield
Perry's Bridge	Vermillion	La.	Abbeville
Pierce	Kewaunee	Wis.	Kewaunee
Pine Ridge	Winn	La.	Winfield
Pine River	Lake	Mich.	Cook's Station
Red Banks	Robeson	N. C.	Lumberton
Rich Valley	Montgomery	Ky.	Mt. Sterling
Rockland	New Haven	Conn.	Durham Centre
Round Hill	Orange	N. C.	Roxboro
Rowe's Pump	Orangeburgh	S. C.	Orangeburgh
Rusk	Surry	N. C.	Dobson
Sabinal	Socorro	New Mex. Ter.	Limitar
Saint Omer	Decatur	Ind.	Saint Paul
Silver Run	Meigs	Ohio	Pomeroy
Southport	Maury	Tenn.	Columbia
Sparta	Conecuh	Ala.	Evergreen
Spring Creek	Oceana	Mich.	Pentwater
Stantonville	McNairy	Tenn.	Purdy
Thomas	Harrison	Mo.	Bethany
Thornton Bluff	Etowah	Ala.	Gadsden
Tindell	Grundy	Mo.	Trenton
Tuolumne City	Stanislaus	Cal.	Modesto
Two Bayous	Ouachita	Ark.	Camden
Uanda	Brown	Kas.	Robinson
Walnut Creek	Crawford	Kas.	Osborn
White Shoals	Lee	Va.	Jonesville
Wilmington	Jefferson	Ala.	Elyton
Wieto	Isabella	Mich.	Mount Pleasant
Wood River	Burnett	Wis.	Grantsburgh
Yemassee	Beaufort	S. C.	Pocotaligo

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State	Changed to.
Bright Star	Hopkins	Texas	Sulphur Spr'gs
Chellis	Woodson	Kas.	Kalida
Cody's Mills	Kent	Mich.	Corinth
Groton Junction	Middlesex	Mass.	Ayer
Harwood	Muskegon	Mich.	Lake Harbor
Hemp's Creek	Catahoula	La.	Jena
Jasper City	Jasper	Iowa	Kellogg
Leadale	Osage	Kas.	Galesburg
New Lebanon Sp'gs.	Columbia	N. Y.	Lebanon Sp'gs
Nyce	Pike	Pa.	Blooming Grove
Oak Park	Cook	Ill.	East Harlem
Oshankuta	Columbia	Wis.	Bartimas
Pennington's Mills	Pulaski	Ark.	Campbell
Red Oak	Cedar	Iowa	Shiloh
Sand Fly	Bastrop	Texas	Pontotoc
Sand Ford	Sedgwick	Kas.	El Paso
Warren	Wood	W. Va.	Mineral Wells
Willard	Oregon	Mo.	Cave Spring

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of April, 1871.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Bremen	U. S.	1	German States
Inman	U. S.	1	Europe via Liverpool
Inman	U. S.	4	Halifax and Newfoundl'd.
Hamburg	U. S.	4	Europe via Hamburg
Guion	U. S.	5	Europe via Liverpool
Cunard	U. S.	6	Europe via Liverpool
Havana	U. S.	6	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Havana	U. S.	8	Havana.
Bremen	U. S.	8	German States
Inman	U. S.	8	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S.	11	Europe via Hamburg
Guion	U. S.	12	Europe via Liverpool
Cunard	U. S.	13	No Mail
Havana	U. S.	13	Havana
Bermuda	U. S.	13	Bermuda
Inman	U. S.	15	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	15	German State
Aspinwall	U. S.	15	S. Pacific & C. America.
Inman	U. S.	18	Halifax & Newfoundland
Hamburg	U. S.	18	Europe via Hamburg
Mexican	U. S.	18	Havana and Mexico.
Guion	U. S.	19	Europe via Liverpool
Cunard	U. S.	20	Europe via Liverpool
Havana	U. S.	20	Havana & Nassau
Franco	U. S.	22	France
Bremen	U. S.	22	German States
Inman	U. S.	22	Europe via Liverpool
Brazilian	U. S.	22	Brazil, Argentine & W. I.
Hamburg	U. S.	25	Europe via Hamburg
Guion	U. S.	26	Europe via Liverpool
Cunard	U. S.	27	No Mail
Havana	U. S.	27	Havana & West Indies
Bremen	U. S.	27	German States
Havana	U. S.	28	Havana.
Bremen	U. S.	29	German States
Inman	U. S.	29	Europe via Liverpool
Aspinwall	U. S.	29	South Pacific & Cent Am.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate set [illegible] in the table, credit being allowed for any part pre-payment.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. - Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed: Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange [illegible] Letters cannot be sent *direct to* [illegible] *Canada*.

The postage on a [illegible] letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Until January 1, 1870, letters could be registered, on payment of certain special postage rates, to France, Algeria, Corsica, Bourbon, Nice and Savoy; also to Alexandretta, and Tangiers. This, however, cannot be done at present. The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 6 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadaloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desesado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 245, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........................ 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly,	not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly,	not over 4 oz.	3 "
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly,	not over 4 oz.	1 "
"	over 4 oz. and not over 6 oz.	2 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same of postage.e, fre They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 6 A.M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10:30 P.M.
[Way] 12 M. and 4:30 P.M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M.
[Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
[Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 7A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
[Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M

WEST—[via Allentown] 7 A.M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M.
[via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail ....5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]...........5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail....... 5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South .... 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]...............5:00 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..8:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th. each month....... ....10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail......................5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A.M. 2:30 P. M.
Freebold...................... 5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport.............................. 2:00 P. M.
Long Island........................... 5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:30 P. M.
" via South Side R.R..7 A.M.; 2:30 P.M.
Canada. ....5 A.M.; 3, 4:00, 9 P.M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia...	via Brindisi...	21st	57	17th
do.	Southampton...	15th	61	22d
Brazil...	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon...	Brindisi...	7th and 21st	24	3d and 17th
do.	Southampton...	1st and 15th	30	8th and 22d
China...	Brindisi...	7th and 21st	40	3d and 17th
do.	Southampton...	1st and 15th	47	8th and 22d
Hong Kong.	Brindisi...	7th and 21st	40	3d and 17th
do.	Southampton...	1st and 15th	45	8th and 22d
India...	Brindisi...	every Friday.	24	every M'nday
do.	Southampton...	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore ..	Brindisi...	7th and 21st	42	3d and 17th
do.	Southampton...	1st and 15th	46	8th and 22d

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

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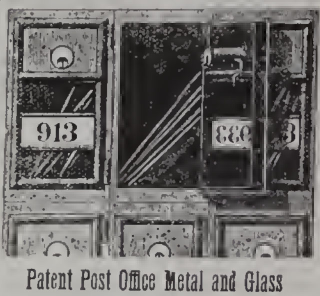

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass
LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above: the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity security and convenience of Key.
Size No. 1, boxes 3½ by 4½ in.... ....$2 75
" No. 2, " 2⅝ by 4½ in 2 50

The prices include boxes of white pine varnished, with the fronts attached complete and ready for use except [illegible].

The cut above shows the No. 2 box in use.

[illegible]

[illegible] two photographs of the Lock-Boxes, sent on application; and where Postmasters contemplate ordering a sample box will be sent for their inspection.

The boxes have in some cases been paid for by the U.S. Government, but usually by the Postmasters; and we have yet to learn of a case in which they have not been universally liked and readily rented, at an increased charge of from two to four dollars per annum.

Postmasters can reimburse themselves by *selling the locks and keys* to the persons renting the boxes.

LIST OF OFFICES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE LOCK-BOXES.

Portland	Me.	Yonkers	N. Y
Bangor	"	Burlington	N. J
Concord	N. H.	Camden	"
Claremont	"	New Brunswick	"
Dover	"	Allentown	Pa.
Essex Junction	Vt.	Birmingham	"
Burlington	"	Carlisle	"
Vergennes	"	Clearfield	"
Boston	Mass.	Connelsville	"
Adams	"	Downingtown	"
Gloucester	"	Elizabeth	"
Fitchburg	"	Kittaning	"
Hudson	"	Hazleton	"
Haverhill	"	Huntingdon	"
Lawrence	"	Pittsburgh	"
Palmer	"	Pittston	"
So. Acton	"	Rouseville	"
Waltham	"	Uniontown	"
New Haven	Conn.	Painesville	O.
New London	"	Cumberland	Md.
Hartford	"	Richmond	Va.
Danbury	"	Culpeper	"
Mystic Bridge	"	Goldsboro	N. C.
Stamford	"	New Berne	"
Waterbury	"	Wilmington	"
Providence	R. I.	Charlotte	"
Bristol	"	Volcano	W. V.
Auburn	N. Y.	Mobile	Ala.
Catskill	"	Vicksburg	Miss.
Cold Spring	"	Lawrence	Kansas.
Oswego	"	Salt Lake City	Utah.
Plattsburg	"	San Francisco	Cal.
Rome	"	Minneapolis	Minn.
Tarrytown	"		

PARTIES ORDERING NOW CAN OBTAIN BOXES IN TIME FOR THE NEW QUARTER.

Estimates furnished, on application, for wood-work or Post Office boxes. Address

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
No. 1 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of
UNPICKABLE BANK & SAFE LOCKS,
NIGHT LATCHES, STORE DOOR LOCKS,
Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.

Works, at Stamford, Conn.

Wade's Double Index P. O. Book, price......... $5 60
Wade's Single Index P. O. Book, price......... 1 50
Circular free. A. B. WADE, P. M., South Bend, Ind.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

Claim and Collection Agency.
GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General,)
OFFICE, NO. 369 F ST., COR OF NINTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.

ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, Sun office, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—APRIL, 1871.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	36	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	20
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	N	O	P	s 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	8	20
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	15	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi reg. let. 19c. per ½ oz.	....	*15	K	L	M	h8
do do closed mail via England	a	*15	2	G	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).	....					
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 22c ☞ ½ oz	a	*18	K	L	M	6
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	*16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	*38	b 6	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail via England	....	10	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	24	13	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	...	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	5
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h 6
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	6
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	C	8	6
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	2	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	13	7	E	11	h 6
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	...	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	6
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	6
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail via England.	....	*13	7	E	11	h 6
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	6	A	A	i
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*10	4	C	6	6
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	7	E	11	h 6
Burgas, do direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 6
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	6	F	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles.	....	AA	b6	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon.	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	36	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	37	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong. Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	...
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	6	F	12	h 8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b 6	B	B	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	V	4	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	F	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b 8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	20
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R		20
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	6
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*17	2	H	12	h 6
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	9	H	12	h 6
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	2	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	o	15	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Marseilles	....	20	b 6	cB	cB	d18
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	o	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	B	B	18
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
France	....	10	2	V	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	*4	...	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 6
do French mail	e	...	....	....	....	....
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	6
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	15	9	H	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	10	H	14	h 6
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	q14
Greytown	....	10	2	V	....	6
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland	....	10	4	A	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	[illegible]
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	19	2	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	9	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	2	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 6
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	...	*10l	4l	8l	6	6
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	6	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman & Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	6
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	o	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	o	27	K	L	M	14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	..	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	...	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	6	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	15	6	F	12	h 6
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b6	B	B	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*18	N	O	P	14
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	16	4	....	....	6
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	6	A	A	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	6	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	6	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	..	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	..	*10l	4l	6l	8l	6
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	4	10	....	6
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	...	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	..	12	2	4	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	9	G	13	h 6
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Panama	....	10	2	V	....	6
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	16	4	10	10	..
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	r 6
do do via Trieste	o	*27	Q	R	8	20
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*24	N	O	P	s 6
do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	8	20
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	6
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	6	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*15	6	F	12	h 6
Pietra, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 6
Ploijeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 6
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	6
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	C	6	6
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*12	5	D	6	h 6
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	D	10	h 6
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	..	....
do via England	....	22	...	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	16	4	....	....	6
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	10	H	14	h 6
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b8	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	6	6
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	...
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	E	9	6
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	7	E	11	6
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do direct closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	D	10	h 6
Salvador, via Panama	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	8	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	4	10	....	6
Savoy	....	10	2	V	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	6	6
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	6
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	15	6	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	15	8	F	12	h 8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	h 6
Servia, via North German Union, closed mail via Eng	...	13	7	E	11	h 6
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	9	V	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	26	b 6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	.	28	b 6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	...	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union and Brindisi	o	*21	N	O	P	r 6
do do via Trieste	o	*27	Q	R	8	20
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	N	O	P	s 8
do do via Trieste	o	*30	Q	R	8	20
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	6	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	...	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	.	*15	6	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	...	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	...	*11	6	G	11	h 6
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England	....	*14	9	G	13	h 6
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	b6	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do do via Eng. and Brindisi	o	18	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	o	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton	....	26	b6	14	14	....
do N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg let., 19c ½oz.	a	*5	K	L	M	6
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 22c. ½oz.	a	*18	K	L	M	6
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Incholi, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*15	6	F	12	h 6
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandrette, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	15	8	F	12	h 6
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	V	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	16	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	...	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	6	....	6
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Den.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	6
do (not British), do do	....	16	4	....	....	6
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	7	E	11	h 6
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	6
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2½ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4			8			14			14
A.—via Marseilles	6			12			18			18
B.—via Southampton	4			8			12			12
B.—via Marseilles	4			8			14			14
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2			4			6			6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	3			8			8			8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4			6			8			8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	5			8			10			10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5			7			9			9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	6			8			11			11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6			8			10			10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	7			10			12			12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7			9			11			11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	8			11			13			13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8			10			12			12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	9			12			14			14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11			13			15			15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	12			15			17			17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct		5				7			8	
K.— do do via England & Brindisi.		6				8			10	
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4			8					12	
L.— do do via England & Brindisi.	5			10					14	
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct		8				10			12	
M.— do do via England & Brindisi.		10				12			14	
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct		6				9			12	
N.— do do via England & Brindisi.		7				10			13	
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5			10					15	
O.— do do via England & Brindisi.	6			12					17	
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct		9				12			15	
P.— do do via England & Brindisi.		11				14			17	
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct		7				11			15	
Q.— do do via England & Trieste.		8				12			16	
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6			12					18	
R.— do do via England & Trieste.	7			14					20	
S.—German mail via Trieste direct		10				14			18	
S.— do do via England & Trieste.		12				16			20	
T.—via Belgium			6		8			10		
U.— do			10		10			14		
V.—	9			8			4			4
W.—			5		6			6		
X.—			9		10			10		
Y.—			5		6			7		
Z.—			9		10			11		
A.†—	2			4			6			6

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce 18 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil via American packet (prepayment compulsory): Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine when addressed Holland, Belgium Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. Books.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 31 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 34 " "

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMAN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN ST

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XI. NO. 8. NEW YORK, MAY, 1871. WHOLE NO. 128.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

POND LILY, April, 1871.

I brought my last epistle to an abrupt conclusion, because I thought it was quite long enough. I had intended to say a good deal more about the carnival, but it's an old story now, so I'll forbear.

Between you and me, J. M. was sadly disappointed after all the preparations she made for displaying her wardrobe, and when I returned to our chamber after my interview with Durdledot and Woolfur, I found her a good deal out of temper, as thus:

"Well, sir, you have returned; I hope you did not hurry yourself?"

"Why, my dear," I replied, "I hope you are not angry; you know one has to be courteous and polite to everybody here; its a time-honored custom, and dates back a long way. Now don't be cross, and I will not leave you again for any one; and this evening we'll go to the theatre, where, as Durdledot informed me, one of the most exciting moral dramas of the day is being performed, and that may compensate us for being cooped up here so close to the clouds all day."

"Why, Mr. Tonson, you don't mean to say you are going to the theatre and want me to go with you? Oh, dear, dear, can it be possible that you would suggest such a thing to me—me that never dared to enter into such sinful places (whatever you may have done during the years we were separated). Oh, fie on you to propose such a thing; I am really vexed with you," and here followed a shower of tears.

"Now don't take on so, my dear dame," said I: "it ain't like the theatres in New York and Philadelphia and other Northern cities, where they have all kinds of people on the stage in all kinds of plays; what they are playing here is called a moral drama, which is, no doubt, patronized by the clergy. Durdledot is going; and Durdledot, you know, is the leading member of his church in Muggywasco, and I am very sure he would not visit such a place if it were objectionable in any way."

To be brief, I finally overcame all objections, and when the time arrived, we elbowed our way to a street in the rear of the hotel, running parallel with the crowded avenue, and, getting the necessary direction to our destination from an oleaginous colored lady who, with arms akimbo, occupied the larger moiety of the doorway, making it a pretty tight squeeze for us to pass out, we soon found ourselves in the vestibule of a huge building which was all ablaze with gaslights of every color under the sun, and before we had time to recover from the effect of this sudden dive into the dazzling brilliancy, I had purchased tickets, and we were passed through a green baize door, down a gloomy avenue and then ushered into a vast amphitheatre more gloomy than the gloomy avenue we had just passed through, and smelling, as J. M. described it, just like "burnt rags." There were very few persons present, as we had come a little early, no doubt, but it was evidently all the better, for we supposed we had a choice of seats, but no sooner had we located than a young fellow with his hair parted in the middle and a sunflower in the lapel of his coat, stepped forward and said, "Those seats are reserved," and he kept that cry up until we had tried twenty or thirty places, when he was kind enough to show us to a couple of chairs in the back row of the family circle. However, we were glad to get anywhere after beating about as we had, and after the usual coughing and nose-blowing that invariably follows when any one takes a seat in a public assemblage, we made ourselves as comfortable as possible, and patiently waited for what was to come. J. M. asked me what the name of the drama was, and I told her, as near as I could remember, that it was called the "Book Rack." Presently people began to flock in, and we were so engrossed with watching them and hoping to see the faces of some friends, that we both felt almost as if we were in our own church, when suddenly, slam bang, a band of music struck up away in front, and the inside of the building grew brighter than sunlight. This almost overwhelmed J. M., but I was rather used to such things, for I had been to a theatre once in Shottledock and, of course, the novelty was worn off. The sweet, plaintive music which followed the opening crash almost brought the tears to her eyes, and she whispered in my ear, "What heavenly strains!" when just then up went the curtain, and pretty soon a sight met our eyes which is beyond my pen-power to describe. Suffice it to say that during the play J. M. commanded me, in the most peremptory manner, to take off my spectacles, and keep 'em off," and at the end of the second act she rose and said, "Let us get out of this," and suiting the action to the word she started and I had to follow. I was very much mortified, but there was no help for it, and we left the place and walked almost back to our hotel before a word was spoken. "And that's Mr. Durdledot's moral drama, is it?" That's all she said; but there was a good deal in the way she said it, and I had no reply to make. Just then we passed a large placard, and I saw that the play was "The Black Crook" instead of "The Book Rack," but I did not think it advisable to call her attention to the slight difference. There was nothing so very bad about the piece; but J. M. is very fastidious—perhaps a little too much so. Early next morning we seated ourselves in a railway coach and turned our faces homeward, entirely disgusted with our excursion. Only once I ventured to remind the madam that I had forewarned her how it would be, which she frankly admitted, but put a sting in it by adding that I knew everything—unto a "moral drama." On our way home we stopped over at Deapeo, at the urgent solicitation of an old and cherished friend named Reddove, the postmaster of the place, and, to my mind, the very beau ideal of an efficient official. It took but a little while to wear off the restraint of new acquaintanceship among the women folks, and, while they were passing their time pleasantly my friend and myself devoted a portion of the spare hours to a social talk upon national matters in general, and post-office matters in particular. It was really a pleasure to go through his office and see how it was conducted. He employs an assistant and four clerks, and all have their specific duties to perform, and they perform them. System exists everywhere, and the establishment moves like a well regulated clock. Every book and blank required to be kept is to be found in his office. Knowing that letters are lost and that delays in the transmission of correspondence occur, his employes understand that they must give a respectful hearing to every one, high or humble, who makes inquiries in regard to missing letters, and that a record of the facts must be made in a "complaint book," which he knows it is his duty to provide for the purpose, and from which copies must be sent promptly to the proper bureau at Washington for record, and reference to officials specially appointed to investigate irregularities and improprieties in the mail service. In the registration of letters extreme care is taken in the stamping, numbering and billing, and every package envelope is subjected to a critical examination before it is deposited in the bag, to see that it is properly and securely sealed; not a single registered letter has ever failed to reach its destination safely and promptly. In paying money orders, due and proper caution is exercised in interrogating the appplicants and in scrutinizing their manner and appearance, with a view to detect fraudulent holders of such orders, or to be able to identify them should they succeed in securing the improper payment thereof. This office has paid a large number of money orders, but not one to the wrong person. Every letter that is deposited in the office is carefully examined to see that it is clearly postmarked and the stamp unmistakably canceled before it is mailed. Every advertised letter is expunged from the list when it is delivered, leaving no room for doubt afterward, and all letters held for postage, illegibly addressed or without an address at all, and all advertised, uncalled-for letters are dispatched to the Dead-letter Office, according to the regulations, with the most unexceptionable promptitude. Every letter arriving is carefully inspected to see that this office is its proper destination, and, if not, it is sent to its legitimate locality immediately. The postmaster does not permit his clerks to assume that the writer may have made a mistake, that the letter belongs to some one of a similar name within his delivery, but the letter is sent to the office designated on the superscription; and, if the writer has made a mistake, when he comes to a knowledge of the fact he will be more careful in the future. Circulars and newspapers are treated as respectfully as letters; and business men and newspaper publishers have no reason to complain of carelessness or negligence in regard to such mail matter. Boxes are not rented to "frauds" and "beats," and these ghouls are effectually discouraged from mailing their cart-loads of stuff, although it would increase the revenue of the office and the compensation of the postmaster. He never allows his stock of postage stamps and stamped envelopes to run out, but always keeps on hand a supply equal to any demand that may be made on him. Every one in the office is familiar with the requirements of the postal laws and regulations, and knows just where to point if a question arises. A great many officials never think of looking at the book, and, if they did, they would probably be unable to find it, buried away, as it is, under years of accumulated dust and dirty papers. The official books and records are promptly written up to current dates, so that a glance at them at any time shows how matters stand, and business intercourse with the Department is undeviatingly regular and always clear and comprehensive, and consequently mutually satisfactory. In fact, the Deapeo office is so perfectly systematic and so nicely regulated, that it works together in all its branches like a masterpiece of skillfully adjusted machinery. We spent three or four days at Deapeo, and I was in the post-office a number of times, but I never saw any one, except those legitimately attached thereto, touching or meddling with letters or papers. Stage-drivers and mail messengers were regarded as such, and were not permitted to exercise the functions of postmaster or clerk; and if the butcher or baker or candlestick-maker had any business to transact, they did it at the proper time and at the proper place, and when it was done they went about their business. It is very different with some places that I have accidentally visited, and if I had you with me sometimes when I am feeding my curiosity by sly peeps into post-offices, I could show you queer collections of inside loungers and setters occupying the *sanctum sanctorum*, tumbling and thumbing letters and papers about to a degree which would puzzle you to tell whether there was a raffle, a vendue or a caucus to nominate a postmaster being held.

Ask the postmaster who these people are, and he will tell you they are leading citizens of the locality, men of influence and responsibility, and it would never do to prohibit them from coming into his office. Ask these same favored individuals what kind of a postmaster they have, and they will tell you "he is a poor excuse, and not fit to be there, because he lets anybody run in and out of his office at will, and they could carry off everything in it without his being the wiser: the office is unsafe, and miserably conducted, and we are trying to get a new man who will keep his doors closed, and deliver letters and papers to their proper owners before they have been thumbed and smeared by a lot of bummers who are privileged to lie round when the mails are opened and distributed."

This looks a little like ingratitude; but I have no hesitation in giving it as my candid and unqualified opinion that those who are granted the greatest liberties about post-offices are the first to ridicule the donors, and always foremost in any movement that has for its object the displacement of those who lacked the nerve to do their duty without fear or favor.

MONS. TONSON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POST-OFFICE AWAY UP IN VERMONT. }
April, 1871. }

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

Dear Sir—I think my subscription expires with the April or May number, so I inclose the dollar in payment for the year to come; for the question arose, "How can I do without the MAIL?" and I recollected I had on a former occasion ordered myself booked for life, and then to think of getting along without the gentle hints of "Monsieur Tonson Again" in relation to how not to run a post office—bless his soul, how could I stop the MAIL? Never!

M. Tonson's last effusion brought to mind a remark in a former number of the MAIL, expressing the hope that time would weed out all the careless, reckless and ignorant officials, upon which I have often reflected, and as often come to the conclusion that, under the present system of appointments, as many would be likely to be weeded in as out; and was confirmed in that opinion upon inquiry of our M. C. whether the Department would listen to direct appeal as to fitness, capacity or integrity of an applicant in relation to that of the incumbent, otherwise than through the member from the district. The answer implied that the decision of the M. C. would be paramount to any other influence; in other words, if the applicant had "influence enough to load a ship, and papers enough to shingle a meeting-house, he would be certain of the appointment." Now, I am acquainted with a postmaster who has held his commission the last ten years; has given his entire personal attention to the duties of his office; has taken extra pains to post himself in relation to the laws and regulations; takes the MAIL, and has subjected himself to all the objections and complaints mentioned by "Durdledot" in M. Tonson's article, except that he has not had occasion to refuse the loan of his office for the benefit of any "club," and says he is confident the Department is hundreds of dollars in funds more than it would have been had he let his office run itself; and yet an earnest effort was made at the last election to change the M. C. in his district by disappointed office seekers of the "Woolfur" kind, described by M. Tonson; and had they succeeded, lots of influence would have gone forward by "Durdledot's" kind of complainants to secure the removal of this particular official, and probably it would not have required a "shipload" of it to repay their efforts to aid in manipulating a nomination of a pliant tool to do work for which he had been specially created, and the Department would probably have removed an efficient officer to make room for one of the "Woolfur" kind, when, by a proper elucidation of facts direct to the Appointment Office, two shiploads of influence would have been of no avail, as facts would demonstrate that the incumbent was just the man they wanted. Bless your genial soul, friend Tonson! this method won't weed out many.

But I take courage by reading M. Tonson's experience of opinion in the "Wildvineton" case, and if any effort is made for MY removal, I intend to retain M. Tonson (after securing the good-will of J. M.), state my case fairly, and insist on a trial upon the merits.

"Bully for you," M. Tonson! long may you wave!

FAIR PLAY.

P. O., R——, IND., April, 1871.

ED. U. S. MAIL:

I think all postmasters are agreed that prepayment of newspaper postage, if practicable, would be of great advantage to the postal service. I wish to propose a plan of prepayment which I think has not yet appeared in the columns of the MAIL, and which, in my opinion, will meet the objections urged against the various schemes heretofore proposed.

Let us have established a uniform rate of postage on regular printed matter (say one cent for each four-ounce rate). Publishers, known to the post-office as such, will bring their mail to the post-office in a bulk. It will be but a few moments' work to weigh, on large scales, this entire bulk of mail and collect postage at the established rate. No stamps need be used, simply a record kept of the number of pounds of such matter received for mailing and the amount of postage collected.

This would necessitate an addition to the clerical force of very large offices, such as New York, but in the large majority of offices at which such matter is received for mailing the work could be performed by the clerks now employed, and the gain in collections of postage would more than compensate for the additional expense.

"ADVANCE."

Home Letters.

Alas, it is only too easy a dozen times a week, and in every variety of circumstance, to be selfish, unsociable or indolent. It is selfish not to be willing to put ourselves out of the way to help and gratify those who are willing enough to help us, and who, when they write to us, of course expect us to answer them. It is unsocial never to dare to interchange a single idea with relatives, or neighbors, or friends. It is indolence that refuses the expenditure of a little time and trouble to remind distant kinsfolk that we still feel we belong to each other, and that we think it worth while to be at the pains of a letter, though we may have nothing very special to say. The secret of all is to have a kind heart, and to be willing to please. Often the busiest men are those who contrive most opportunities for friendly letter writing. Their paper may be small, their hand-writing large, their words few, and under some circumstances these are legitimate devices, without which they could not continue to write at all; but some men's short letters are worth more than other men's long ones; and those who remember Bishop Villier's short notes will have often felt as if his own magical smile shone out through them, as with the warmth and brightness of summer. Have you a sick sister, whose lonely life has but few bright clouds in it? Now and then make her feel that she is not utterly forgotten by the friend and companion of her happy childhood. Is there an old acquaintance whom you seldom see, but whom you ought not to forget, who knew and loved you when you were both children together, and who still prizes your friendship, though it is of little use to him? Now and then write to him. "Thine own friend, and thy father's friend forsake not." Is there a servant, retired from your service, who has nursed your children, been a kind and true friend to you in sad and dark hours, who is growing old, as yourself some day will grow old, with few changes in a dull life, and few pleasures in a poor one? Occasionally send a message to that dear though humble friend, if not always in your hand, at any rate by your wife or child. It will stir thoughts of slumbering happiness in a kind heart that has loved you with a love as good as a rich man's love, and served you with a service that no mere wages could repay. Or have you aged parents, living far away, it may be, in some remote home, whose monotonous and ever shortening life is never so pleasantly broken as by news of you; whose midnight thoughts and noonday musings are ever full of you; who grow young and brave in the thought of your success, and whose constant prayers have much more to do with it than you know of? Never let them feel that you are too busy to think of them, or too important to care for them. Visit them when you can: you will not have them much longer; but regularly make time to write.—*Sunday Magazine.*

Mutilated Currency.

We continue to receive inquiries concerning the rights and duties of postmasters in taking worn, frayed and mutilated fractional currency, and we have concluded that we cannot more satisfactorily reply to these inquiries than by publishing the circular and instructions issued by the Department:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
FINANCE OFFICE. }

SIR—In accordance with the rules of the Treasury Department, the Postmaster-General directs you to receive, in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, United States notes, of which not more than one-twentieth is missing, and fractional notes, of which not more than one-tenth is missing, *if clearly genuine.*

You are not required to receive *mutilated notes* (by the term mutilated is meant notes not worth their full face value under the subjoined rules), which notes are redeemable by the Treasurer of the United States, *and by no other officer.* Nor will you receive notes so much soiled or defaced that their genuineness cannot be clearly or satisfactorily ascertained. Notes received by you that are unfit for circulation should be returned to the "Treasurer of the U. S., Washington, D. C.," for redemption. When remitted the notes should be assorted, strapped and labeled, as described in the rules subjoined, and remittances by mail should always be "registered." When the value of a package is $100 or upward, postmasters have the privilege to forward the same by the Adams' Express, and their connections, at the cost of the Treasury Department.

Each Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary of the United States, or National Bank designated as a Depository of the United States, will redeem fractional currency, *not mutilated,* as shown by the annexed rules.

Through such agencies, also, mutilated currency can be transmitted to the Treasury Department. To them all applications should be made, when practicable.

The best method to prepare money for transportation to the Treasury is to make of all the assorted notes one compact package, sealed or neatly tied together, and then to place such a package, with an open and separate letter of advice, in another envelope or wrapper, which is to be sealed and addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." It is essential that a letter accompany each remittance of currency sent to the Treasury for redemption. Such letter should contain, in plain characters, the name of the owner or person to whom return for the money is to be made, the name of the post-office, county and State, and the amount of the whole remittance. Letters of advice should be written upon paper not less than a half-sheet of commercial note, that they may be filed. All parcels and packages of currency received at the Treasury without a letter of advice will be retained until such letter shall come to hand.

Very respectfully,
W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Asst. P. M. General.

RULES.

FIRST.—Mutilated notes that have been torn, no matter how much, but of which it is evident that all the fragments are returned—or defaced, no matter how badly, but certainly, satisfactorily genuine—will be redeemed at their full face value on presentation.

SIXTH.—Until further orders, mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, whither they can be sent, addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States." A draft on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for the amount allowed will be returned by mail to the address of the person remitting the same.

These rules, promulgated on the 18th of May, 1862, for the redemption of mutilated United States notes, are not intended to apply to such notes of which the abrasion or loss of substance from the corners or edges does not exceed one-twentieth of their original proportions. Such are not understood to be mutilated notes within those rules. They are regarded as entire notes, and when of the issue known as Demand Notes, are receivable for custom duties.—(*October* 9, 1862.)

1. All fractional currency, *not mutilated,* when presented for redemption to an Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary of the United States, or a National Bank designated as a Depositary of the United States, must have been assorted by the holder, according to denominations, with the faces and upper sides in corresponding order in the packages.

2. When presented in sufficient numbers, each package must contain one hundred pieces; it must be securely pinned, with a paper strap at least one inch wide, and on the strap must be written, in ink, the number of pieces, denomination, date of deposit, and the name of the owner.

3. The entire deposit must be securely done up in one package, and upon the wrapper, indorsed with ink, the date of the deposit, the amount contained, and the name and residence of the owner.

4. No less sum than three dollars will be redeemed, and packages will be paid for in lawful money of the United States, in the order, as to time, in which they shall have been received, as soon as the currency can be counted and passed upon.

5. All Government officers will receive for public dues all United States notes of the several kinds, and on account for which they are respectively receivable, as per Treasury Circular of October 9, 1862, in explanation of the rules promulgated May 18, 1862, no matter how badly defaced or torn they may be, so long as their genuineness can be clearly ascertained, and so that it is certain that not one-twentieth part thereof is missing. But all such notes as are unfit for re-issue, so received, should be kept separate and distinct, and, as occasion may require, be returned to the Treasurer of the United States, to be retired from circulation. Fractional currency, from which not *one-tenth* part is missing, will be received in the same manner.

Probably few schools are superior for the study of the effect of mind on muscle than to attend to a post-office general delivery window.

Expressions of fear, anxiety, joy and other emotions of the mind are often exhibited, according to the supposed contents of the letters received. Sometimes a smile o'erspreads the countenance, and a hearty "Thank you" escapes from the lips; while to the frequent "No sir," or "No ma'am," the face changes its color, a fire kindles in the eye, and the responses "Very strange," "Something wrong," "I expected something to-day," or "There *must* be a letter for me to-day, look again," and many other tokens of disappointment, and very often epithets more expressive than polite are used to the attendant, insinuating that postmasters are not infallible, negligent in the performance of their duties, unnecessarily delaying the mailing and delivery of letters, or, through carelessness, delivering to wrong individuals. While postmasters cannot claim entire exemptions from some of these charges the causes of long delay and anxiety can be traced generally to the writers, who either neglect to address properly, or omit giving their names and addresses to their correspondents.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1871.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **128** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1871.

SIR—I inclose herewith a notice respecting correspondence for Alsace and German Lorraine, with request to publish the same in the next number of the UNITED STATES MAIL.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor U. S. "Mail," New York.

NOTICE.

Mails for Alsace and German Lorraine.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1871.

The Provinces of Alsace and German Lorraine, formerly a part of France, having been ceded to Germany, and being now in possession of the latter Power, the postal system in those Provinces is under the direction and management of the General Post Department at Berlin.

Correspondence for Alsace (Department of Upper and Lower Rhine) and for German Lorraine (Arrondissement of Metz, Saargemund, Thionville Chateau, Salins and Saarburg), should therefore be dispatched in the mails to Germany, subject to the same postage rates, conditions of payment, etc., as those applicable to similar correspondence addressed to other parts of Germany.

Postmasters will take notice of this change, and levy postage accordingly.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1871.

SIR—I have to request that you will please publish in the next issue of your paper the following notice for the information of persons mailing letters to Russia for transmission in the mails to Germany:

HOW LETTERS TO RUSSIA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

The General Post-office at Berlin has called attention to the circumstance that letters are frequently received in the mails from the United States to Germany, for dispatch to Russia, on which the place of destination is expressed in Russian characters and the locality not clearly indicated; and a request is made that the public in the United States be informed that when on letters for Russia the place of destination is expressed in Russian characters it is recommended that the same add the same in German, French or English, as the Russian characters are not sufficiently known in the German post-offices. And it is further requested that on letters addressed to the smaller towns or places in Russia the situation of the place of destination be distinctly and fully designated on the address.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "U. S. Mail," New York.

The Contract Office.

During the month of April, this important branch of the Department has fully sustained its hard-earned reputation. The spring lettings for mail transportation closed on the 30th of March. Since that date all the contracts—two copies for each route—have been transmitted to the postmasters for execution by the accepted bidders on 600 miscellaneous routes, about 100 in Florida and 175 in West Virginia. Six hundred contracts for routes in Virginia, 210 in North Carolina, 100 in South Carolina, and 123 in Georgia, are now drawn and duplicated, and will follow within a few days.

This promptitude gives assurance that all the contracts of the entire letting will be executed, returned, examined, accepted and reported to the auditor before the 1st day of May, when the service will be put in operation.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

Our first letter is accompanied by several blanks, for reports by State officials, such as election returns, school reports, etc.; and the inquiry is made, whether the filling these in, in manuscript, subjects them to letter postage. We answer that it does. State, county or town reports and papers have the same standing as though they were personal, and are liable to postage or to the franking privilege the same as ordinary business matters, and this whether they are sent by State officers to other State officers or to private persons, or the reverse. These remarks apply also to the blanks that may be sent to officers for the purpose of being filled in, that is, they are subject to just such postage as they would be were they private matter. By State officers we mean all persons holding office under State laws. So, also, all communications to the Editor or the Publisher of the MAIL are subject to postage, for there can be no "Official Business," in the meaning of the law, with either of them..... Our next contains an inquiry whether "The Internal Revenue Record" is subject to postage? In reply, we say, that by a special provision of law, assessors are allowed to receive it free. Our next is on sundry post-office matters, for it embraces quarterly postage, and states the difficulty of collecting it; the suggestion, frequently before made, that publishers should prepay the postage on their papers, and touches quite largely upon the box question wherein our correspondent evidently misapprehends the question, for she (it is a female postmaster—not postmistress, there are no postmistresses—who writes) says she owns the boxes, and that the Department charges her rent for them, while she allows the use of them free because she cannot collect the rent. The Department charges no rent except on the boxes rented, and a postmaster who cannot collect rent for boxes had better give them up at once; or if she or he has the mind to pay the rent and give the public the use free of the boxes, the Department certainly is not to blame.... We take up next another letter on the "box" question, to which our preceding remarks apply. Fix the rent of your respective boxes; if a person will pay that rent assign him a box. If he will not, do not. If, after having occupied a box for a quarter or more, he refuses to pay for renewal, close the box at once. It is not necessary to have over a couple dozen words about the matter, and not one of those should be harsh or irritating. Simply say, "The law requires that no box shall be assigned unless rent is paid in advance, and I have no discretion in the matter." ....And now comes a surly question from one who does well to sign only his initials (we here depart from our rule of not noticing anonymous communications), it is whether a postmaster is obliged to look in a glass box at the request of one of the children of the holder. For reply we refer the inquirer to his own good nature and spirit of accommodation; suggesting suppose the child were sent by the parent and could not distinctly see into the box.... Who was it that stopped a copy of last month's MAIL some ten or twelve days, and then wrapped it in white note paper, without bill or subscription number and forwarded it to the subscriber? As the paper is reported to have had the appearance of having seen service, it may be of additional service to know that a penalty attaches to the detention of mail matter by post-officials.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

County Papers.—J. S. B., E—— V——, Me.—We have repeatedly stated that it is only weekly county papers that can be delivered free. (Sec. 155, Reg. 1866.)

Newsdealers.—H. S. W., C——, Wis.—1. Newsdealers cannot return packages of papers to the publishers on the same terms as they receive them, but postage must be paid at transient rates. 2. Newsdealers' packages sent in accordance with section 254, laws of 1866, are not restricted, to four pounds in weight.

Liability of Subscribers. M. M. D——, Wis.—A subscriber who takes a paper from the office after the term for which he has paid has expired, is undoubtedly liable for the price of the paper. But this is not a question of postal law, and postmasters have no authority or duty in enforcing payment of subscriptions. Their duty with regular newspapers is to collect postage, and if a paper is not taken from the office, to notify the publisher. (Sec. 391 and 392, Reg. 1866.)

Postage on Daily Paper.—J. H. B., L——, Pa.—The postage on a daily paper for four months would be the regular rate for one quarter, and one-third of a quarter—that is, forty-seven cents; on a paper published six times a week, it would be forty cents, not, however, ten cents a month; because not less than one quarter's postage should be collected. (Sec. 154, Reg. 1866.)....M. H. McC——, Pa.—The preceding answers your question; not less than one quarter's postage should be collected; if the person is not willing to pay one quarter's postage, he should be required to pay at transient rates.

Folding Newspapers.—C. N. N. J——, Cal.—It is the duty of publishers to fold their newspapers. "Newspapers should be sufficiently tied and inclosed in proper wrappers." (Sec. 214, Laws 1866.)

Marking Stamps.—S. M. A., G——, N. Y.—We are unable to say exactly what marking stamps you would be allowed. Write to the Appointment Office, Washington, D. C.

Payment of Contractors.—E. W. L., C——, Pa.—It is a question whether a contractor has a right to refuse fractional currency. As such currency is a legal tender only to the amount of five dollars, it would seem that contractors have a right to refuse all over that amount. But on the other hand, as postmasters are "prohibited from using, loaning, investing, depositing in bank or exchanging moneys received for postages" (Sec 281, Reg.), it would seem that the contractor must necessarily take such money as the postmaster himself has received. We do not know that the question has ever been officially decided. ....L. J. S., S—— W——, Conn.—1. See preceding. 2. The mail-messenger should start with the mails immediately on receiving them from the route agent.

Railroad Brakeman Carrying Letters.—J. S. H., B——, N. Y.—A railroad brakeman has no right to carry letters out of the mail, unless they are in stamped envelopes furnished by the Department. (Sec. 45, Reg 1866.)

Wrapping Letters.—A. E. M., B——, O.—Postmasters are required to wrap letters, unless their offices are supplied wholly or in part by railway post-offices—in which case they will be governed by instructions from the Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service. (Sec. 88, Reg. 1866.)

Forwarding Letters.—M. B., W—— P——, N. Y.—A letter cannot be forwarded free, after having been delivered to a person authorized to receive it.

Delivery of Pension Papers.—L. W., T——, O.—1. Pension papers should be delivered according to the addresses; if to the care of an attorney, they may be delivered to him. We consider the order restricting the delivery of such papers applies to such as are claimed by attorneys, by virtue of a power of attorney, and not by being addressed to their care. 2. You have a right to require a deposit as security for the return of the keys to a lock-box.

Postmaster's Assistant.—A postmaster's wife may be his assistant.

Unpaid Letters Without Post Bill.—A. T. A., W——, Pa.—When a postmaster receives an unpaid letter without a post bill, he should make an entry in his account of Mails Received, with the memorandum "No bill."

Report of Lost Letters.—R. E., N—— M——, Conn.—Reports of lost letters should be made to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Boxes.—E. C. W., M—— S——, Iowa.—It is an invariable, inflexible, statutory requirement that rent must be paid for Post-office boxes, Section 240 Law, and Chapter XIII. Reg., 1866. There is no provision made for persons clubbing together to have boxes made, and then have the use of them without paying rent; and where this has been done the owners have the privilege of taking away the boxes, if they are unwilling to pay rent.

Account Book for Newspaper Postage.—C. H. S., R——, Iowa, and J. F. P., L——, Mo.—Any of the account books advertised in the MAIL within the past year are good. We have examined them all and can recommend them.

Delivery of Mail Matter.—J. M. W., S——, Miss.—A Postmaster cannot deliver letters not directed to his office, unless it is the office nearest a discontinued office. (Sec. 63, Reg. 1866.)

Letter Without Address.—H. C. H., P——, Fla.—A letter without address is unmailable, and should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. (Sec. 360, Reg., 1866.) In no case may a postmaster open a letter not addressed to himself. (Sec. 76.)

Mail Carrier Delivering Mails at the Post-office.—J. W. G., S—— B—— V——, Cal.—A mail carrier should deliver the mail on schedule time. If he does this he may drive anywhere about town he pleases before such delivery. If he does not deliver it on schedule time report the delinquency to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. Study Chapter XII. of Regulations.

Registration.—G. R., C—— L——, Me.—Letters to the Treasurer of the United States, containing money for redemption, or any other official business, may be sent free of *postage*, but, if registered, the usual registration fee of 15 cents is required.

Postage.—E. T. G., T——, Conn.—Small temperance papers, as well as small agricultural, educational and religious papers, are entitled to the privileges of Section 202, Regulation of 1866. Did you not see the word "temperance" in the section as well as religious, educational and agricultural..... S. H. B., W——, R. I.—Postage on seeds to Australia, via San Francisco, is at letter rates.

On our first page will be found the Circular and Instructions of the Department respecting fractional currency. The subject has lately become of such importance that we will be excused this second reference to it in our present number.

Stick, well and securely, registered package envelopes containing registered letters, and after they have had a chance to dry examine them to see if you did stick them well.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of April, 1871:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Abbott	Hardin	Iowa	11,008
Aldenville	Siskiyou	Cal	Special
Albia	Washington	Ark	Special
Almont Station	Clinton	Iowa	11,015
Alpine	Bergen	N. J	Special
Andersontown	Caroline	Md	3,019
Arcadia	Iron	Mo	10,770
Arcola	Cowley	Kas	14,150
Argenta	Hempstead	Ark	Special
Arlington	Osborne	Kas	Special
Armagh	Daviess	Ind	Special
Arrowsic	Sagadahoc	Me	190
Ashton	San Augustine	Texas	Special
Atkinsville	Montgomery	Kas	Special
Bales Mills	Lee	Va	4,564
Bartlett	Oneida	N. Y	Special
Battle Mound	Tulare	Cal	Special
Bear River City	Box Elder	Utah	16,630
Beaver Creek	Cloud	Kas	14,111
Belfast	Grant	Ark	8,597
Belknap	Davis	Iowa	11,051
Belle Plaine	Sumner	Kas	Special
Beloit	Lyon	Iowa	11,345
Bernadotte	Nicollet	Minn	Special
Bernice	Sullivan	Pa	1,469
Bessville	Bollinger	Mo	10,504
Big Bottom	Independence	Ark	7,523
Billingsville	Cooper	Mo	10,508
Bills Creek	Chase	Kas	Special
Blackberry Plains	Fannin	Texas	Special
Blair	Union	Dakota	13,903
Blockville	Pike	Mo	Special
Blood's Depot	Steuben	N. Y	1,035
Bloomingdale	Clay	Dakota	13,912
Boeger's Store	Osage	Mo	Special
Boiceville	Ulster	N. Y	1,190
Bonar	Pettis	Mo	Special
Boulder	Jefferson	Mont. Ter	16,630
Boylston Station	Norfolk	Mass	617
Branchport	Jewell	Kas	Special
Broken Kettle	Plymouth	Iowa	11,345
Brookside	Oconto	Wis	Special
Brownsville	Clear Creek	Col. Ter	Special
Brush Creek	Cherokee	Kas	14,006
Bundy's Crossing	Oswego	N. Y	1,540
Burgettville	Shasta	Cal	Special
Campbellsport	Portage	Ohio	9,123
Cauthron	Scott	Ark	7,569
Capon Road Depot	Shenandoah	Va	4,671
Caput	Barton	Mo	10,745
Castle Creek	Douglas	Col. Ter	17,026
Castleton Corners	Richmond	N. Y	Special
Cato	Pulaski	Ky	9,694
Caulkin's Mills	Jefferson	N. Y	1,179
Cedar Bluff	Texas	Mo	10,714
Cedar Landing	Meade	Ky	9,602
Cedar View	Sussex	Va	4,469
Cedar Wood	Harrison	Ind	12,134
Chimney Rock	Trempeleau	Wis	13,305
Chippewa Falls	Pope	Minn	Special
Chualar	Monterey	Cal	14,723
Clear Water	Sedgwick	Kas	Special
Clover Valley	Washington	Utah	16,614
Coalfield	Morgan	Tenn	10,067
Coburgh	Montgomery	Iowa	11,003
Cold Harbor	Hanover	Va	Special
Collins	Ionia	Mich	12,517
Collinsville	Solano	Cal	Special
Crescent	Pike	Pa	1,001
Creswell	Milwaukee	Wis	Special
Deer Creek	Fremont	Iowa	Special
Delano	Sedgwick	Kas	Special
Duncan	Webster	Mo	10,840
Duluth	Wood	Ohio	9,564
Dry Creek	Sedgwick	Kas	Special
Darlington	Hopkins	Ky	Special
East View	Hardin	Ky	9,738
Edgar Prairie	Phelps	Mo	10,704
Elhi	Pierce	Wash. Ter	15,410
Elk Head	Christian	Mo	10,732
Elk Valley	Dakota	Neb	Special
Empire	Fillmore	Neb	Special
Epperson	Marion	Texas	Special
Erhard's Grove	Otter Tail	Minn	Special
Esom Hill	Trinity	Texas	8,626
Evans	Conway	Ark	7,654
Eveline	Buchanan	Mo	10,506
Exchange	Marshall	Ky	9,786
Falling Spring	Cumberland	Tenn	10,102
Fall River	Greenwood	Kas	14,126
Fish Haul	King William	Va	4,408
Florenceville	Howard	Iowa	11,288
Fort Hamblin	Washington	Utah	16,614
Forrest Store	Douglas	Mo	Special
Fountain Mills	Westmoreland	Pa	Special
Frazer	Buchanan	Mo	10,513
Gang Mills	Herkimer	N. Y	1,196
Garrettford	Delaware	Pa	Special
Ghent's Station	Clinton	Ind	12,305
Gibsonville	Newton	Mo	10,813
Gilman Depot	Sullivan	N. Y	1,564
Glencoe	Dodge	Neb	Special
Glen Bell	Chester	Pa	1,963
Glen Valley	Trempeleau	Wis	13,302
Grafton	Howard	Kas	Special
Grand Tunnel	Luzerne	Pa	1,017
Grassy Point	Rockland	N. Y	Special
Gravois Coal Mines	St. Louis	Mo	Special
Greenbrier Bridge	Greenbrier	W. Va	4,589
Green Mountain	Marshall	Iowa	11,232
Green Spring	New Castle	Del	2,801
Griswold	Knox	Ind	12,017
Groesbeck	Limestone	Texas	8,623
Groveland	Seward	Neb	14,429
Grover	Johnson	Mo	Special
Gun City	Cass	Mo	Special
Hale	Kossuth	Iowa	11,325
Hampton	Hamilton	Texas	8,675
Hanover Mills	Burlington	N. J	Special
Harrisonville	Montgomery	Kas	Special
Hartman	Seward	Neb	14,439
Hayden	Lassen	Cal	Special
Hebron	Washington	Utah	16,614
Henning	Bourbon	Kas	14,005
Hickory Ridge	Monroe	Ark	Special
Holden	San Joaquin	Cal	Special
Homer	Atchison	Mo	10,579
Honduras	Wright	Mo	Special
Hoodville	Hamilton	Ill	11,663
Huerfano Canyon	Huerfano	Col. Ter	Special
Hugboa	Arapahoe	Col. Ter	14,001
Hunters' Run	Cumberland	Pa	1,861
Hutton Valley	Howell	Mo	10,714
Iconium	St. Clair	Mo	Special
Igon's Ferry	Hamilton	Tenn	10,217
Indian Creek	Henry	Ala	6,831
Ionia	Jewell	Kas	Special
Isabella	Chester	Pa	1,963
Jamestown	Dodge	Neb	Special
Jamestown	Smith	Texas	8,643
Jay Hawk	Howard	Kas	14,101
Jerome	Hillsdale	Mich	12,525
Jobe	Madison	Ill	11,419
Jones Mills	Coryell	Texas	8,675
Jurett	Wilson	Kas	Special
Justice	Dixon	Neb	14,457
Kelton	Chester	Pa	1,808
Kirkbyville	Taney	Mo	Special
Kirkland Valley	Yavapai	Arizona	17,206
Kissee Mills	Taney	Mo	Special
Knappton	Pacific	Wash. Ter	Special
Kripple Bush	Ulster	N. Y	Special
Kyle's Ford	Hancock	Tenn	10,037
Lakeside	Renville	Minn	13,758
Las Animas	Bent	Col	Special
Leaf Valley	Douglas	Minn	Special
Leoni	Cannon	Tenn	10,129
Liberty Furnace	Shenandoah	Va	4,675
Liberty Landing	Clay	Mo	10,507
Little Oley	Berks	Pa	1,866
Long Prairie	Sebastian	Ark	7,574
Lost Island	Palo Alto	Iowa	11,321
Lothair	Saunders	Neb	Special
Lyndon	Jefferson	Ky	9,607a
Mackinaw City	Cheboygan	Mich	12,914
Magnolia	Morgan	W. Va	Special
Maharg	Butler	Pa	2,341
Mapleville	Dodge	Neb	Special
Marr	Luzerne	Pa	Special
Marvin	Pocahontas	Iowa	11,007
Marvinville	Yell	Ark	7,653
Marysville	Clark	Ind	12,018
May Day	Riley	Kas	14,172
Middleton	Lake	Cal	14,734
Mill Brook	St. Francis	Ark	Special
Millwood	Grayson	Ky	9,739
Millwood	Leavenworth	Kas	Special
Miller's Camp Branch	Raleigh	W. Va	4,145
Mingo	Bates	Mo	Special
Mishe Mokwa	Buffalo	Wis	13,312
Mixville	Ballard	Ky	9,751
Mountain Lake	Giles	Va	4,704
Mount Carmel	Crawford	Kas	Special
Mount Hor	Bracken	Ky	Special
Nelsonville	Portage	Wis	13,128
Neosho	Allen	Kas	14,003
Neptawah	Sumner	Kas	14,150
Newbury Centre	Orange	Vt	Special
New England	Wood	W. Va	4,120
New Home	Pawnee	Neb	Special
New Washington	Marshall	W. Va	4,103
Nicasio	Marin	Cal	14,792
Nickerson	Dodge	Neb	11,011
North Branch	Otoe	"	Special
Nortonville	Hopkins	Ky	9,762
Oakwood Station	Polk	Iowa	11,001
Oceanic	Monmouth	N. J.	Special
Ogdensville	Cocke	Tenn	10,040
Omara	Sanilac	Mich	12,888
Omnia	Cowley	Kas	14,136
Orange City	Sioux	Iowa	11,363
Otterville	Bedford	Va	4,514
Ozan	Hempstead	Ark	7,584
Pappineau	Iroquois	Ill	11,434
Parkerton	Lamar	Texas	Special
Pattonsville	"	"	8,606
Pavilion	Wabaunsee	Kas	14,095
Pelta	Boulder	Col. Ter	Special
Pendleton Factory	Anderson	S. C	5,682
Peytonsburgh	Cumberland	Ky	Special
Peyton's Creek	Smith	Tenn	10,105
Pleasant Prairie	Polk	Mo	Special
Port Haywood	Matthews	Va	4,418
Portland	Cerro Gordo	Iowa	11,009
Prairieville	Brown	Minn	Special
Preakness	Passaic	N. J.	1,611
Preston	Jackson	Iowa	Special
Priceville	Huntington	Ind	Special
Prine	Wasco	Oregon	Special
Quapaw	Newton	Mo	Special
Quarrytown	St. Genevieve	"	10,716
Quartz Creek	Missoula	Monta. Ter	Special
Queen City	Coffey	Kas	Special
Raymondville	Texas	Mo	Special
Reiter	Washington	Kas	14,153
Reservoir	Mercer	Ohio	9,380
Richfield	Sevier	Utah	16,613
Ridgeley	Dodge	Neb	Special
Riggston	Scott	Ill	11,302
Riverside	Pacific	Washing'n Ter	15,403
Riverton	Fremont	Iowa	11,003
Romance	Marshall	Ill	11,420
Round Grove	Lawrence	Mo	Special
Saint Magdalene	Ripley	Ind	Special
Sardis	Fayette	Tenn	Special
Sea Bright	Monmouth	N. J.	Special
Scarborough	Poweshiek	Iowa	11,008
Sedan	Howard	Kas	Special
Sharon	Le Sueur	Minn	13,792
Sisseton Agency	——	Dakota	Special
Soda Springs	Oneida	Idaho	Special
Sother	Nemaha	Kas	14,002
South Creek	Dixon	Neb	14,457
South Stockton	Chautauqua	N. Y	Special
South Wheelock	Caledonia	Vt	Special
Spafford's Grove	Hamilton	Neb	Special
Spring	Jasper	Mo	10,805
Spring Lick	Grayson	Ky	9,738
Stannard's	Caledonia	Vt	Special
State Line	Cass	Mo	Special
Stelton	Middlesex	N. J	1,606
Stillwater	Mitchell	Iowa	11,290
Straight Fork	Scott	Tenn	10,210
Strickling	Burnet	Texas	8,548
Sugar Grove	Scott	Ark	7,568
Summer Dale	Chautauqua	N. Y	1,043
Sunburgh	Monongalia	Minn	13,604
Sweet Hall	King William	Va	4,408
Taff	Rice	Minn	Special
Taylorsville	Bartow	Ga	6,075
Tennant	Santa Clara	Cal	14,703
Thistle	Taney	Mo	Special
Tick Ridge	Wayne	W. Va	4,282
Tom's Brook	Shenandoah	Va	4,404
Turtle Lake	Otter Tail	Minn	13,807
Turtle Rock	Floyd Co.	Va	4,526
Twin Grove	Oakland	Neb	Special
Upper Ochoco	Wasco	Oregon	Special
Utica	Daviess	Ky	Special
Vail	Crawford	Iowa	11,403
Van Horn	Clinton	Iowa	11,014
Varna	Marshall	Ky	11,424
Virginia Mines	Franklin	Mo	Special
Waldwick	Iowa	Wis	13,217
Warren Mills	Monroe	Wis	Special
Waterloo	Douglass	Neb	14,401
Wea	Tippecanoe	Ind	9,022
Webster	Dodge	Neb	Special
Weldon	Maries	Mo	10,644
West Blue	Fillmore	Neb	Special
West Branch	Pawnee	Neb	14,416
West Newbury	Orange	Vt	Special
West Sebewa	Ionia	Mich	12,727
West Watson	Allegan	Mich	12,512
Wetumpka	Bedford	Tenn	Special
William's Store	Westmoreland	Pa	2,306
Willow Valley	Greenwood	Kas	14,135
Willsborough Point	Essex	N. Y	Special
Wilhers' Mills	Marion	Mo	10,506
Wonders	Nacogdoches	Texas	8,636
Woodard	Fillmore	Neb	Special
Woodsfork	Wright	Mo	10,840
Woolseyville	Johnson	Neb	14,415
Yountsville	Montgomery	Ind	12,017

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Algodon	Ionia	Mich	12,719
Alvarado	Johnson	Texas	8,576
Bauff	Taney	Mo	10,739
Berges Gap	Wise	Va	4,572
Berlin	Ashley	Ark	Special
Big Bottom	Humphreys	Tenn	Special
Blue Mound	Livingston	Mo	10,557
Bold Springs	McLennan	Texas	8,585
Chepultepec	Blount	Ala	6,648
Chestnut Ridge	Lincoln	Tenn	10,134
Cincinnati	Walker	Texas	8,621
Columbus	Esmeralda	Nev	16,413
Dayton	Bremer	Iowa	11,262
Dyer's Store	Henry	Va	4,530
Evansville	Ulster	N. Y	1,073
Gilbert	Scott	Iowa	11,189
Hawk's Nest	Fayette	W. Va	4,131
Head of Elm	Montague	Texas	8,681
Holston Bridge	Scott	Va	4,564
Kempsville	Princess Anne	Va	4,463
Kingston	Madison	Ark	7,564
Laurel Hill	Carroll	Ga	6,636
Leatherwood	Henry	Va	4,530
Lebanon	Collin	Texas	Special
Lincoln	Polk	Iowa	11,106
Middle Lake	Nicollet	Minn	13,607
Mint Spring	Wright	Mo	Special
Monticello	Johnson	Kas	Special
Mnasville	Pittsylvania	Va	4,550
Nelson Furnace	Nelson	Ky	9,610
North Springfield	Summit	Ohio	9,149
Owl Prairie	Daviess	Ind	12,064
Peach Orchard	Lawrence	Ky	9,644
Pike Creek	Carter	Mo	10,715
Powellsville	Scioto	Ohio	9,319
Prairie Bluff	Wilcox	Ala	6,845
Ramor	McNairy	Tenn	7,007
Ruth	Texas	Mo	Special
Rye Cove	Scott	Va	4,572
Rye Valley	Baker	Oregon	15,134
Saint Paul	Webster	Mo	10,735
Sandy Plains	Patrick	Va	4,059
Sherman	Santa Clara	Cal	14,702
Silver Run	Carroll	Md	2,940
Sinking Spring	Sevier	Tenn	10,044
Skull Shoals	Marion	S. C	5,660
South Quay	Nansemond	Va	5,037
Sugar Hill	Perry	Tenn	10,160
Tindell	Grundy	Mo	10,550
Verrus	Madison	Iowa	Special
Waranancoke	King William	Va	4,437
Welton	Clinton	Iowa	11,014
Westville	Chariton	Mo	10,788
Wild Cat	Whitley	Ky	10,068
Wolftown	Madison	Va	4,631

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Alafia	Hillsborough	Fla	Tampa
Ashland	Benton	Miss	Lamar
Bear Creek	Hinds	"	Utica
Bell Air	Hardin	Tenn	Olive Hill
Brassfield	Wake	N. C	Raleigh
Breckville	Madison	Miss	Canton
Canoe Station	Escambia	Ala	Perdido
Carlisle Springs	Cumberland	Pa	Carlisle
Castle Hayne	New Hanover	N. C	Wilmington
Centre Star	Lauderdale	Ala	Florence
Concord	Calhoun	Miss	Pittsboro
Copenhagen	Caldwell	N. C	Lenoir
Crow's Mills	Greene	Pa	Byerson's Station
Daniel's Landing	Bladen	N. C	Wilmington
Deanville	Nemaha	Kas	Wetmore
Decapolis	Madison	Va	Madison, C. H.
Decatur	Newton	Miss	Philadelphia
Drey Spring	Montgomery	Ala	Montgomery
Duck Hill	Carroll	Miss	Winona
Dutches Creek	Yell	Ark	Danville
Bibe	Christian	Mo	Plymouth
Elgin	Genesee	Mich	Grand Blanc
Elm Bluff	Dallas	Ala	Portland
Excelsior	Pueblo	Col	Pueblo
Fair Play	Randolph	Ala	Wedowee
Fairview	Walker	Ala	Jasper
Falls of Blaine	Lawrence	Ky	Louisa, C. H.
Farmdale	Marengo	Ala	Demopolis
Farmville	Pitt	N. C	Falkland
Filer City	Manistee	Mich	Manistee
Fitzpatrick	Bullock	Ala	Union Springs
Flatwoods	Braxton	W. Va	Braxton, C. H.
Garner Station	Yalobusha	Miss	Oakland
Gilgal	Pike	Ill	Rockport
Glendale	McLeod	Minn	Glencoe
Golden Valley	Rutherford	N. C	Rutherfordton
Grass Lick	Jackson	W. Va	Jackson, C. H.
Green River	Henderson	N. C	Hendersonville
Greensburgh	Clay	Ill	Ingraham
Grove City	Cass	Iowa	Atlantic
Herndon	Montgomery	Ill	White Oak
High Bluff	Dale	Ala	Newton
Holliday	Macoupin	Ill	Buford
Hopewell	Calhoun	Miss	Bellefontaine
Huntsville	Choctaw	Miss	Valden
Jennings	Hamilton	Fla	Jasper
Junction	Pulaski	Ill	Villa Ridge
Kelley	Mifflin	Pa	Lewiston
King	Chattahoochee	Ga	Columbus
Knawl's Creek	Braxton	W. Va	Braxton, C. H.
Laurel Hill	Neshoba	Miss	Philadelphia
Leon	Crenshaw	Ala	Rutledge
Leoto Landing	Washington	Miss	Skipurth's Ld'g.
Lewiston Station	Columbia	Wis	Lewiston
Little Detroit	Tazewell	Ill	Peoria, Peoria, Co.
Little Turkey	Chickasaw	Iowa	New Albin
McIntyre	Wilkinson	Ga	Irwinton
Martindale	Mecklenburg	N. C	Charlotte
Marysville	Vermillion	Ill	Blue Grass
Maxwell	Delaware	Ohio	Galena
Mayport	Duval	Fla	Jacksonville
Morganville	Hillsdale	Mich	Camden
Mound Place	Coahoma	Miss	Moon Lake
Mount Eolin	Towns	Ga	Hiawassee
New Boston	Lee	Iowa	Charleston
Oak Forest	Iredell	N. C	Statesville
Oakley	New Hanover	N. C	Wilmington
Oakville	Hickman	Ky	Columbus
Ochesee	Calhoun	Fla	Bristol
Ogeechee	Screven	Ga	Rocky Ford
Opequan	Lancaster	Neb	Panama
Orville	Pope	Ill	Golconda
Osborn's Store	Issaquena	Miss	Skipurth's Ld'g.
Pine Land	Meigs	Tenn	Decatur, C. H.
Purley	Caswell	N. C	Yanceyville
Red Apple	Marshall	Ala	Guntersville
Rees' Mills	Etowah	Ala	Greenwood
Roanoke	Martin	N. C	Hamilton
Ro-Ellen	Dyer	Tenn	Dyersburgh
Rock Camp	Lawrence	Ohio	Ironton
Rock Creek	Dulto	Cal	Nord
Rock River	Rock	Wis	Janesville
Rock Valley	Redwood	Minn	Redwood Falls
Rocky Head	Dale	Ala	Greenwood
Rocky Springs	Claiborne	Miss	Utica
Shaw's Point	Macoupin	Ill	Litchfield
Saint Cloud	Heard	Ga	Franklin
Salem	Walker	Ga	Lafayette
Spring's Station	Brown	Ill	Versailles
Standing Pine	Leake	Miss	Carthage
Stewart	Erie	Pa	Corry
Sylvan Dale	Hancock	Ill	West Point
Trail Ridge	Clay	Fla	Jacksonville
Transit	Hamilton	Ohio	Mount Healthy
Vergennes	Kent	Mich	Lowell
Victoria	Bolivar	Miss	Carson's Land'g
Warsaw	Milton	Ga	Alpharetta
White Oak	Montgomery	Ill	Pawnee
White Plain	Calhoun	Ala	Jacksonville
Whitesburgh	Madison	Ala	Triana
Wood's Run	Allegheny	Pa	Allegheny City
Yorkville	Bladen	N. C	Lumberton

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State*	*Changed to.*
Alten	Richland	La	Alto
Benford's Store	Somerset	Pa	Friedens
Bradford Springs	Sumter	S. C.	Spring Hill
Cosmosa	Sedgwick	Kas	Park City
Dale City	Somerset	Pa	Meyersdale
Doylestown	Columbia	Wis	Doyle
East Harlem	Cook	Ill	Oak Park
Hollywood	Clark	Ark	Spoonville
Hasey Creek	McDonald	Mo	South West City
Honorsville	Crenshaw	Ala	Nicholasville
Ireland Corners	Albany	N. Y.	Loudenville
Kinsmena	Trumbull	Ohio	Kinsman
Meyer's Mills	Somerset	Pa	Dale City
North Chelsea	Suffolk	Mass	Revere
Oakville Centre	Fond du Lac	Wis	Oak Centre
Omaha City	Douglas	Neb	Omaha
Pile Falls	Fayette	Pa	Falls City
Pleasant Run	Stanton	Neb	Stanton
Red Oak Junction	Montgomery	Iowa	Red Oak
Rockhouse Prairie	Buchanan	Mo	Gower
Sewickleyville	Allegheny	Pa	Sewickley
South San Diego	San Diego	Cal	San Diego
Tustenuggee	Columbia	Fla	Mikesville
Union Mills	Erie	Pa	Union City

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of March, 1871, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collc'd.
New York	314	2,073,133	1,156,770	515,508	3,741,927
Philadelphia	167	1,055,303	535,249	403,666	1,319,974
Chicago	106	692,273	130,659	216,848	926,458
St. Louis	57	639,524	64,349	127,137	351,536
Baltimore	55	486,600	58,610	107,078	352,406
Boston	70	487,428	157,309	140,738	732,967
Cincinnati	50	356,935	56,904	58,012	248,815
Louisville	23	345,853	22,337	58,872	143,503
Brooklyn	42	227,237	35,569	84,354	101,810
Detroit	22	231,670	20,630	83,043	124,100
Buffalo	32	218,952	24,776	78,548	144,106
Cleveland	25	218,134	20,591	86,611	154,350
Albany	24	203,775	17,090	65,174	149,508
Indianapolis	19	153,958	10,290	42,283	110,570
Rochester	16	196,164	11,946	77,150	96,347
Milwaukee	21	154,717	0,923	30,320	81,208
Washington, D. C.	25	137,863	34,003	72,971	139,877
Pittsburg	18	149,288	16,020	52,781	151,611
Syracuse	15	139,059	13,757	56,179	93,177
Newark	18	130,882	20,600	51,367	75,278
Troy	13	121,4.3	10,230	29,826	84,811
Memphis	12	104,826	8,504	29,490	82,095
Williamsburg	13	88,067	6,856	23,054	37,691
Richmond	14	91,863	5,316	28,543	53,659
San Francisco	24	88,307	15,643	24,907	118,562
Nashville	8	76,271	4,727	24,897	39,769
Utica	12	79,693	7,332	34,637	55,970
Dayton	12	78,488	5,331	35,261	56,446
Toledo	10	74,091	3,076	29,422	77,875
Providence	12	67,823	11,742	27,571	31,771
Hartford	10	59,574	8,013	21,915	34,400
Wilmington	7	55,169	4,506	21,271	24,957
New Haven	8	58,201	5,855	21,432	34,557
Jersey City	6	50,394	3,001	12,497	19,566
Allegheny	9	49,026	5,970	34,984	21,693
Lowell	6	48,819	2,664	16,350	34,772
Portland	8	42,759	2,902	27,468	68,589
Worcester	6	42,492	6,385	16,036	24,403
Manchester	6	38,481	2,721	21,045	16,783
Reading	6	38,554	3,755	22,313	19,488
Trenton	4	40,654	1,466	13,570	25,144
Erie	6	40,470	2,996	30,586	15,939
Charlestown	5	36,915	1,731	13,792	18,896
Lawrence	6	37,707	1,609	18,023	35,837
Lynn	5	38,233	1,970	17,471	35,379
Cambridge	4	32,778	1,734	9,226	10,732
Lancaster	5	31,460	2,146	11,296	0,473
Cambridgeport	4	30,996	1,094	10,343	11,310
Harrisburg	4	27,824	1,756	11,738	10,534
Salem	5	29,304	1,749	13,350	19,844
New Bedford	5	26,838	1,404	1",380	20,235
New Orleans	Report not received.				

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of May, 1871.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Union	U. S.	3	Europe via Liverpool
Bermuda	U. S.	4	Bermuda
Cunard	U. S.	4	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	6	Bremen.
Inman	U. S.	6	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S.	9	Europe via Plym. & Hamb.
Mexican	U. S.	9	Havana, Mex. & W. Indies
Union	U. S.	10	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	11	Europe via Bremen
Havana	U. S.	11	Havana & West Indies
Bremen	U. S.	13	Bremen
Inman	U. S.	13	Europe via Liverpool
Aspinwall	U. S.	15	Aspinwall, S. Pacific, etc.
Hamburg	U. S.	16	Europe via Hamburg
Inman	U. S.	16	Halifax and Newfoundl'd.
Union	U. S.	17	Europe via Liverpool
Havana	U. S.	17	Havana
Havana	U. S.	18	Havana & Nassau
French	France	20	France
Bremen	U. S.	20	Bremen
Inman	U. S.	20	Europe via Liverpool
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Brazil, W. I. & Argentine
Hamburg	U. S.	23	Europe via Hamburg
Union	U. S.	24	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	25	Europe via Bremen
Havana	U. S.	25	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	27	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	27	Bremen
Inman	U. S.	30	Halifax & Newfoundland
Hamburg	U. S.	30	Europe via Hamburg
Union	U. S.	31	Europe via Liverpool
Aspinwall	U. S.	30	South Pacific & Cent Am

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents.* In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being ed for any part prepayment.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. If the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here.*

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieques,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Marignana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadaloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 245, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........ 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz........ 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz........ 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz........ 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz........ 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz........ 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz........ 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz........ 3 "

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokohama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 23 days.

N.B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 8 A.M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10:30 P.M. [Way] 12 M. and 4:30 P.M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 7 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail........5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]........5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail........5:00 A. M..1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South........7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]........5:00 A. M. 8:30 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]........7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th. each month........10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R.....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail........5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold........5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport........2:00 P. M.
Long Island........5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:30 P. M.
" via South Side R. R..7 A. M.; 2:30 P.M.
Canada........5 A. M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P. M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Brindisi	19th	57	15th
do.	Southampton	13th	61	20th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Brindisi	5th and 19th	24	1st, 15th, 29th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	30	6th and 20th
China	Brindisi	5th and 19th	40	1st, 15th, 29th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	47	6th and 20th
Hong Kong	Brindisi	5th and 19th	40	1st, 15th, 29th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	45	6th and 20th
India	Brindisi	every Friday	24	every M'nday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	28	every Sat'day
Singapore	Brindisi	5th and 19th	43	1st, 15th, 29th
do.	Southampton	13th and 27th	45	6th and 20th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LANDMARK:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Of Sixteen Pages, devoted to the Interests of MASONRY, LITERATURE, the ARTS and SCIENCES.

Published every Saturday Morning at

No. 40 FULTON STREET, N. Y,

BY

THE LANDMARK ASSOCIATION.

TERMS: $3 A YEAR.

POSTMASTERS,

TRY SHREVE'S POSTAL INDICATOR.

It keeps the amount of stamps canceled correctly. Saves time and labor. Will prove an efficient aid in the account succeeding July 1st. Send Stamp for circular, or inclose $1 50 for Indicator. Address,

HENRY SHREVE, P. M.,
Alliance, Ohio.

DELCALCOMANIE,

OR TRANSFER PICTURES.

Send for a Catalogue. On receipt of $2, we mail, free, a book showing 100 Alphabets, A to Z, for Painters to copy; also 400 Illustrated Designs for Church Windows and 200 for Carriages.

W. ATKINSON & CO.,
(Will Remove May 1st to)
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Wade's Double Index P. O. Book price........ $5 50
Wade's Single Index P. O. Book price........ 1 50
Circular free.
A. B. WADE, P. M.,
South Bend, Ind.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address box 6,171, New York Post Office.

YALE LOCK BOX, No 2

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass

LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above: the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES

LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,

Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions prices discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

POSTMASTERS are *particularly interested* in putting in boxes BEFORE JULY 1st, as is fully explained in circular.

LIST OF OFFICES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE LOCK BOXES.

Bangor........ Me.	Allentown........ Pa.
Portland........ "	Birmingham........ "
Concord........ N. H.	Carlisle........ "
Claremont........ "	Clearfield........ "
Burlington........ Vt.	Connelsville........ "
Essex Junction........ "	Downingtown........ "
Vergennes........ "	Elizabeth........ "
Boston........ Mass.	Hazleton........ "
Adams........ "	Huntingdon........ "
Cambridgeport........ "	Kittanning........ "
Fitchburg........ "	Oil City........ "
Gloucester........ "	Pittstown........ "
Haverhill........ "	Pittsburgh........ "
Hudson........ "	Rouseville........ "
Lawrence........ "	Sharon........ "
Northampton........ "	Uniontown........ "
Palmer........ "	Cumberland........ Md.
So. Acton........ "	Culpeper........ Va.
Waltham........ "	Richmond........ "
Danbury........ Conn.	Volcan's Wood........ W. V.
Hartford........ "	Charlotte........ N. C.
New Haven........ "	Goldsboro........ "
New London........ "	New Berne........ "
Mystic Bridge........ "	Weldon........ "
Waterbury........ "	Wilmington........ "
Waterside........ "	Mobile........ Ala.
Providence........ R. I.	Vicksburg........ Miss.
Bristol........ "	Holly Springs........ "
Auburn........ N. Y.	Brownsville........ Texas.
Binghamton........ "	Grand Rapids........ Mich.
Catskill........ "	Manistee........ "
Cold Spring........ "	Muskegon........ "
Cazenovia........ "	Grand Haven........ "
Oswego........ "	Kalamazoo........ "
Plattsburg........ "	Gallipolis........ Ohio.
Rome........ "	Hamilton........ "
Tarrytown........ "	Oberlin........ "
Yonkers........ "	Painesville........ "
Burlington........ N. J.	Mendota........ Ill.
Camden........ "	Minneapolis........ Minn.
New Brunswick........ "	Lawrence........ Kansas.
Paterson........ "	Salt Lake City........ Utah.
Rahway........ "	San Francisco........ Cal.

Estimates furnished, on application, for wood-work or Post Office boxes. Address

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
Manufacturers of

UNPICKABLE BANK & SAFE LOCKS,
NIGHT LATCHES, STORE DOOR LOCKS,
Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.

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(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
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ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

ALL KNOW THE GREAT WANT OF A good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamp ing Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.
45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—MAY, 1871.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	8	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	r8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	20
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	N	O	P	s8
do do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	S	20
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	S	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	15	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi. reg. let. 19c. per ½ oz	....	*15	K	L	M	h8
do do closed mail via England	a	*15	9	G	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).	....					
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 22c ₩ ½ oz	a	*18	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	*10	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	*38	b6	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail via England	....	10	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	12	7	E	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	13	9	6	6	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	*28	8	A	A	h16
Botatschany, via North German Union, direct	....	10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	A	A	i
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*10	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	18	4	10	....	6
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles.	....	AA	b6	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	18
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon.	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	6
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b6	B	B	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	V	4	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	F	12	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	20
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R		20
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	9	H	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b6	cB	cB	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
France	....	10	2	V	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	*4	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	9	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	15	9	H	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	10	H	14	h8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	q14
Greytown	....	10	2	V	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	16	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	9	V	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	9	V	....	....
Heligoland	....	10	4	A	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	8	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	9	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	6
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	9	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	18
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	15	8	F	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	B	B	18
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b6	B	B	18
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	B	B	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*16	N	O	P	14
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	A	A	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	8	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h6
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	8	F	12	h6
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	18
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	6l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	12	2	4	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	10	9	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	9	G	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Panama	....	10	2	V	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	..
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	20
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*24	N	O	P	s8
do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	S	20
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	6
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	8	D	10	h8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via England	....	22	....	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b8	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do direct closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Russia, do do direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	D	10	h8
Salvador, via Panama	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	6
Savoy	....	10	2	V	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	15	8	F	12	h8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	h8
Servia, via North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	13	7	E	11	h8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N German Union and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	20
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	N	O	P	s8
do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	S	20
do via San Francisco	....	10	3	S	6	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	18
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England)	....	*14	9	G	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do do via Eng and and Brindisi	a	16	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	14	14	....
do N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 19c ½oz.	a	*5	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 22c. ½oz.	a	*16	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	15	8	F	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	V	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k4	....	6
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	9	V	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	7	E	11	h8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2¾ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2¾ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4			8			14			14
A.—via Marseilles	6			12			18			16
B.—via Southampton	4			8			12			12
B.—via Marseilles	4			8			14			14
C.—via North German Union direct	2			4			6			6
C.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	3			6			8			8
D.—via N. G. Union direct	4			6			8			8
D.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	5			8			10			10
E.—via N. G. Union direct	5			7			9			9
E.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	6			9			11			11
F.—via N. G. Union direct	6			8			10			10
F.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng.	7			10			12			12
G.—via N. G. Union direct	7			9			11			11
G.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng	8			11			13			13
H.—via N. G. Union direct	8			10			12			12
H.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	9			12			14			14
J.—via N. G. Union direct	11			13			15			15
J.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng.	12			15			17			17
K—German mail via Brindisi direct		5				7			9	
K.— do do via England & Brindisi.		6				8			10	
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4			8					12	
L.— do do via England & Brindisi.	5			10					14	
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct		6				10			12	
M.— do do via England & Brindisi.		10				12			14	
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct		6				9			12	
N.— do do via England & Brindisi.		7				10			13	
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5			10					15	
O.— do do via England & Brindisi.	d			12					17	
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct		9				12			15	
P.— do do via England & Brindisi.		11				14			17	
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct		7				11			15	
Q.— do do via England & Trieste.		8				12			16	
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6			12					18	
R.— do do via England & Trieste.	7			14					20	
S.—German mail via Trieste direct		10				14			18	
S.— do do via England & Trieste.		12				16			20	
T.—via Belgium			6		8			10		
U.— do			10		10			14		
V.—	2			3			4			4
W.—			5		6			6		
X.—			9		10			10		
Y.—			5		6			7		
Z.—			9		10			11		
A.†—	2			4			6			6

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 28 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼ oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½ oz. 22c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾ oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1 oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*) subject to a similar fine when addressed Holland, Belgium Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will, be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 31 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 34 " "

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 [illegible] ST

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XI., NO. 9. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1871. WHOLE NO. 129.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

POND LILY, May, 1871.

The month of May was ushered in by a rainy day, and this rainy day was followed by nine rainier days, making in all ten of the rainiest days within my experience. There is no way now of telling how much water fell, as we had nothing to measure it with, and it is probably of no consequence any way to your readers, but there was enough to swell two or three heretofore timid, bashful, and unpre-served little rills, into great brawling, blustering, dirty-faced rivers, and these scoundrelly young beginners, instead of running away, and burying themselves in greater streams, whose proportions they were successfully, but temporarily usurping, laid their bloated heads together to cut *us* off from the outside world, and they succeeded in making an island of our lawn and garden grounds, in the centre of which our antiquated mansion, with its six gables, stood with its strong, broad breast, bravely bared to the elements, and from whence we could gaze out and watch the gradual encroachment of the watery ring. The prolonged, pelting rain played havoc with the flower and kitchen departments of our garden. Tulips, geraniums, fuschias, petunias, violets, and a hundred other fancy varieties of flowers were washed out and mixed up with peas, lettuce, asparagus, cabbage-plants, young onions, and other early vegetables, and everything had to be planted again; so after the storm we went to work. I dug and hoed and J. M. sowed, and damages were soon repaired.

During the moistness our domestic animals sought shelter on the island, and huddled round the house, and appeared to have lost their vim, while the poor fowls, with soaked plumage and drooping tails, clustered together in the sheds and under the trees, apparently in the last stage of exhaustion. At the supposed encroachments of these poor creatures our two dogs (a Newfoundland and a Scotch terrier) had barked themselves hoarse, and they really made the nights hideous with their ceaseless vocal demonstrations, in which they were intermittently joined by a donkey, which formed a portion of the live stock employed in cultivating the farm. As a brayist this long-eared, meek-looking quadruped was always a success; but his *basso profundo* "for this occasion only," conjoined with the tenor and treble of his canine assistants, made the serenades of the trio, monster concerts indeed, during the period of our insolation. I bore with the dogs patiently, but the male music was more than I could submit quietly to, and in a moment of excitement I exclaimed, "Drat that cursed jackass;" but J. M. took me to task at once so vigorously for "swearing" that for the balance of the time I held my peace and suffered in silence. In due course, however, the rains ceased and the floods subsided, and, under the influence of the bright sun, vegetation opened her wardrobe, and the earth and the trees and the flowers, as if by magic, were soon clad in their robes of green grass, green leaves, and many-hued blossoms and petals; and at this present writing, I don't believe there is a more inviting spot on the footstool. And, by the way, I might as well tell you a little something about "Pond Lily." It is neither a city, town, village or hamlet, but simply an old-fashioned country seat of baronial dimensions. By referring to Dumbwater's colonial history I find that the present mansion was erected and the grounds laid out in the year 1771, by Sir Robert Shafto, Marquis of Pond Lily, a son of the then Lord Lieutenant of the Shetland Islands, and heir apparent through his mother to the throne of Old King Cole, as she was the only daughter, and only living relative of that festive and fun-loving veteran monarch. From the records it would appear that the Marquis lived in lavender in this new-world paradise for five or six years, when an unpleasantness occurred between an English George and an American George. The Marquis had a profound regard for the English George, and was very demonstrative in showing it: but as the American George was more than a match for his English namesake, and his friends to boot—they all fled to "where the woodbine twineth," leaving their various estates, Pond Lily among the rest, which were subsequently confiscated, behind them. The chronicler Dumbwater goes on to say that the sudden departure of Sir Robert was followed by sad results to a young lady, the daughter of a lager-beer brewer, to whom he was betrothed. The blow was too much and too sudden, her reason fled—she became a subdued maniac, and "forever afterwards" she was to be found daily throughout the year, seated on an inverted mash-tub, gazing vacantly across the sullen waters of the Hackensack, and chanting ceaselessly, in tremulous tones,

"Bobby Shafto's gone to sea, with silver buckles on his knee;
When he comes back he'll marry me. Pretty Bobby [illegible]

Whether he ever did return, or whether the Tonton Ophelia, in the flesh or in the spirit, still sits and pensively sings upon the classic shores of the Hackensack, I am unable to say, as our author Dumbwater is silent in this regard. However, Pond Lily remains, and it wears its weight of years nobly and dignifiedly. The old house shows no indication of wear or tear internally or externally. The venerable oaks and elms rejoice in foliage so luxuriant, as to warrant the belief that their vigor is unimpaired, the trout ponds are in excellent condition, and all alive with the descendants of the first settlers; the sun dial bearing date July 10, 1771, has not varied a hair from its original position, and is as reliable after a hundred years are gone, as the sun. The hedge, the old well, the spring-house over a wide-awake brook, and numerous other landmarks, have suffered no change or decay—and all over, everywhere, from the centre to the circumference of the estate, Time hath gently mellowed everything—destroyed nothing. The property now belongs to a distant relative of J. M.'s, and we are here taking care of the establishment, while he is enjoying a tour abroad. The last we heard of him, was that he was in Paris, where he was, he said, determined to remain until the "*statu quo*" was restored, whatever he meant by that. J. M. feels very uneasy about him, especially as it is uncertain whether he made a will or not, and his warm friendship for her lately, and his dislike to his other relatives, certainly indicated a preference. Of course there is nothing mercenary in her solicitude for our second cousin—it is perfectly natural under the circumstances. I do think he made a will before he left; but I don't think he has been foolish enough to get in the way of a Red Republican bayonet, or a petroleum shell—*Nous Verrons.*

The only inconvenience we have to suffer here is the distance we have to travel to the post-office at OBTUSE ANGLE, three miles away. The Scalskin and Gum Elastic railway runs within about a half mile of our house, and I tried to get the route agent to pick out our letters and papers and throw them off at a designated spot, but he positively declined to do it. He said my mail matter was addressed to Obtuse Angle, and would have to go there. I told him I knew some mail agents elsewhere that did such things. He said that if they did so it was contrary to the rules of the Department, and they could be dismissed for it if they were known. I told him I would get the consent of the postmaster at Obtuse Angle. He replied that the postmaster had no authority in the premises—he could not direct him to deliver letters before they had reached their destination, any more than he himself could deliver letters addressed to other offices, without a violation of law. He referred me to authorities on the subject, and I found he was right; and yet the thing is done. I found this route agent to be a very intelligent gentleman, and entirely familiar with the requirements of the service, and conscientiously inclined to conform to them unqualifiedly. Incidentally he mentioned that he knew a number of officials who openly boasted that they could make more by trafficking and trading along their routes, and driving a surreptitious express business, than they received for compensation from the department. Of course to do this they would be necessarily obliged to neglect their legitimate work, or do it so hurriedly as to involve numberless mistakes and delays incident to a careless distribution. His idea was that if a man wants to barter in butter and eggs, cheese, chickens, cherries and huckleberries, maple sugar, green corn and grapes, and other rural productions, he has an undeniable right to do so, but he thinks a mail car should not be converted into a freight car, and that a mail agent who is in the produce business up to the eyes, is a very improper person to fill an official position which requires his strict attention, great caution, and unlimited energy.

The post office at the "Angle" is susceptible of great improvement. From the looks of the place any one would be justifiable in forming the opinion that if cleanliness is godliness, the latter attribute thrives badly thereabouts. The head of the institution is the proprietor of a lime kiln, which occupies his entire time, and the office is conducted by a deputy or assistant who is always to be found there, when he is no where else, which is seldom. A son of the postmaster, however, is in attendance all the time, and shows a disposition to be accommodating, but he is ambitious to become a musician, and as I have been credibly informed, there is scarcely "an hour of the day or dreaming night" that he is not vigorously engaged in endeavoring to blow sweet strains through a French horn, which has so discolored his face and distorted his upper lip that his countenance presents a hideous appearance to strangers, who look upon him as the victim of some terrible chronic disease. The first time J. M. saw him she kindly inquired if he had been stung by a bee? The only reply she received was a fearful blast from his horn, which sent her out of the place on a double-quick. Since then "Grawdle's boy" is with her a synonym for everything that is rude or impertinent. He had better keep clear of Pond Lily. But I must do him the justice to say that he is naturally a civil and obliging boy, and, apart from his obliquity on the horn question, a very competent clerk, and would probably run the office better than Mr. Woolcomber, the assistant, if he were placed in authority by his father, but Woolcomber's father is one of Postmaster Grawdle's securities and, of course, that secures him the best place in the office. That, I suppose, however, is the custom almost everywhere.

Recently a letter was returned to me from the Dead-letter Office which I had misdirected. Young Grawdle took it from a pile of soiled letters and handed it to me. I asked him if they were all "dead letters?" He replied, "if they ain't they ort to be, for some of 'em have been here for nearly a year. I told Mr. Woolcomber they ought to be sent to Washington, but he said he'd send 'em when he was ready, and he hain't got ready yet." Why do you not speak to your father about them? I asked. "O," replied he, "Woolcomber's sweet on the old man, and does as he pleases, but the first time a special agent comes along I'll show up the shop, and you bet you'll see the far fly." So my dear Assistant Postmaster, if you have been doing anything to make these "dead letters" rise in judgment against you you will be in a bad fix.

MONS. TONSON.

Bogus "Supplements."

In a recent case tried in Ohio, before Judge Sherman, of the United States District Court, the following decision, which is of great importance to postmasters and newspaper men, was rendered:

This is a motion for a new trial, on which the court is asked to review the evidence on which a verdict was rendered against the defendant at the present term. The defendant, the proprietor and publisher of the Alliance *Monitor*, a weekly paper published in Stark County, was indicted under the thirteenth section of the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1825 (see Brightly's Digest, p. 218, sec. 85), for enclosing in a newspaper a printed advertisement of the "Opera House Shoe Store," by one O. W. Nash, which he then delivered into the Post-office at Alliance, to be carried by post to Mt. Vernon free of postage. The section of the Act above referred to provides as follows:

"If any person shall enclose or conceal a letter or other thing, or any memorandum in writing in a newspaper, pamphlet or magazine, or in any package of newspapers, pamphlets or magazines, or make any writing or memorandum thereon, which he shall have delivered into any post-office, or to any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be carried by post, free of letter postage, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every such offense," &c.

The facts, as they appear, show that an advertisement or advertising hand bill of the shoe store of O. W. Nash, a dealer in Alliance, where the newspaper was published, was enclosed, as charged, in the edition published December 1st, 1870, and so mailed for distribution to all subscribers who received that paper through the mail, one of them being for a subscriber at Mt. Vernon.

The question raised in this case is of considerable importance to the publishers of papers, and a ruling upon it has been desired by the post-office department, although in the case at the bar it is conceded that the defendant had no intention of violating the law, it having been the custom, to some extent, for publishers of newspapers to send such circulars or advertisements through the mail, supposing it was permissible under the post-office regulation, which provides as follows: "Publishers of newspapers may, without subjecting them to extra postage, fold within their regular issues a supplement. But in all such cases the added matter must be a genuine supplement or appendage to the newspaper in question, and of the same character, conveying intelligence of general interest." Under this regulation it is undoubtedly competent for publishers, as is frequently done in eastern newspapers, and not unfrequently in our home papers when tax-lists or other voluminous advertising matter is to be published, to print and enclose, for distribution by mail or otherwise, regular supplements containing the advertising or other general matter crowded out of the regular or usual columns. But a hand-bill, circular or poster of the description here in question is not such a supplement, although, as in this case, it may be so called or entitled by the publisher. It is not "a genuine supplement or appendage to the newspaper." It does not meet the common popular understanding of the term "supplement," nor is it of "the same essential character as a newspaper," nor does it convey "intelligence of passing events of general interest." It is more in the nature of a private circular, advertisement or poster, and it may also be remarked that it contains woodcuts of a large style of print, which could not be inserted in a newspaper without great trouble and expense. It is not an advertisement crowded out of the regular issue, but such a one as never would be in a regular issue. It is true that each case of this nature must be judged of by its own peculiar characteristics, but there is a wide distinction between the "genuine supplement" spoken of in the post-office regulation, and as there defined and described, and a handbill advertisement or circular, the distinctive character of which as distinguished from a newspaper supplement, is readily appreciated by the popular understanding, and determines the law of the case.

It does not appear, as I have before remarked, that the defendant in this case purposely violated the post-office acts and regulations, but having done so, although ignorantly, the law requires me to overrule the motion and impose the statutory penalty and the costs.

[*For the U. S. Mail.*]

Postal Reforms Demanded.

1. Abolition of Franking privilege, so earnestly urged by P. M. Gen. Creswell.

2. Prepayment of Postage at the mailing office on all periodicals, whether daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual, at one uniform rate by weight, by stamping. Let the publisher put his entire issue into a single paper-bag, or into as many bags or packages as may suit his convenience, and then put the requisite stamps on each package. Safety to the government and expedition to the publisher are what is needed, and if any one has a safer and more expeditious plan let him present it.

3 Simplify letter postage by having only one rate for all letters, whether drop or to be transmitted. Let this rate be either *one* cent, as advocated by Sumner, or *two* cents as supported by P. M. Gen. Creswell. This letter, with one-cent postage cards, suits my notion very well.

4. *Require* that every sender of a *letter* endorse his address on it that it may be returned to him in case of non-delivery—the return to be without charge, as at present. The penalty for omission to be a fine of 25 cents, to be collected of the sender on the return of his letter to him from the Dead-letter Office.

5. Let there be a fine for deficient postage, to be collected of the receiver of the letter, as there is now on foreign letters. Simply collecting the deficient postage will not abate the nuisance, but a moderate fine—say 5 cents—will be effectual. No injustice is done to the person addressed, who is under no obligation to receive the letter, but may decline it and so escape the fine, if he pleases. In this case let the letter be returned to the writer, and the fine collected of him. I guarantee success.

6. Let the return request system be extended to all printed matter, the same as to letters, with this difference, that return shall not be free, but subject to ordinary postage, to be collected of the person to whom return is made. It is often very important that printed matter should not be lost, and this provision would contribute to its safety.

7. Let it be lawful for the sender of a book or other printed matter to write upon it his own address as well as that of the person to whom sent. The present prohibition is mean, and fails to increase the revenue of the department. Away with it.

8. Let there be no more counting of pieces either for newspapers, circulars or anything else. Let all go by weight.

9. The following postage rates are suggested:

a. *Letters*—2 cents for each half ounce.

b. *Periodicals* sent from the house of publication—1 cent for each four ounces.

c. *Transient printed matter* (including circulars)—1 cent for each two ounces. (Not 2 cents for each four ounces, as now.) This will enable one to send a transient newspaper for one cent instead of two cents, greatly to the accommodation of the people and to the increase of revenue of the P. O. Department.

d. *Books and all other mailable matter* not specified above—1 cent for each ounce.

Prepayment in all cases by stamps.

10 Let there be a 5-cent money-order rate for sums not exceeding ten dollars. I often send small sums—(under $10)—in currency when I should send a postal money order, if there were a 5-cent rate.

OUTSIDER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Withdrawing Registered Letters.—J. H. T., M——, Minn.—A registered letter may be withdrawn from a post-office on the same conditions that an ordinary letter may. The conditions will be found in sections 64 and 65 of Regulations of 1866. But in section 64 the words "*except the writer thereof,*" should follow the word "*whatever.*"

Forwarding Mail Matter.—J. B. S., L——, N. J.—Letters that have not been delivered or passed from the custody of the post-office, may be forwarded free of postage, but miscellaneous matter and regular newspapers can only be forwarded upon pre-payment of a new postage at transient rates.

Hand Presses.—D. W. F., C——, O.—We are not acquainted with any manufacturer of hand presses.

Assistant Postmaster Franking, &c.—F. M. A., G——, N. Y.—1. An assistant postmaster has not the right to frank official correspondence, even in the absence of the postmaster. But if franking should become necessary in such absence, the assistant should frank by writing the postmaster's name, and then his own as assistant; thus—A—— B——, P. M., by C—— D——, Ass't P. M. Sec. 296, Reg. 1866. 2. The franking privilege of a member of Congress expires on the first Monday of the December following the close of his term of office. Sec. 265 A., Laws 1866

Delivery of Letters to Officers.—V. J. W., D——, Iowa.—The right of the officer rather than the individual to receive letters, is not an exception to Section 58, Regulations of 1866, but is in accordance with it. It is a very proper rule, and the only one, in fact, on which public business could be done, for if an ex-officer has the right to receive letters clearly intended for his successor in office, the business of the office would certainly suffer in consequence of the delay in the receipt of official documents, which the ex-officer might carelessly, if not intentionally, withhold for several days! Indeed cases would not be unusual where letters of importance would be forwarded, probably hundreds of miles, and then found to relate to the affairs of an office in which the individual receiving the letter has no interest.

Receipt of a Registered Letter.—G. P. B., W——, Mass.—The office stamp of a business firm impressed on a registered letter receipt is sufficient when the firm make a practice of giving such receipts in their business.

Registration.—R. P., A——, O.—Registered letters endorsed with a request to return, or with the name of the writer, as required by regulation of September 1, 1870, if not delivered to the party addressed, should be returned to mailing office, registered free, that is neither postage nor registry fee is required for the return of such letters to the writer. The postmaster who sent a letter properly endorsed, mailed and registered at your office, to the Dead-letter Office, because no provision was made for a registry fee for its return, committed a great mistake, he should have registered the letter to your office free, and not have sent it to the Dead-letter Office…….G. R., C—— L——, Me.—A package of mutilated currency sent to the Treasurer of the United States, if registered, requires the usual registry fee of fifteen cents.

Oath of Mail Carrier.—G. H. E., C——, N. Y.—A mail carrier employed continuously on a route need not be re-sworn under a new letting, but if his service has been discontinued, and resumed, a new oath would be required.

Regular Papers to Canada.—W. P., N—— F——, N. Y.—Regular papers to Canada, although sent to an exchange office in the county of publication, are chargeable with postage; they are not *weekly* papers sent to a subscriber residing in the county of publication.

Forwarding Regular Papers.—F. K., W——, Texas.—Newspapers whether regular or transient cannot be forwarded except upon the prepayment of a new postage at transient rates.

Office Rent and Clerk Hire.—F. H., B——, Miss.—As a general rule office rent and clerk hire are not allowed to offices below the second class, but in some cases where offices are designated as separating offices, allowance may be made for these expenses. Application should be made to the First Assistant Postmaster-General. Sec. 32, Laws 1866.

Delivery of Request Letters, &c.—T. C. C., H——, Iowa.—A delivery into a box at a post-office, is a sufficient delivery to the holder of that box. A question may arise, in the case you mention of notices to makers and endorsers of notes, &c., but this cannot enter into postal law. A man must use the ordinary means of business intercourse and take the chance. If not satisfied to do so, he may use any extraordinary means he pleases; for instance, if it is necessary to secure to him the payment of a note that a letter should reach a certain person within ten days, he should take measures to know that the person receives his notice, and not run the risk of the absence of that person from his place of business.

Postage.—E. E. T., M——, Mass.—1. The rate of postage on drop letters, where there is not a "free delivery," was changed from two cents to one cent, by sec. 15, of Act. of March 3d, 1865, being section 261 of Laws of 1866. 2. Postmasters are prohibited from delivering mail matter unless the postage is paid. On regular publications, the postage on which is paid at the delivery office, the quarter's postage should be collected on delivery of the first number of the publication coming in the quarter. It is not proper to send this number to the subscriber, with "Postage due" marked on it. You may, indeed, under section 154 of Regulations, charge yourself with the amount of the postage, but then this makes it a private debt between yourself and the subscriber, and you lose your right to detain the numbers of the publication coming afterward. If you wish to accommodate your neighbors living at a distance, who might be apt to forget when quarterly postage is due, you might send them notice with the last publication of a quarter, that postage would be due on the next number. Among the items of postal education, to which our people should pay attention—is not to go to a post-office without having a little money with them, in most cases 25 or 30 cents would be all that would be needed. Our experience is that postmasters may be ready educators in this item of postal education. A decided but kind refusal to violate the law, and a detention of the paper, has a wonderful effect. We are cognizant of one case where a gentleman was very desirous that a memorandum slip of a postage of five cents on his weekly paper, should be put in his box and he would pay it when he came again, as he had no money about him. But the law was imperative, and the paper was returned to his box, he walked away. Before, however, he reached the door of the post-office he recollected he had five cents with him, and unconsciously revealed that he had quite a number of five cents in his pocket. After that he always had change to pay his postage…. A. S. S., L——, O.—Newspapers from Canada are subject to the same postage as domestic papers, with only this difference, that transient domestic papers must be prepaid at the mailing office, while the postage on transient Canada papers, must be paid at the delivery office…. H. E. D., T——, O.—1. A small paper issued by a business house as an advertising medium, may be sent in a package at the rate of two cents for four ounces, if deliverable to one person. 2. If the papers are deliverable to two or more different parties, postage should be paid on each paper. 3. Manuscript music, surveyor's maps, diplomas, and such like articles, filled in with ink are chargeable with letter postage. 4. Letters directed simply to a box, should be delivered…. W. H. J., N——, N. J.—Certificates of membership of societies, filled in with writing are chargeable with letter postage. See preceding reply.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1871.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **129** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent im-

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1871.

SIR—It is reported that the postage charges on printed matter from the United States for the Province of Manitoba are frequently left unpaid, and I have, therefore to request that you will insert a notice in a conspicuous part of your paper calling the attention of postmasters and the public to the circumstance that the United States domestic rates of postage *must invariably* be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on all kinds of printed matter for Manitoba; and, also, at the office of delivery in the United States on all kinds of printed matter from Manitoba, the exchanges of editors excepted, which pass free; and that the levying and collection of such postages should be made in all respects the same as upon domestic printed matter.

I am,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor U. S. "Mail," New York

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1871.

SIR—Arrangements have just been concluded with the Swiss Office for the introduction of "*return receipts*," for registered letters, in the mails exchanged between Switzerland and the United States on and after the 1st of June next.

I. The issuing *in*, and the transmission *from*, as well as the return of such receipts to the United States is to take place under the following regulations, viz.:

1. The sender of a registered letter for Switzerland who desires to have it accompanied by a "*return receipt*" should *inscribe* and *underscore* on the *face of the letter* the words "*return receipt requested*."

2. Such receipt will be annexed to the letter bearing such request by the dispatching office of exchange, and both transmitted in due course to the office of destination in Switzerland.

3. The receipt will be signed by the person receiving the letter, or, if the letter cannot be delivered the cause preventing its delivery will be indorsed thereon.

4. In either case the receipt will be immediately returned to the office of origin in the United States for delivery to the sender of the letter which it accompanied.

5. No charge is to be levied or collected in the United States for the issuing or transmission of these receipts to Switzerland, or, for the delivery of the same on their return from Switzerland.

II. With respect to the "*return receipts*" *from Switzerland*, the following rules are to be observed:

1. The annexed "return receipts," after being signed by the party to whom the accompanying registered letter is delivered, must be properly dated and forwarded *direct* to the Postmaster of New York by first mail.

2. Should the registered letter not be delivered, the "return receipt" should be returned in the same way (to the Postmaster of New York) with the cause of non-delivery of the letter noted thereon; but the letter should be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C., in registered mail.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "U. S. Mail," New York.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1871.

J. GAYLER, Esq.,
Editor "U. S. Mail," New York.

SIR—I have to request that you will please cause the following notice to be published in the next issue of your paper.

I am very respectfully, &c.,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

NOTICE TO PERSONS MAILING LETTERS FOR GERMANY.

The attention of the Post-Office Department has been called to the circumstance that letters for Germany are frequently received at the Post-Office in New York, which bear upon them special directions to forward "*per Prussian closed mail*," are prepaid at the close mail rate of postage, and yet the name of a particular steamer of the Bremen Line, *which takes direct mails only* to Germany, is also indorsed upon the covers. As the New York office is governed, in dispatching letters which bear such conflicting directions, *by the route of mail communication* indicated by the indorsement on the covers and the amount of postage prepaid by the sender, it is important to correspondents to remember that the steamers of the North German Lloyd (Bremen) Line, sailing on Saturdays, do not at present convey any closed mails for the Continent, to be landed in Great Britain.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

In our first letter we find the question, "What amount of business must a post office do to entitle the postmaster to a clerk paid by government?" Clerk-hire, as also rent, lights, fuel, and stationery are allowed only to offices of the first and second classes. As the salary of the office in question is $1,800 it belongs to the third class, and hence is not entitled to an allowance for any of the items named. But in certain cases where an office is designated as a separating office, the Postmaster-General will make an allowance for the necessary cost in whole or in part of clerical services (Sec. 32 Laws 1856); for which application should be made to the First Assistant Postmaster-General. To provide for an increase of salary, somewhat commensurate with increase of postal business, the Postmaster-General is authorized to review and readjust the salary of any office in the third, fourth, or fifth class at any time that the quarterly returns show that the salary is ten per cent. less than it would be on the basis of commissions. (Sec. 8 of Act of June 12th, 1866.) For instruction under this section apply to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.......A letter before us asks if it is not singular that the Postmaster-General should direct postmasters to take mutilated currency, and require them to pay the registration fee in sending it to the Treasurer. First—The Postmaster-General does not direct postmasters to take mutilated currency—let us be distinctly understood, as we have lately undertaken to make the distinction between worn and frayed currency, and mutilated currency, that is made by the Treasury Department; postmasters are required to take worn and frayed currency, but not to take mutilated currency. And what is the difference? Just this: worn and frayed currency is that of which not more than one-tenth is missing; mutilated currency is that of which more than one-tenth is missing. But postmasters are not prohibited from taking *mutilated* currency, and we would advise them to do so, if the owner and they can agree upon its value, for it costs no more to send it with the worn and frayed, and taking it would no doubt be a convenience to many. But, second—This has no bearing upon the question requiring postmasters to pay the registration fee on their packages of currency to the Treasurer. Doubtless some provision should be made for this expense to be borne by the public treasury, and a movement was made to that effect, a year or two ago, which, however, failed to accomplish anything, probably because, in the words of our correspondent, "it is a small matter," but then, as he continues, "right wrongs nobody," and we hope to see this matter righted.......The question of delivering mail matter to the office, or to the person, is next presented. A similar question has received consideration in our "Answers to Correspondents." The illustration given by our present correspondent, viz., a letter addressed, J. M., U. S. Coll. Int. Rev., R——, Va., where J. M. was formerly collector, while A. W. M. is collector now—to whom should the letter be delivered? The Department has decided that the right is in the officer, and hence the letter should be delivered to A. W. M., the collector. It would be a wise and judicious plan where a letter is intended for the person and not the officer, to endorse on it "Personal" We have elsewhere spoken of one item of postal education for the public, another is, to address letters so that there can be no mistaking the parties for whom they are intended.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPECIAL REQUEST ENVELOPES—NEW REGULATIONS.

Circular to Postmasters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 1, 1871.

In the appropriation by Congress for the supply of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, it is provided—"That no envelope, as furnished by the Government, shall contain any lithographing or engraving, and no printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer;" and in conformity with this provision the "Regulations respecting Special Request Envelopes" have been modified to read as follows, viz.:

1. No order is to be taken on credit except at the Postmaster's own risk, and in no case for less than 500 of any specified denomination bearing the same printing.

Special Request Envelopes must, in all instances, be ordered on the blank form furnished by the Department (No. 51 b.)

2. *Special devices* and the *address of correspondents* will not be printed under any circumstances whatever.

3. The printing of cards and requests *across the end* has been discontinued. In future they will be printed on the *upper left hand corner* only.

4. Business avocations or employments will be excluded from cards and requests. The name of the writer only should be given, without any reference to his occupation.

5. Should it be desired to leave in blank the post-office address of the party to whom the envelopes are to be made returnable, it must be so stated.

6. When the name and post office address only are desired, without a request to return, the order must so specify. By law all letters bearing the name and address of the writer on the envelope are required to be returned if not delivered within thirty days.

7. No variations will be made in the *style of type*, the *color of ink* or the *form of request*, adopted by the Department; neither will cards or requests be surrounded by borders of any kind.

8. If possible, a printed card should always accompany the order; if not, the matter desired to be printed must be plainly written, in order that mistakes may be avoided.

9. Envelopes that may be refused on account of a misprint that has occurred through no fault of the Department will, if returned, be treated as spoiled in directing, and only the value of the postage on the same be placed to the credit of the Postmaster by whom they were ordered.

10. Envelopes of the first quality, except the note and extra official sizes, will be furnished of either white or amber color, as may be preferred.

In the absence of any instructions to the contrary they will be supplied in equal proportions of white and amber.

Envelopes of the second quality, except the note size, will be of cream color only; and of the third quality, amber only.

Of the note size, the first quality will be white only; and the second, amber only.

The extra official size will be of white or cream, as may be preferred.

11. No envelopes will be ruled or black-lined unless specially ordered.

12. Cards or requests will *not* be printed on *newspaper wrappers*, or on *envelopes* for *covering circulars*.

Under the foregoing regulations the printing of ADDRESSES and SPECIAL DEVICES (lithographing or engraving) will be entirely discontinued.

The *dies* now in custody of the department will, upon application, be returned to their owners.

CARDS and REQUESTS must be limited to the following matter, or so much thereof as may be desired, to wit:

First. The *name of the writer*, whether individual, firm, company, or corporation.

Second. The *post office address*, including number and name of street, name of city or town, county and State.

Third. A request to return if not delivered within a given or blank number of days.

The occupation of the writer, as "merchant," "claim agent," "attorney at law," "dealer in dry goods, groceries," &c., &c., must be rigidly excluded.

This prohibition does not, however, apply to cases in which an employment may be indicated by a corporate name, or by the usual style of an individual, firm, or association, as "Baltimore and Ohio Railroad," "Treasurer's Office, Erie Canal," "Henry Johnson's Banking House," "Washington Lime and Cement Co." which may be printed as the name of the writer; but the name of any individual or individuals will not be printed apart from and in addition to such recognized business appellation.

These changes take effect on the 1st of July, 1871, and any order in conflict with the new regulations that may be received at the Department on and after that date *will be returned unfilled*.

It must be understood that the provision of law quoted restricts the action of the Department only, and does not of course prevent parties from having stamped or other envelopes purchased by them printed in any manner they may desire, at their own expense.

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.

STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

NEW PRICE LIST.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 1, 1871.

Owing to a change of contractors, and of contract prices, it becomes necessary, under the law requiring that "Stamped Envelopes shall be sold at the cost of procuring and furnishing the same," to change the schedule of rates at which Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers of the issue of October 1, 1870, are now sold to the public.

The change will take effect on the 1st day of July, 1871, and all Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers supplied by the Department on and after that date, must be sold at the prices specified by the new schedule, a copy of which accompanies this circular.

Envelopes and wrappers furnished prior to the 1st July next, whether they be of the present or previous issue, must be sold by the postmasters at the rates at which they were obtained from the Post-office Department, and they must neither be returned nor must any reduction in price be made except at the postmaster's own loss.

In connection with the sale of Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes, attention is called to the 2d section of the act of March 3, 1855, (sec. 303, Postal Laws and Regulations of 1866, page 73,) which is as follows, viz.:

"It shall not be lawful for any postmaster or other person to sell any postage stamp or stamped envelope for any larger sum than that indicated upon the face of such postage stamp, or for a larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post-office Department; and any person who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars."

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PRICES AT WHICH
Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers of the issue of October 1, 1870,
ARE SOLD TO THE PUBLIC.

This Schedule takes effect on and after July 1, 1871, superseding previous one.

SIZE.	Denom.	Quality.	COLOR.	1,000.	500.	250.	100.	50.	25.	10.	5.
No. 1, Note size.	3 cents.	First	White	$32 60	$16 30	$8 15	$3 26	$1 63	$0 82	$0 33	$0 17
	3 cents.	Second...	Amber	32 40	16 20	8 10	3 24	1 62	81	33	17
No. 2, Ordinary Letter Size.	1 cent...	First	White or Amber.	13 40	6 70	3 35	1 34	67	34	14	07
	2 cents.	First	White or Amber.	23 40	11 70	5 85	2 34	1 17	59	24	12
	3 cents.	First	White or Amber.	33 40	16 70	8 35	3 34	1 67	84	34	17
	3 cents.	Second...	Cream	32 80	16 40	8 20	3 28	1 64	82	33	17
	3 cents.	Third....	Amber	32 40	16 20	8 10	3 24	1 62	81	33	17
No. 3, Full Letter Size.	3 cents.	First	White or Amber.	33 80	16 90	8 45	3 38	1 69	85	34	17
	6 cents.	First	White or Amber.	63 80	31 90	15 95	6 38	3 19	1 60	64	32
	10 cents.	First	White or Amber.	103 80	51 90	25 95	10 38	5 19	2 60	1 04	53
	3 cents.	Second...	Cream..........	33 20	16 60	8 30	3 32	1 66	83	34	17
	6 cents.	Second...	Cream..........	63 20	31 60	15 80	6 32	3 16	1 58	64	32
	3 cents.	Third....	Amber	32 40	16 20	8 10	3 24	1 62	81	33	17
	6 cents.	Third....	Amber	62 40	31 20	15 60	6 24	3 12	1 56	63	32
	7 cents.	Third....	Amber	72 40	36 20	18 10	7 24	3 62	1 81	73	37
No. 4, Full Letter Size, ungummed, for circulars.	2 cents.	....	Dark Buff.......	21 80	10 90	5 45	2 18	1 09	55	22	11
No. 5, Extra Letter Size.	3 cents.	First	White or Amber.	34 20	17 10	8 55	3 42	1 71	86	34	17
	6 cents.	First	White or Amber.	64 20	32 10	16 05	6 42	3 21	1 61	65	33
	3 cents.	Second...	Cream..........	33 60	16 80	8 40	3 36	1 68	84	34	17
	6 cents.	Second...	Cream..........	63 60	31 80	15 90	6 36	3 18	1 59	64	32
	3 cents.	Third....	Amber	32 80	16 40	8 20	3 28	1 64	82	33	17
	6 cents.	Third....	Amber	62 80	31 40	15 70	6 28	3 14	1 57	63	32
No. 6, Extra Letter Size, ungummed, for circulars.	2 cents.	....	Dark Buff	22 60	11 30	5 65	2 26	1 13	57	23	12
No. 7, Official Size.	6 cents.	First	White or Amber.	66 60	33 30	16 65	6 66	3 33	1 67	67	34
	12 cents.	First	White or Amber.	126 60	63 30	31 65	12 66	6 33	3 17	1 27	64
	15 cents.	First	White or Amber.	156 60	78 30	39 15	15 66	7 83	3 92	1 57	79
	24 cents.	First	White or Amber.	246 60	123 30	61 65	24 66	12 33	6 17	2 47	1 24
	30 cents.	First	White or Amber.	306 60	153 30	76 65	30 66	15 33	7 67	3 07	1 54
	90 cents.	First	White or Amber.	906 60	453 30	226 65	90 66	45 33	22 67	9 07	4 54
	3 cents.	Second...	Cream..........	35 60	17 80	8 90	3 56	1 78	89	36	18
	6 cents.	Second...	Cream..........	65 60	32 80	16 40	6 56	3 28	1 64	66	33
	12 cents.	Second...	Cream..........	125 60	62 80	31 40	12 56	6 28	3 14	1 26	63
	15 cents.	Second...	Cream..........	155 60	77 80	38 90	15 56	7 78	3 89	1 56	78
	24 cents.	Second...	Cream..........	245 60	122 80	61 40	24 56	12 28	6 14	2 46	1 23
	30 cents.	Second...	Cream..........	305 60	152 80	76 40	30 56	15 28	7 64	3 06	1 53
	90 cents.	Second...	Cream..........	905 60	452 80	226 40	90 56	45 28	22 64	9 06	4 53
No. 8, Extra Official Size.	6 cents.	First	White or Cream.	69 80	34 90	17 45	6 98	3 49	1 75	70	35
	12 cents.	First	White or Cream.	129 80	64 90	32 45	12 98	6 49	3 25	1 30	65
	15 cents.	First	White or Cream.	159 80	79 90	39 95	15 98	7 99	4 00	1 60	80
	24 cents.	First	White or Cream.	249 80	124 90	62 45	24 98	12 49	6 25	2 50	1 25
	30 cents.	First	White or Cream.	309 80	154 90	77 45	30 98	15 49	7 75	3 10	1 55
	90 cents.	First	White or Cream.	909 80	454 90	227 45	90 98	45 49	22 75	9 10	4 55
No. 9, Newspaper Wrappers.	2 cents.	Manilla...	Light Buff......	21 28	10 64	5 32	2 13	1 07	54	22	11

SALES OF IRREGULAR QUANTITIES.

In making sales of envelopes and wrappers in quantities other than as above set forth, it is expected Postmasters will evince a due spirit of accommodation, but they are not required to lose the fractions of a cent; and if a Postmaster cannot make change, the purchaser must tender the exact amount for the number required.

STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS SPOILED IN DIRECTING.

The *postage* on stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers spoiled in directing will be refunded in stamps by a Postmaster, if satisfied they have never been sent by mail, and that the misdirection actually occurred at the place where the redemption is claimed; also, provided that such envelopes shall be presented in a whole condition. (See sections 139 and 174, postal regulations of 1866.)

SPECIAL REQUEST ENVELOPES.

When ordered in quantities of 500 and upward, of any specified denomination, the Department will, if desired, print on the upper left hand corner of any of the above-described envelopes, except Nos. 4, 6 and 9 (circulars and newspaper wrappers), *without additional charge*, the NAME (*excluding business employment*) and POST-OFFICE ADDRESS of parties, WITH A REQUEST TO RETURN, if unclaimed within a given time. These are officially designated as *Special Request Envelopes*; AND PARTIES MUST IN ALL CASES ORDER THEM THROUGH POSTMASTERS, AND NOT BY DIRECT APPLICATION TO THE DEPARTMENT.

Post Office Department, May 1, 1871.

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Valuable Information.

Many postmasters may not be aware that there is much valuable information respecting their official intercourse with the Department at Washington, to be found in the Post-Office Directory. Following the title-page of that Book is a list of the officers of the Department next to this is a statement of the organization of the Department, with instructions to whom to write on the different branches of business. These instructions are very useful, and if followed would in many cases save time, in receiving replies and in others secure replies, which now are seemingly not made. Next is the list of post-offices, prefaced by the official abbreviations of the names of the States. Though not bearing on intercourse with the Department, this is a very useful table, and postmasters should endeavor to have letters addressed according to it. Much confusion would thereby be avoided. One instance will be sufficient: a letter addressed, "Portland, O.," was sent to Portland, Ohio, and remained there thirty days, whereas it was intended for Portland, Oregon, had the abbreviation "Oreg." been used instead of "O," the letter would have been accurately despatched.

Postage to Manitoba.

We call the special attention of postmasters to the letter of the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, respecting the postage on all kinds of printed matter to and from Manitoba, Canada. Postage on such matter sent must be prepaid at the mailing office, and on such matter received, must be paid at the delivery office. The exchanges of editors, however, are excepted, and these are allowed to pass free both ways.

The circulars from the Third Assistant Postmaster General, notifying postmasters of a change in the prices of stamped envelopes, and in the style of indorsement of request envelopes, has crowded out a considerable amount of interesting matter which we had prepared for this number of the MAIL. It will, however, hold good till next month.

We have not received the copy for our usual Carrier's List this month, and hence have been obliged to omit it.

Some important changes and modifications in the rates of postage to some of the European countries are now engaging the attention of the Post Departments of those countries and the United States.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of May, 1871:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Farrarsville	Bibb	Ala.	6,825
Wilson's Store	Dallas	Ala.	6,816
Gila Bend	Pinal	Arizona	17,404
Calamine	Sharp	Ark.	7,631
Fourche	Perry	Ark.	7,431
Glintonville	New Haven	Conn.	1,650
Coe's Mills	Liberty	Fla.	6,431
Daytona	Volusia	Fla.	Special
Eau Gallie	Brevard	Fla.	6,416
Lake Eustice	Orange	Fla.	6,473
Leesburg	Sumter	Fla.	6,480
Oakhumpka	Sumter	Fla.	6,480
Orange Lodge	Orange	Fla.	6,473
Bascobel	Jackson	Ga.	6,026
Gibson City	Ford	Ill.	Special
Loraine	Adams	Ill.	11,432
Lund's Station	Du Page	Ill.	11,405
Manlius	Bureau	Ill.	11,525
Noris City	White	Ill.	11,433
Owen	Winnebago	Ill.	11,875
Potomac	Vermillion	Ill.	11,784
Bouser	Blackford	Ind.	9,028
Crisman	Porter	Ind.	12,508
Darwin	Carroll	Ind.	12,302
Fair Play	Vanderburg	Ind.	9,603
Mimosa	Hendricks	Ind.	Special
Wolf Creek	Marshall	Ind.	12,293
Ackworth	Warren	Iowa	11,065
Avery	Monroe	Iowa	11,003
Colbyville	Story	Iowa	Special
Bldridge	Scott	Iowa	11,014
Ely	Linn	Iowa	11,012
Greenville	Clay	Iowa	11,361
Hinsdale	Lee	Iowa	11,001
Lawrence	Fremont	Iowa	11,003
Leroyville	Audubon	Iowa	11,374
McKnight's Point	Humboldt	Iowa	11,338
Morses	Johnson	Iowa	11,012
North Buena Vista	Clayton	Iowa	Special
North Mills	Page	Iowa	11,135
Olivet	Union	Iowa	11,128
Palmer	Polk	Iowa	Special
Pocahontas Centre	Pocahontas	Iowa	Special
Quinn's Grove	Ringold	Iowa	Special
Shoo Fly	Johnson	Iowa	Special
Blair's Station	Doniphan	Kas.	14,004
Caldwell	Sumner	Kas.	Special
Duvall's Landing	Greenup	Ky.	9,053
Steubenville	Wayne	Ky.	9,688
Zion Station	Grant	Ky.	9,607a
Buckridge	Tensas	La.	8,690
Bennis Mills	St. Helena	La.	8,014
Home Place	Plaquemine	La.	8,005
Long View	St. James	La.	8,003
North Warren	Knox	Me.	4
Plummerville	Frederick	Md.	Special
South Lincoln	Middlesex	Mass.	604
Fuchtel	Isabella	Mich.	13,516
Coleman	Midland	Mich.	12,616
Hope	Midland	Mich.	12,892
Fruitland	Muskegon	Mich.	12,524
Onekama	Manistee	Mich.	12,826
Provemont	Leelanaw	Mich.	12,873
Bingham Lake	Cottonwood	Minn.	13,777
Black Hammer	Houston	Minn.	13,628
Elizabethtown	Otter Tail	Minn.	13,807
Oetty	Stearns	Minn.	Special
GoodThunder's Ford	Blue Earth	Minn.	13,690
Grove Lake	Pope	Minn.	13,735
Lake Tokua	Traverse	Minn.	13,734
Mountain Lake	Cottonwood	Minn.	13,777
Nile	Brown	Minn.	Special
Cedar Creek	Taney	Mo.	Special
Clear Creek	Cooper	Mo.	Special
Cove City	Bates	Mo.	Special
Cunningham	Chariton	Mo.	Special
Davenport	Dade	Mo.	10,746
Delaware	Shannon	Mo.	10,626
East Lynne	Cass	Mo.	Special
Hopkins	Nodaway	Mo.	10,506
La Due	Henry	Mo.	10,512
Mechanicsville	St. Charles	Mo.	Special
Nishnabotna	Atchison	Mo.	10,506
Pickering	Nodaway	Mo.	10,506
Shawneetown	CapeGirardeau	Mo.	10,776
Tuckerville	Morgan	Mo.	10,825
Virginia	Bates	Mo.	10,680
West Fork	Howell	Mo.	10,697
Northfield Depot	Merrimack	N. H.	253
Willey	Carroll	N. H.	323
Pentonville	Salem	N. J.	1,703
Sandy Hook	Monmouth	N. J.	Special
Blue Stores	Columbia	N. Y.	1,105
Cole's Mills	Putnam	N. Y.	1,077
North Bolton	Warren	N. Y.	Special
Five Forks	Stokes	N. C.	5,006
Elba	Washington	Ohio	9,101
Gilbert's Mills	Paulding	Ohio	9,556
Glenford	Perry	Ohio	9,643
Davis Grove	Montgomery	Penn.	1,931
Eureka	Montgomery	Penn.	Special
Franklin Mills	Fulton	Penn.	2,165
Lewis Run	McKean	Penn.	1,834
Trontona	Lycoming	Penn.	2,406
Clover Bottom	Sullivan	Tenn.	10,030
Craig's Ford	Campbell	Tenn.	10,165
Olimpville	Lauderdale	Tenn.	10,303
Half Moon Island	Roane	Tenn.	10,217
King's Creek	Roane	Tenn.	10,217
Pine Knot	Campbell	Tenn.	10,055
Sellers' Rest	Montgomery	Tenn.	10,309
Steegall's Landing	Roane	Tenn.	10,218
Sunny Slope	Lawrence	Tenn.	Special
Johnson	Kane	Utah	16,641
Kanab	Kane	Utah	16,641
Winsor	Kane	Utah	16,641
Alpha	Halifax	Va.	4,363
Atkin's Tank	Smyth	Va.	4,416

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Camp Creek	Floyd	Va.	4,535
Church Road	Dinwiddie	Va.	4,411
Dillard's Wharf	Surry	Va.	4,419
Indian Rock	Botetourt	Va.	4,592
Matoaca	Chesterfield	Va.	Special
Otter Hill	Bedford	Va.	4,515
Phillips' Store	Surry	Va.	Special
Snow Hill	Surry	Va.	Special
Hanging Rock Mills	Hardy	W. Va.	4,874
Tucker's Creek	Wirt	W. Va.	4,172
Baldwin	Dunee	Wis.	13,314
East Papin	Pepin	Wis.	13,345
Gillett	Oconto	Wis.	Special
Morrisonville	Dane	Wis.	13,018
Sharp Corners	Milwaukee	Wis.	13,064
Tamarack	Trempeleau	Wis.	13,302
Zoar	Winnebago	Wis.	Special

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Bay Port	Hernande	Fla.	6,475
Emison Station	Knox	Ind.	12,012
Audubon	Audubon	Iowa	11,374
Clearfield	Pownshiek	Iowa	11,225
South Monmouth	Kennebec	Me.	112
Deep Water	Henry	Mo.	Special
Roaring River	Barry	Mo.	Special
Thomas	Harrison	Mo.	10,555
Rock Camp	Lawrence	Ohio	9,159
Transit	Hamilton	Ohio	9,449
Yemassee	Beaufort	S. C.	5,706
Grant	Grayson	Va.	4,714
Hareh	Bedford	Va.	4,516
Bomeland	Culpepper	Va.	4,638
Peaksville	Bedford	Va.	4,514
Peytonsburgh	Pittsylvania	Va.	4,536
Union Furnace	Patrick	Va.	4,553
Bethel	Mercer	W. Va.	4,584
Flat Woods	Braxton	W. Va.	4,192
Arlington	Columbia	Wis.	13,016

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Duncan	Monroe	Ark.	Clarendon
Tobosey	Choctaw Nat'n	Ark.	A-to-ka
Laurel Hill	Carroll	Ga.	Bowden
Leathersville	Lincoln	Ga.	Lincolnton
White Water	Fayette	Ga.	Fayetteville
Ellenton	Palo Alto	Iowa	Emmittsville
Bowardville	Floyd	Iowa	Charles City
Newport	Johnson	Iowa	Iowa City
Rock Grove City	Floyd	Iowa	Nora Springs
Union Prairie	Allamakee	Iowa	Waukon
Van Horn	Clinton	Iowa	Welton
Bradford's Store	Knox	Ky.	Barboursville
Sherman	Grant	Ky.	Crittenden
Urieville	Kent	Md.	Chestertown
Woodstock	Lenawee	Mich.	Somerset
Farmer's Grove	Fillmore	Minn.	Fountain
Allenville	Cape Girardeau	Mo.	Cape Girardeau
Dillon	Phillips	Mo.	Rolla
Linden	Atchison	Mo.	Rockport
Oshawa	Osage	Mo.	Boeger's Store
Pickerel	Greene	Mo.	Springfield
Saline City	Saline	Mo.	Arrow Rock
De Witt	Cuming	Neb.	West Point
North Barrier	Cabarrus	N. C.	Concord
Ewing	Hocking	Ohio	Logan
Mark	Defiance	Ohio	Cecil
Milligan	Tuscarawas	Ohio	Gnadenhutten

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State*	*Changed to*
Goose Pond	Baker	Ala.	Clanton
McIntosh	Lafayette	Fla.	New Troy
Lynn	McDonough	Ill.	Walnut Grove
Wilborn	Madison	Ill.	Confidence
Oasis	Johnson	Iowa	Graham
Marvin	Pocahontas	Iowa	Cedarville
Williamsburgh	Wapello	Iowa	Eldon
Xniffen	Wayne	Iowa	Kniffen
Assabet	Middlesex	Mass.	Maynard
Claire Springs	Cedar	Mo.	Lebeck
Oakhurst	Miller	Mo.	Iberia
Caldwell	Warren	N. Y.	Lake George
Dover	Dutchess	N. Y.	Dover Plains
Hamburgh	Erie	N. Y.	Abbott's Corners
White's Corners	Erie	N. Y.	Hamburgh
Gery's	Bucks	Penn.	Geryville
Salem Cross Roads	Westmoreland	Penn.	Delmont
Wennersville	Lehigh	Penn.	Guth's Station
State Farm	Providence	R. I.	Oak Lawn
Marshall College	Cabell	W. Va.	Huntington
Graham's Station	Mason	W. Va.	Racine, Ohio
Johnson's Cross R'ds	Monroe	W. Va.	Union

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of June, 1871.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Havana	U. S.	1	Havana & West Indies
Inman	U. S.	3	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	3	Bremen
French	U. S.	3	French Mail
Hamburg	U. S.	6	Europe via Hamb. & Plym.
Guion	U. S.	7	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	8	Europe via Bremen & S. H
Havana	U. S.	8	Havana, & W. Indies
Bremen	U. S.	10	Bremen.
Inman	U. S.	10	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S.	13	Europe via Hamb. & Ply.
Guion	U. S.	14	Europe via Liverpool
Havana	U. S.	15	Havana, Nassau & W. In.
Bermuda	U. S.	15	Bermuda
Aspinwall	U. S.	15	South Pacific, K. & Aspin.
Inman	U. S.	17	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	17	Bremen
French	U. S.	17	French Mail
Mexican	U. S.	17	Havana and Mexico
Hamburg	U. S.	20	Europe via Plym & Hamb.
Guion	U. S.	21	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	22	Europe via Bremen, & S. H
Havana	U. S.	23	Havana.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Brazil, W. I., Argentine &c
Inman	U. S.	24	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	24	Bremen
Hamburg	U. S.	27	Europe via Hmb'g & Ply.
Guion	U. S.	28	Europe via Liverpool
Havana	U. S.	29	Havana, Nassau & W. In.
Aspinwall	U. S.	30	S. Pacific, & Cent'l Amer.

P. H. JONES,
Postmaster, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here.*

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inagua, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 223, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 245, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)....... 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	3	cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18	"
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	3	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9	"
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3	"

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each oz. or fraction thereof.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokohama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 8 A.M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10:30 P.M. [Way] 12 M. and 4:30 P.M.
EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.
SOUTH—[Through] 7A. M.; 5:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.
WEST—[via Allentown] 7 A.M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 11 P. M.
CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6.45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail.......5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way].......5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail....... 5:00 A. M..1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South....... 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way].......5:00 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th. each month.......10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R.....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail.......5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold.......5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport.......2:00 P. M.
Long Island.......5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:30 P. M.
" via South Side R.R..7 A.M.; 2:30 P.M.
Canada.......5 A.M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P.M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Brindisi	16th	57	12th
do.	Southampton	10th	61	17th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Brindisi	2d, 16th, and 30th	24	12th and 26th
do.	Southampton	10th and 24th	30	3d and 17th
China	Brindisi	2d, 16th, and 30th	40	12th and 26th
do.	Southampton	10th and 24th	47	3d and 17th
Hong Kong	Brindisi	2d, 16th, and 30th	40	12th and 26th
do.	Southampton	10th and 24th	45	3d and 17th
India	Brindisi	every Friday.	24	every M'nday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	39	every Sat'day
Singapore	Brindisi	2d, 16th, and 30th	42	12th and 26th
do.	Southampton	10th and 24th	46	3d and 17th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Patent Post Office Metal and Glass
LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

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Bangor	Me.	Allentown	Pa.
Portland	"	Birmingham	"
Concord	N. H.	Carlisle	"
Claremont	"	Clearfield	"
Burlington	Vt.	Connellsville	"
Brattleboro	"	Downingtown	"
Essex Junction	"	Elizabeth	"
Vergennes	"	Hazleton	"
Boston	Mass.	Huntingdon	"
Adams	"	Kittanning	"
Cambridgeport	"	Oil City	"
Fitchburg	"	Pittston	"
Gloucester	"	Pittsburgh	"
Haverhill	"	Rouseville	"
Hudson	"	Sharon	"
Lawrence	"	Uniontown	"
Northampton	"	Cumberland	Md.
Palmer	"	Culpeper	Va.
So. Acton	"	Richmond	"
Waltham	"	Volcano Wood	W. V.
Danbury	Conn.	Charlotte	N. C.
Hartford	"	Goldsboro	"
New Haven	"	New Berne	"
New London	"	Weldon	"
Mystic Bridge	"	Wilmington	"
Waterbury	"	Mobile	Ala.
Waterside	"	Vicksburg	Miss.
Providence	R. I.	Holly Springs	"
Bristol	"	Brownsville	Texas.
Auburn	N. Y.	Grand Rapids	Mich.
Binghamton	"	Manistee	"
Catskill	"	Coldwater	"
Cold Spring	"	Jackson	"
Cazenovia	"	Muskegon	"
Islip	"	Grand Haven	"
Kinderhook	"	Kalamazoo	"
Oswego	"	Gallipolis	Ohio.
Plattsburg	"	Hamilton	"
Rome	"	Oberlin	"
Tarrytown	"	Painesville	"
Yonkers	"	Mendota	Ill.
Burlington	N. J.	Wabash	Ind.
Camden	"	Minneapolis	Minn.
Dover	"	Lawrence	Kansas.
New Brunswick	"	Salt Lake City	Utah.
Paterson	"	San Francisco	Cal.
Rahway	"	Albuquerque	N. Mexico.

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UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JUNE, 1871.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden, British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	21	N	G	P	r8
do do do via Trieste	n	*27	Q	R	S	20
do do do via England and Brindisi	n	*24	N	G	P	e8
do do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	S	20
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	15	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*13	8	E	11	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 19c. per ½ oz.	n	*15	K	L	M	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*15	9	G	18	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let. 22c. per ½ oz.	n	*18	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	10	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b6	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	n	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail via England	....	*4	....	....	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via Eng and Brindisi	n	27	K	L	M	14
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	6
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	2	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	12	7	E	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	2	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	h18
Botuschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	2	h8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	A	A	i
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*10	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	18
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon.	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail. via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	18
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	n	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi,	a	27	K	L	M	14
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	n	27	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b6	B	B	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	V	4	i
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	F	12	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	18
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do via Trieste	n	*27	Q	R	S	20
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
do do via Eng. & Brindisi	n	27	K	L	M	14
do do via Trieste	n	*30	Q	R		20
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*17	2	H	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	9	H	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	2	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	n	15	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	10	g	g	....
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 8c. each by closed mail via England).						
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b6	cB	cB	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	n	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	2	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
France	....	10	2	V	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	*4	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	6
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	15	2	H	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*16	10	H	14	h8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England)						
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	q14
Greytown	....	10	2	V	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland	....	10	4	A	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	9	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi.	a	27	K	L	M	14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	18
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	13	7	F	10	h8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	15	8	F	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b6	B	B	18
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	B	B	18
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*15	N	G	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*18	N	O	P	14
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	A	A	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	18
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	18	8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	12	2	4	....	....
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	9	G	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Panama	....	10	2	V	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*21	N	G	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	20
do do via England and Brindisi	n	*24	N	G	P	e8
do do via Trieste	n	*30	Q	R	S	20
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	23	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Ploiesti, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	D	10	h8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via England	....	22	....	....	....	18
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b8	B	B	18
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	9	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	E	2	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do direct closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Russia, do do direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	D	10	h8
Salvador, via Panama	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	8	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Savoy	....	10	2	V	4	....
Saxe Altenburg—see German States.						
Saxe Coburg Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	15	8	F	12	h8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	9	8	E	2	h8
Servia, via North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	13	7	E	11	h8
do (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	8
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	....
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	B	B	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*21	N	G	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	20
do do via England and Brindisi	n	24	N	G	P	e8
do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	S	20
do via San Francisco	....	10	3	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	18
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	18
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h8
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England,	....	*14	9	G	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b6	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	n	18	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	....
do N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 12c ½oz.	n	*15	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 22c. ½oz.	n	*18	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.). Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	15	8	F	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	V	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	8	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	23	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas. (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	2	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	7	E	11	h8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	8
Zurich—see Switzerland.						

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz., & not over 2½ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Marseilles	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Marseilles	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union direct	5	....	....	7	....	....	8	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng*	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	8	......
K.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	......
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	......
L.— do do via England & Brindisi.	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	......
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	......
M.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	......
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	......
N.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	......
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	......
O.— do do via England & Brindisi.	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	......
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	......
P.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	......
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	......
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	......
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	18	......
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	......
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	......
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	......
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	......
U.— do	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	14	....	......
V.—	2	....	....	8	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	......
X.—	....	....	8	....	10	....	....	10	....	......
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	......
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	......
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ⅓oz. 16c.; over ⅓ and not over ½oz. 22c.; over ½ oz. and not over ⅔oz. 32c.; over ⅔ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 9 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce;* BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce;* CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the asterisk is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "by French mail" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—Letters [illegible] be registered.

i.—See "Registration to Foreign Countries," inside page.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, [illegible] cents per four ounces. [illegible] and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—Letters, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter insufficiently paid is also forwarded (but not if wholly unpaid) subject to a similar fine, when addressed [illegible] Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than letters will be forwarded to Great Britain, Ireland or North German Union, unless fully prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. Books.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 3 cts. a half oz.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 20 [illegible] ST.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XI., NO. 10. NEW YORK, JULY, 1871. WHOLE NO. 130.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

POND LILY, July, 1871.

Notwithstanding the stamping out of the rowdy element in Paris, and the restoration to power of the Thiers Government, which may last for sixty days or more, and the resumption of mail communication between that ill-used city and the rest of the world, not a line had as yet reached us to tell whether J. M.'s relative was still in the land of the living or has "gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns." Indeed, the dear good woman felt so much solicitude for the absent one, that she contemplated calling upon Puddell, Granny & Mudd, solicitors, at Obtuse Angle, who are the attorneys for the Pond Lily estate, and the supposed custodians of the last will and testament of Gratius Saikes, Esq., of the township of Bog Ore, County of Sumname, and State of Ditteau, Gentleman. Her paramount desire was to learn, if possible, through them if her dear, distant relative still survived; and to institute some polite inquiries in regard to the will and the legatees, which, under the circumstances, I think was entirely justifiable, for the long absence of Mr. Saikes, and a rumor of his death started by somebody, had the effect of bringing a swarm of people round the house who claimed to be connections of the owner of Pond Lily, who did things and said things that were particularly annoying to both J. M. and myself. One impertinent young fellow, who said he was the President of the Thirteenth National Bank of Duluth, drove up to the door a fortnight ago, unloaded baggage enough for half a dozen people, asked who ran the machine in the absence of Cousin Grashe, and declared his intention of stopping until the old top came back," if it took till Christmas." It would have been in bad taste to shut the doors in his face, particularly as there was some uncertainty as to who would be greatest in the event of a certain departure, and we therefore bade him welcome, and had his luggage conveyed to a room designed for his use. But would you believe it, the wretch came rushing down stairs like an infuriated demon, crying out at the top of his voice: "Who in thunder do you take me fur, to stick me in that dog kennel? Where's the fellow that carried my trunks up stairs? I want him to put 'em in that big room opposite, and right away, too." Now, as the big room opposite happened to be *our* room, I did not feel like yielding so much accommodation to the fastidious youth, and I informed him that "that room was engaged." "Of course it is," he replied, "and I've engaged it; so get some one to change my baggage." "You can't have that room, sir," I calmly replied; "and if you are not satisfied with the one assigned you, you are at liberty to leave the premises forthwith." This set him ablaze, and he retorted: "Look here, my old boy, I think I have as much right, and more than you have, here, and I therefore propose to room where I please, go where I please, do as I please, and if you don't like it you can lump it. My name is A. P. Nutt, I am President of the Thirteenth National Bank of Duluth, cousin by marriage of Mr. Saikes, the owner of this property, and if I can't make myself at home in this ranche, I'd like to know why?". Before I had time to answer him J. M. interposed, and in her majestic manner quenched the Duluth spark by telling him that she had directed his "traps" to be hauled back to the station at Obtuse Angle, and that he could ride back with it or walk—he "might suit himself about that;" and while she spoke two of our most stalwart farm hands made their appearance, and in a few moments the Nutt chattels were transferred to a hay-cart and hauled away from the place. The driver did not wait for Nutt to jump in, but this individual, probably fearing that his possessions might be lost to him forever, started after them on a run, shouting back, as he turned away, "I'll get even with you on this, you bet." We have heard nothing further from him since. We had other visitors quite as annoying, but not so demonstrative as President Nutt, and if some transatlantic intelligence had not reached us, we would have been obliged to close our doors for want of supplies. As eatists, the generation of Saikes may claim the banner; and if their forefathers and foremothers dwelt in Egypt during Joseph's governorship, and the rest of the inhabitants were blessed with similar appetites, the seven years' famine is easily accounted for. A few days ago, however, among the letters handed me at the post office by Woolcomber was one plainly addressed, "Madame Jane Mary Tonson," which had been torn open and indorsed on the end "opened by mistake." It bore a foreign post-mark, and my curiosity was aroused; but I had too much respect for the madam to look inside until she had read it. It proved to be from Gratius Saikes, and after giving a detailed account of his adventures and hair-breadth escapes in the once gay and festive but now dilapidated French capital, he wound up by informing us that he intended starting for home via Havre on the next day, and expected to be with us in a fortnight from the date of his letter. I really believe J. M. was glad to hear of Mr. Saikes' safety, and so was I; and then, you know, there was no certainty about a will or who were the heirs. I called attention to the mutilated condition of J. M.'s letter, and the indorsement thereon, when I handed it to her, but she was so anxious to get at the contents that she forgot the circumstance for the time; but after the excitement had subsided she handed it back to me, with the remark that she hoped I would take the trouble to find out who had the impertinence to open her letters and scribble upon them, and I forthwith started for the Obtuse Angle Post Office, and found Woolcomber alone therein. Holding the letter in my hand, and pointing to the words "opened by mistake," I asked him what it meant. "Oh," said he, "some one has called for that letter, and finding it was not for him or her, wrote that on it, and threw it back in the office again." "Have you any idea who called for it, Mr. Woolcomber?" "Of course not," was the reply. "Then, sir, if I understand you, anybody can call for anybody else's letters, receive them, open them, read them, write upon them "opened by mistake,' and return them to your office without interrogation, observation or identification." "Well, I suppose that's so," was the astounding reply. "Now, Mr. Woolcomber," said I, "I am aware that letters may be delivered to wrong parties, owing to a similarity of names, but persons opening such letters, I believe, are required to write thereon 'Opened by mistake,' and affix their signatures thereto." "Yes, that's the law," said he; "but it we have got to look out for all such mistakes it would take all our time, and we would be unable to attend to any other business." And that's all the satisfaction I got. My opinion is that Woolcomber opened that letter himself, at the instigation of A. P. Nutt or some of our other anxious visitors, under a promise of a consideration for good news, and I think it very probable that in a very large number of cases where a letter is treated in this manner, and afterward handed to the rightful owner, simply indorsed "opened by mistake," without the name of the person subscribed thereto who made the mistake, the disreputable act was committed by some one connected with the post office where it occurs. That's my unqualified opinion.

The news of the expected arrival of Mr. Saikes was soon on the wing, and personal and written inquiries poured in upon us like an avalanche. A whole family, consisting of Ghoodnus Saikes, Mursy Saikes, four little Saikeses and a cousin named Saikes Alyvo, approached in force, and, as they appeared to be quiet and unobtrusive people, and showed an appreciation of our efforts to entertain them, we installed them in good quarters, in due form, to await the coming man.

As the time of his arrival approached we drove to the station at the Angle daily to receive him, and on one occasion I was highly gratified to meet Mr. Durdledot, whom I had not seen since we met in Washington. The train stopped twenty minutes for dinner and we had twenty minutes to talk, for Durdledot was not fool enough to sit down to a depot dinner of slop soup, second-hand meats, decayed vegetables and addled eggs, and pay a dollar therefor, when he could carry with him a toothful luncheon put up at home by clean fingers out of healthy viands; so he ate his food as we talked, and this is what I learned of him:

Willvincton still rejoices in its old postmaster; Woolfur, with all his influence and all his money, was ruled out of the succession, and everybody was glad of it. He was disposed to be a little ill-natured, and insinuated that he had been sold out, but he was undeceived when he was personally informed at headquarters that running post offices by substitute would not be countenanced. It was in evidence that the postmaster at Wildvineton attended personally and closely to the duties of his office, that no objection had been or could be made against his administration, and that it would be inflicting a wrong upon the community to divide and scatter among several persons official authority which is now well and worthily reposed in one responsible and approachable individual. In conclusion, Durdledot said he was very glad no change had been made, and I was glad to hear it. He wished me to inform a much esteemed friend of his named Hannah, who was temporarily sojourning at the village hotel, that Verry Bland was still postmaster at Wildvincton, and so far as he knew or could learn he would be likely to continue so until death or his own wish relieved him.

Woolfur was properly rebuked, for it was a shame to ask for the removal of so good and efficient an officer as Mr. Bland without any cause whatever, but if he (Woolfur) removes into some other locality, where the time of the postmaster is wholly absorbed in cultivating peanuts, speculating in ox shoes or digging post-holes by contract, while his office is run by some storekeeping deputy with four or five unsworn clerks—if he moves into such a locality, I say, and promises faithfully to perform the duties of postmaster himself, I do hope he will get the appointment, and for his benefit I will tell him he will not have to travel far to find such a place.

Postal Telegraph in England.

We take from the *Nation* the following articles on the postal telegraph system in England. It shows what might be done in this country under an efficient civil service system:

The loud complaints which arose against the British post office immediately after it had assumed control of the telegraph lines throughout the kingdom, soon died away; and though the transfer was made in the face of the most formidable difficulties, the result has been a complete justification of the undertaking. When the subject arises again in Congress, as it can hardly fail to do, the report of Mr. Scudamore, Second Secretary to the Post Office, will furnish some very forcible arguments for consolidation in this country also. Some of his statistics are highly interesting. To show, for example, the great extension given to the public's facilities, he states that of all the messages handed in at Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool and Manchester, from 14 to nearly 40 per cent. were at stations previously unsupplied with accommodation; while in London, deliveries which used to take hours are now made within an average of ten minutes. The cost to the public of inland messages, including porterage beyond the free delivery, has been reduced from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 1½d. or 1s. 1d. Any sender of a message can now reckon the cost of it (the standard rate is one shilling for twenty words), and a great many messages are handed in prepaid; and the government even goes so far (not without the protest of the stationers) as to furnish frequent senders with books of message blanks, on which the names and addresses of the senders are printed, and in some cases of the receivers also, and to provide envelopes with printed addresses for those who receive numerous messages. Whereas the telegraph companies had but 1,869 instruments, the post office had, last August, 4,153; and whereas the former had but 2,514 clerks—viz., 2,035 males and 479 females—the post office employed, in the month just mentioned, 4,913 clerks and assistants, of whom 1,535 were females; the messengers not being counted in either case.

Many of the women clerks were secured by recalling those who had been discharged on marriage by the telegraph companies. Of this class, as a whole, it is said (we quote directly from the *Times*):

"They have the essential qualifications of quickness of eye and ear and delicacy of touch, are more patient than men during long confinement to one place, and take more kindly to sedentary employment; that the wages which will draw men from but an inferior class will draw women from a superior class, and hence they will generally write better than the former and spell more correctly; and that they are less disposed than men to combine for the purpose of extorting higher wages. Where the staff is mixed, the female clerks raise the tone of the whole staff. Civil servants expect their remuneration to increase with their years of service, even though from the nature of their employment they can be of no more use or value in the twentieth than in the fifth year of service; but women will retire for the purpose of getting married as soon as they have the chance, and only those will return to the service whose married life is less fortunate than they hoped. Mr. Scudamore concludes that if we place an equal number of females and males on the same ascending scale of pay, the aggregate pay to the females will be less than that to the males, and there will be fewer females than males on the pension-list."

In the training-schools of London, it is stated that the average time occupied in instructing a male learner is two months, and a female three months. In little more than twelve months the department "added to the effective telegraph force of the country not less than two thousand persons who knew nothing whatever of telegraphy prior to the transfer." Even the uncouth messengers, "apparently a set of irreclaimable scamps," were taken in hand, paid a rate per message delivered as their only wages, drilled in walking, and obliged to keep themselves clean. The social effect of the change thus appears not inconsiderable, while the throwing open the lines to the press without distinction or preference has produced a great increase in business, and cannot fail to improve the quality of the newspapers, and enlarge the intelligence of the people.

CORRESPONDENCE.

E—— P——, N.Y., May 13, 1871.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

Having been a reader of the MAIL for over a year, and interested in the information it brings, I concluded to write you on a subject which I have not noticed as having been discussed in said paper by any of the correspondents, that is, "*Prepayment of postage on transient mail-matter.*" If anything will provoke postmasters or employes I think that finding *unpaid printed papers, &c.*, among the contents of the mail bag, directed to non-subscribers, is one of them. It shows that those who send them wish to defraud the P. O. Dep't of its just dues. In a majority of cases the persons named in the addresses decline to pay the postage, and, therefore, the matter intended for them is usually consigned to the waste-paper bag. The majority of these publications are small religious or literary papers, published by several religious denominations in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other places. The greater part comes from New York City, generally sent to pastors of churches or those connected with them, for the purpose of increasing their circulation, and introducing the paper into neighborhoods, &c. The old adage, "the more haste, the less speed," would apply here—1st, The publishers are too eager to introduce their respective issues when they seek to do it at the government's expense by not prepaying the proper postage thereon, therefore, not more than one in ten is read by the persons addressed. 2nd, When postage is prepaid the papers generally reach the parties addressed, and their merits noted. "That which costs nothing is worth nothing," is an old and true saying.

It is claimed by some that those who are the most benefitted should pay the expense. Some publishers think if they send their publications free the receiver should pay the postage. This is all right where the party addressed agrees to do so, but if they decline, where does the P. O. Dep't get its compensation?

In conclusion I would say to those who use the mails of the United States, *fully prepay* all transient matter sent therein. Plainly and properly direct it to its destination in full, if you desire the party addressed to receive the same in due time, and by no means try to defraud the government of its just dues.

I could write more on the above subject, but fear I shall make it too long.

H. J. S., Ass't P. M.

P. O., P——, Vt., May 9, 1871.

TO PUBLISHER U. S. MAIL:

SIR—In October last I received enclosed in a package of the Weekly W——, addressed to me individually (which I distributed from a list of names furnished), a large poster advertising the W——, and not willing to withhold them from the subscribers, chose to deliver them and trust to luck for the letter postage, $1 74, and immediately notified the W—— of the fact, telling them they or I must pay that amount, as I had no right to deliver them without. In reply I received, as a justification for so doing, a decision of the Post Office Department in relation to some prepaid matter in case of Harper's "Bazaar" and poster, also a two cent stamp, saying that was all I could claim for the poster. I replied as before, that one of us must pay the $1 74, and as I had the courtesy to deliver them and rely upon his obligation to answer me for his fault. I trusted he would not suffer to pay it, as I should have returned the package for prosecution, to which I had no reply. Soon after I received another poster in like manner, and refused to deliver the papers until letter-postage was paid, (about $1.80) which the party addresed paid, and called upon the W—— to remit the amount, which they did. I have notified the publishers if they do not remit the amount of postage upon the package I distributed I should report the facts to the proper authority.

On reflection I think I ought to have reported the facts at once, as I have no doubt they are sending out hundreds of their posters in the same way, as I have known them to be sent to this office under the frank of a member of Congress.

Very respectfully yours, J. R., P. M

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1.—*Marking Stamps.*—S. F. H., N—B—, Me.—Application for marking stamps should be made to the Appointment Office, Washington, D. C. Sec. 14, Reg. 1866.

Unclaimed Seeds.—F. M. A., G——, N. Y.—An unclaimed package of seeds should be sold at the end of the quarter, and the proceeds credited to the Department (Secs. 391 and 392, reg. 1866).

Removal of Post Office.—A. E., S—— A——, N. J.—A postmaster is not allowed to make any material change in the site of a post office, without permission of the Department. Apply to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

County Papers.—M. L. B., G—— S——, O.—The provision of the law allowing county papers to be carried free of postage within the county, applies to all the different *weekly* papers published in the county, and does not restrict the subscriber to one only.

Printed Circulars Filled in with Figures.—J. N. B., P——, W. Va.—The introduction in a printed circular of prices or other matter, even in pencil mark, subjects the circular to letter postage. The MAIL, of December, 1868, contains an official decision to this effect.

Charging Up Letters in Transit.—S. J. M., K——, Ind.—The charging up of letters insufficiently prepaid, and of letters not prepaid at all, where this has not been done at the mailing office, should be done at the office of delivery and not in transit, except when received at a distributing office, where they should be properly rated and billed.

Request Letters from Canada, etc.—T. F. M., P——, Mass.—1. Request letters from Canada may be returned to Canada unpaid; it is then optional whether postage will be charged or not. 2. If the enameled cloth in which engravings are wrapped is to protect them, they would not be subject to letter postage. 3. Post offices are generally called Class I., Class II., etc.

Registration.—H.T., C——C——, Tex.—Letters from postmasters to the Post Office Department may be registered free, but no others. Although the "Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department" is not legally an officer of that department, but of the Treasury Department, yet virtually he belongs to the former, and is included among its officers.

Packages of Letters to One Address.—R. W. H. B., M——, Iowa.—It is irregular and not permissible to stamp letters for different people with a one cent stamp, and then inclose them in one package to one address and forward the package at letter rates, that the person to whom the package is addressed may deposit the letters as drop letters (Sec. 217, laws 1866). Letter postage is required on each letter to a different address.

Franking.—E. E. T., M——, Mass.—A postmaster has no right to frank directly to a publisher; he must send his communication to the postmaster at the publisher's place of business (Sec. 392, reg. 1866). But this does not give him the right to frank on renewals, change of addresses, etc. All franking to private persons is prohibited. If a person writes to a postmaster, even on official business, the postmaster in replying directly to the writer must pay postage, but he may reply through the postmaster at the writer's place of address by franking.

Carrying Letters Out of the Mail.—W. H. C., E——, Md.—Letters may be carried on a railroad out of the mails and without postage, if they relate to anything carried at the same time, but not otherwise. (Sec. 45, reg. 1866)....T. S. G——, Tex.—Except as previously stated, no person can regularly, and as a business, carry letters out of the mail.... I. B., F——, Neb.—A mail messenger has the right to carry out of the mail bag letters handed to him to give to a route agent at a station to which he is carrying mails.

Quarterly Postage.—W. J. B., W——, N. H.—A subscriber cannot pay postage for one quarter on a regular paper, the term of payment to commence at any time. If the quarterly postage shall be paid at any other time than the beginning of a quarter it must be paid to the end of the next quarter. Read carefully section 154 of Regulations of 1866. Section 310, regulations of 1866, applies to postage on papers the publication of which is discontinued during term of subscription, and is not intended to allow subscribers to evade the law concerning quarterly postage, by subscribing for a paper for less than a quarter, paying a quarter's postage, and then at the end of the subscription term receiving back a *pro rata* part of the postage.

Postage.—A. S., S—— L——, O.—Canada papers are chargeable with postage on delivery, either transient or quarterly, as the case may be; but English or Scotch papers must be delivered free of further charges than the postage prepaid in those countries........E. E. T., M——, Mass.—1. The law changing the rate of postage on drop letters from two cents to one cent was passed in March 1865. Sec. 261, Laws of 1866. 2. It is not right to mark on a paper the amount of postage and then send the paper to the owner; the postage should be paid before delivery. The proper way is to send notice that the postage is due, or, if you can, that it will be due at such a time.......H. E. D., T——, O.—Small newspapers, of the character of advertising sheets, are chargeable with postage at transient rates of two cents for four ounces, whether for mail or local delivery, and whether addressed or not. 2. A separate postage should be charged for each address. 3. Manuscript music, surveyor's maps, diplomas containing any writing, or any like articles containing writing are chargeable with letter postage......W. H. J., N——, N. J.—Certificates of membership of societies and lodges are included in the "any like articles" in the previous reply. The introduction of a written memorandum, even in pencil, in a printed blank of any kind, subjects it to letter postage......D. W. H., H——, Md.—The *Missionary Visitor*, Dayton, Ohio, is a small religious paper, and is entitled to the provision respecting such papers, that is, one cent for four ounces to one address.

Samples.—W. H. P. D., C——, O.—It is difficult to answer the question—"What is meant by flexible patterns, samples and sample cards?" or, at least, so much of it as relates to samples and sample cards. An effort was made by the Department some years since ut a satisfactory solution, when it was decided that the correct solution of the words "'sample and sample cards' is that they apply to specimens of cloth, dry goods or other dry flexible material of no intrinsic value and not intended for use, and the cards to which such specimens are generally attached." But this decision bearing hardly as it does on dealers who could make good use of the mails for sending samples, such as grocers, tea and coffee dealers, sugar refiners, etc., is far from satisfactory, and leaves almost as wide a field for individual opinion as though no class of dealers were excluded. The manufacturer of neckties claims that the necktie he sends as a sample to the wholesale dealer is of no intrinsic value, it being valuable only as a sample, and is only a fair sample if whole; while another claims that because the necktie is whole it has a value of itself and is not a *bona fide* sample, but that half a yard of calico, or of muslin, answer the requirements of the decision, forgetting that the calico has an intrinsic value for patching or for patchwork, and the muslin for a pudding bag. One glove attached to a card may be a sample, or it may be an attempt to evade the letter rate of postage. We have said enough to show that nothing definite can be said upon the subject, and that until our postal authorities adopt the liberal course of the British authorities, it will be a vexatious one: in the meanwhile be on the safe side, and whenever a package does not, without doubt, come within the definition above given, charge letter postage. According to the report of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain for 1865, samples of 212 different articles were carried by post that year, embracing every article of ordinary as well as some of extraordinary use. Among them were 59,346 samples of tea, 30,851 of sugar and 16,888 of coffee, all articles on which our Department requires letter postage; while of articles entitled to pass as samples were 7,659 of woolen cloth, 7,283 of wool, and 6,927 of silks. These figures (we have taken the highest three of each class) show that the very class excluded by our Department from the benefits of the sample post, is the one that in England makes the greatest use of it in the proportion of over five to one.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1871.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **130** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1871.

SIR—I inclose an important notice to Postmasters and the public, respecting the establishment of a *direct* exchange of mails with Germany, by means of the Baltic Lloyd Mail Steamships, plying between New York and Stettin; and request its publication in the next issue of the UNITED STATES MAIL.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, *Sup't.*

J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor "U. S. Mail."*

IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT.

Establishing a Direct Exchange of Mails with Germany by the Baltic Lloyd Mail Steamships, via Stettin, at a Reduced Rate of Letter Postage.

An additional article to the Postal Convention between the United States and the Empire of Germany has been recently concluded, *to take effect immediately*, which establishes a reduced international postal charge *of six (6) cents* per single rate on the direct letter correspondence exchanged with Germany, Austria and Luxemburg by means of steamers of the Baltic Lloyd Line, plying between New York and Stettin. *Unpaid letters* forwarded or received by this line of steamers will be charged with *double* the prepaid rate; and *letters insufficiently paid* will also be charged with *double postage*, less the amount prepaid.

The correspondence other than letters posted in the United States for transmission to Germany, Austria and Luxemburg by the "direct route via Stettin" will be subject to the same rates of postage and to the same condition of *compulsory prepayment* as the correspondence of a like nature forwarded to those countries by the *direct* routes via Bremen and Hamburg respectively.

The departures from New York of the steamers of the Baltic Lloyd Line will be so arranged as to perform at least a monthly mail service in each direction. The sailing days from New York, as far as reported, are as follows, viz.: July 13, August 10, August 31, September 28, October 19 and November 16, 1871. Further days of sailing from this side will from time to time be published for the information of the public.

Postmasters will take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly in levying and collecting postage on the correspondence so exchanged with the German postal union.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

[OFFICIAL.]

MAILS FOR THE SCANDINAVIAN KINGDOMS BY DIRECT STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.

The Baltic Lloyd Company having established a line of steamships between New York and Stettin, in Prussia, via Christiansand, in Norway, and Copenhagen, in Denmark, arrangements have been made for the forwarding of a direct mail from New York to each of the Kingdoms of Sweden, Norway and Denmark by means of said steamers, comprising the correspondence for those Kingdoms which the senders may wish to have forwarded by this line of steamships, and on which the United States postage shall have been fully prepaid, at the following rates, viz.:

On letters, 10 cents per each half an ounce, or under.

On newspapers, 2 cents each; and

On packages of printed matter other than newspapers, when not exceeding an ounce in weight, 2 cents; when exceeding an ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, 3 cents; when exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 4 cents; and an additional rate of 4 cents for every additional weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

The departures from New York of the steamers of the Baltic Lloyd Line, as far as reported, are as follows, viz.: July 13, August 10, August 31, September 28, October 19, and November 16, 1871. Further days of sailing from this side will, from to time time, be published for the information of the public.

The above postage charges are in like manner to be levied and collected at the office of delivery on the correspondence received in the United States from the countries in question by this line of steamships.

Postmasters will take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly in levying and collecting postage on the correspondence so exchanged with Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1871.

SIR—I have to request that you will please publish the following notice to Postmasters in the next issue of the "*U. S. Mail*":

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, *Sup't.*

J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor "U. S. Mail,"*

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

The attention of the Department has been called to the circumstance that the "Return Registered Letter Bills" for *registered letters addressed to foreign countries* are frequently forwarded by the Postmasters at the mailing offices in the United States to the Postmasters of the *foreign offices* to which such letters are addressed, under cover bearing their frank and indorsement of "official business." The practice is irregular and in violation of the regulations of the Post-Office Department; the proper course in each case being to forward the "Return Bills" on which such registered letters are entered to the United States Distributing Post Office to which the registered package containing the same is addressed. The general regulations prescribed by this Department for the receipt and dispatch of domestic registered letters is alike applicable to the receipt and dispatch of registered letters for foreign countries, with the single exception that no "return receipt" is required to be forwarded with the same.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1871.

SIR—The Postmaster-General, to permit small book packets and packets of patterns or samples *for Switzerland*, to receive the benefit of a moderated postage, has directed the following arrangement for such correspondence sent from the United States to Switzerland, to be observed and enforced from and after the 1st proximo, viz.:

For book packets and patterns, or samples of merchandise—

When not exceeding an ounce in weight, 2 cents;

When exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, 4 cents;

When exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, 8 cents;

For packets exceeding four ounces in weight, an additional rate of 8 cents for every additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof.

The above postage charges are required to be prepaid by means of United States postage stamps affixed to the cover of the packet, and when prepaid are in full of all charges to destination; but if any such correspondence shall be insufficiently paid, it will nevertheless be forwarded charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery, besides which, it will also be subjected to a fine of 25 centimes on delivery in Switzerland.

You will please amend the "Table of postages" in the next issue of the "*U. S. Mail*," in accordance with this information.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, *Sup't.*

J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor "U. S. Mail."*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1871.

SIR—The general Post Office at Berlin has just advised this Department that the fee upon registered letters for Aden, and for the English Possessions and Protected States of Farther India, exclusive of Ceylon, which the senders may expressly desire to have forwarded through Germany via Trieste, has been reduced from 12 to 9 cents.

Registered letters intended for transmission by this route to any of the within-named destinations will, therefore, be subject to a combined registration fee of 17 *cents per letter*, instead of 20 cents, as heretofore.

The ordinary rates of postage and conditions of payment remain unchanged.

Please make the necessary alterations in the "table of postages" published in the next issue of your paper.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, *Sup't.*

J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor "U. S. Mail."*

Sundry Post Office Matters.

The first letter we take up is accompanied by one of those gull-traps—a counterfeit money or saw-dust circular. The writer says he and his friends have received numerous such baits, and they "would be glad to know of the capture of at least one of the rascals." The capture is easy enough; the difficulty is in the punishment, for what crime is it to offer to sell counterfeit money, which is all these scoundrels have to do with it? They do not have a dollar of the stuff they represent themselves to have; and when some foolish scoundrel applies to them for counterfeit money, they send sawdust or some equally valueless material. It is the old game of the would-be biter bit. Their career would be short if some of the Express companies were not in actual, if not premeditated, collusion with them. Were all the Express companies and the Press throughout the country to take as strong measures to head them off as the Post Office Department has done, they would soon come to their death...... Our next letter contains the suggestion to make THE MAIL a weekly instead of a monthly, and the next to change its form to a quarto—both very good suggestions, but the time is not propitious to make either change. Our correspondence the past month has been small. We have observed this is the case about this time every year. Is it seed time with postal questions and difficulties as well as with agricultural products, or is it that farmers, being busy on their farms, make less use of the mails? If the latter, the spare time thus afforded to Postmasters and their clerks could be very advantageously employed in studying the Laws and Regulations. It is surprising how many useful little items of postal knowledge, yet not of general use, can be found by a little study. We especially recommend to attention the first three chapters of the Regulations, but section 12 in chapter II. is abrogated, and a general Blank agency has been established in Washington, in accordance with section 14 of the act of July 27, 1868. Chapters XI. and XV., too, would repay attention. Section 228 is one of general use, yet but little understood. Observe that the words *bona fide* are in italics, to call your attention to the requirement that persons must be, in *good faith*, honestly and truly, subscribers to the paper or papers they claim the right to receive under this section; and observe, too, that the word *weekly* is in italics, to call your attention to the fact that it is only *weekly* papers that may be delivered free. Monthly, daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly—in fact, all publications but *weekly*—are excluded from the privilege of the section. Some think that only one paper of several kinds may be delivered free. This is a mistake; all the different kinds printed and published weekly in the county are included. Chapter XXXV. is a chapter, too, that is full of information, and information on a subject concerning which there is a great deal of ignorance, and an equal amount of carelessness—the disposition of unmailable letters and of dead letters and other matter, and the accounts and papers connected with them. It not infrequently happens that the examination of a Postmaster's accounts are suspended for want of the dead-letter bill required by section 383. Now is the time to begin to collect the items for that bill, for it is made up of the transactions of the whole quarter. (See section 381.)

We might continue these suggestions to an indefinite length, but have said enough to show what may be done, and so leave the matter in the hands of postmasters and their clerks to prosecute further.

AT this season many visitors to summer resorts desire to subscribe for city papers for a short time. Quarterly postage on these papers, if not paid at the beginning of a quarter, must be charged for the rest of the quarter and the whole of the next quarter. See Section 154, Reg. 1866.

NEW MAIL CARS.—The authorities of the Saratoga, Vermont Central, and Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroads have done themselves great credit and administered hugely to the comfort of the mail agents by the construction for and introduction on those routes of new, spacious and beautiful mail cars. These cars have all the old and many new improvements, are roomy and well ventilated, and, in the way of conveniences and appointments, leave nothing to be desired. We are pleased to make a record of the good taste and liberality of the gentlemen who so humanely cared for the safety and comfort of the route agents on these lines, and in their behalf tender our thanks, adding that we hope others will see their good works and follow their example.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of June, 1871:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Hood's Landing	Roane	Tenn	10,216
Okolona	Carter	Tenn	10,026
Fort Meade	Polk	Fla	6,480
Lomenton	St. Clair	Ill	11,422
Gaylord	Smith	Kas	14,132
Kirwin	Phillips	Kas	14,132
Divide	Anderson	Kas	14,003
Burr Oak	Jewell	Kas	Special
Pleasant Valley	Cowley	Kas	14,128
Meredith	Cloud	Kas	14,129
Hepler	Crawford	Kas	10,512
Kedron	Osage	Kas	Special
Alert	Riley	Kas	Special
Arispio	Pottawattamie	Kas	14,074
Clarion	Sedgwick	Kas	Special
Talley Springs	Montgomery	Kas	14,216
Le Grand	Osborne	Kas	14,132
Bethany	Osborne	Kas	Special
Siglerville	Mifflin	Pa	2,645
Red Run	Lancaster	Pa	2,538
Blair's Wharf	Prince George	Va	4,419
Hunter's Gap	Lee	Va	10,037
Svore' Station	Jackson	Ohio	9,032
Garner	Hancock	Iowa	11,969
Doon	Lyon	Iowa	11,363
Acadia	Carroll	Iowa	11,403
Advance	Guthrie	Iowa	11,368
Rotterdam	Jewell	Kas	14,132
Silver Dale	Cowley	Kas	14,105
North Tarrytown	Westchester	N. Y	Special
Morrisonian	Robeson	N. C	5,617
Seymour	Wayne	Iowa	11,0004
Tilton	Poweshiek	Iowa	11,179
Alice	Grundy	Iowa	11,375
Alta	Buena Vista	Iowa	11,007
Menoti	Buena Vista	Iowa	11,861
Freeman	Clay	Iowa	11,321
Greenwood Hill	Grundy	Iowa	11,232
Snyder's Grove	Woodbury	Iowa	Special
St. Mary's	Warren	Iowa	Special
Irwin	Audubon	Iowa	11,374
Cornersville	Hickory	Mo	10,802
Robertsville	Franklin	Mo	10,503
Lost Camp	Howell	Mo	10,821
Bridgewater	Nodaway	Mo	10,506
Raytown	Jackson	Mo	10,809
Winston	Dent	Mo	10,703
Luserne	St. Clair	Mo	10,681
Hog Hollow	St. Louis	Mo	10,132
Lewis Station	Henry	Mo	10,512
Rose Lake	Otter Tail	Minn	13,811
Warren	Cloud	Kas	Special
Sycamore	Howard	Kas	14,161
Viola	Howard	Kas	14,136
Tiblow	Wyandotte	Kas	14,001
Newton	Sedgwick	Kas	14,143
Newton Highlands	Middlesex	Mass	Special
Morrill's Store	Caroline	Va	Special
St. Andrew's Bay	Washington	Fla	6,431
Freeport	Walton	Fla	6,426
Pine Level	Manatee	Fla	6,400
Gibson	Issaquena	Miss	7,505
Flint Creek	Harrison	Miss	7,198
Moscow	Kemper	Miss	7,133
Pleasant Hill	De Soto	Miss	7,098
W. Bat. Rouge, C.H.	W. Bat. Rouge	La	8,014
Spruce Vale	Columbiana	Ohio	9,075
Cummins	Arkansas	Ark	7,506
Hazel Grove	Lawrence	Ark	7,544
Cooper Hill	Izard	Ark	7,549
Tomahawk	Searcy	Ark	7,570
Pacific Junction	Mills	Iowa	11,003
Pine Grove	Prince Grge's	Md	2,987
Good's Mills	Rockingham	Va	Special
Lynnwood	Rockingham	Va	Special
Lakeview	Volusia	Fla	6,421
Buncombe	Union	Miss	7,201
Boonesborough	Uvalde	Texas	8,530
Byron	Humboldt	Iowa	11,328
Dry Lake	Wright	Iowa	11,321
East Hampton	Cherokee	Iowa	Special
Galo	Woodbury	Iowa	11,341
Bee Creek	Taney	Mo	7,569
Salter's Depot	Williamsburg	S. C	5,604
Fall Creek	Oconee	S. C	5,691
Kienstras' Store	Adams	Miss	8,080
Glenville	Panola	Miss	7,045
Pineville	Rapides	La	8,113
Lone Willow	Martin	Minn	Special
Quinby	Berry	Mich	12,511
Elon	Ashley	Ark	7,637
Highlands	Monmouth	N. J	Special
Hollonville	Pike	Ga	6,073
Boxley	Appling	Ga	9,152
Brentwood	Appling	Ga	6,152
Bay Creek	Gwinnette	Ga	Special
Doreville	De Kalb	Ga	Special
Woodland	Pulaam	Ala	6,416
Day's Mills	Bibb	Ala	6,609
Bibb Mills Station	Bibb	Ala	6,609
Bakerville	Henry	Ala	6,812
Deatsville	Elmore	Ala	6,646
Molino	Union	Miss	7,040
Toronto	Jefferson	Ark	Special
Headsville	Robertson	Texas	8,645
Englewood	Robertson	Texas	Special
Dog Town	McMullen	Texas	8,535
Boon's Ferry	Tyler	Texas	8,651
Elwood	Fannin	Texas	Special
Cyrus	Bosque	Texas	9,585
Duganville	Grayson	Texas	Special
Damson's Prairie	Kaufman	Texas	8,596
Jordan	Brazoria	Texas	6,513
Campbellsville	Brown	Ill	Special
Watts	Sangamon	Ill	11,433
Wolf Creek	Williamson	Ill	11,863
Clear View	Sullivan	Mo	10,547
Danielsville	Wayne	Mo	Special
Jamison	Plumas	Cal	Special
Riverside	San Bernardino	Cal	14,724
Bismarck	Lebanon	Pa	Special
Liberty Grove	Cecil	Md	1,808
Conrad's Store	Rockingham	Va	4,879
Locust Grove	Henry	Ga	Special
New Moon	Cherokee	Ala	6,658
Evansville	Escambia	Ala	6,925
Turners	Franklin	Miss	7,089
Stonewall	Harrison	Miss	7,198
Spring Hill	Benton	Miss	7,204
Ridgeway	Bastrop	Texas	Special
Holly Springs	Jasper	Texas	8,657
Johnson's Point	Kaufman	Texas	6,596
Millville	Woodford	Ky	Special
Dekover	Union	Ky	Special
Wayne Furnace	Wayne	Tenn	10,152
Darkey Springs	White	Tenn	10,286
Eota	Du Page	Ill	11,404
Harrel	Montgomery	Ill	11,428
Preston Station	Fillmore	Minn	Special
Smead	Lyon	Iowa	11,363
Soldier	Monona	Iowa	11,371
Hatch	Kossuth	Iowa	11,321
Losh's Mills	Pottowattomie	Iowa	11,146
Allerton	Wayne	Iowa	11,004
Schoolings	La Fayette	Mo	Special
Jackson Station	Daviess	Mo	10,559
McClurg	Johnson	Mo	Special
Givensville	McDonald	Mo	Special
Sun's Creek	Dade	Mo	10,728
Bryan	Saline	Mo	10,657
Bell	Leavenworth	Kas	14,016
Plano	Tulare	Cal	14,726
Cannan	Colusa	Cal	Special
Alexanderville	Sonoma	Cal	Special
Fisk's Mill	Sonoma	Cal	14,732
Glenbrook	Lake	Cal	Special
Sutter Station	Sutter	Cal	14,707
Montowese	New Haven	Conn	975
Loled Lane	Tuscaloosa	Ala	6,711
Laudeck	Allen	Ohio	Special
Grand Prairie	Plaquemine	La	8,010
Point Michael	Plaquemine	La	8,010
Bel Air	Plaquemine	La	8,010
Drew's Station	St. Bernard	La	6,010
Sterlington	Ouachita	La	7,628
Alma	Crawford	Ark	7,524
Hilton	Sharpe	Ark	7,545
Sew	Chicot	Ark	Special
Burkeville	Hempstead	Ark	Special
Daniel's Springs	Ch'r'kee Nat'n	Ark	14,031
Big North Fork	Fulton	Ark	7,573
Ashley's Point	Phillips	Ark	7,504
Graddy Landing	Desha	Ark	5,504
Cherokee City	Benton	Ark	7,671
Prospect Bluff	White	Ark	Special
Gregg	Travis	Texas	Special
Idaho	Adair	Mo	10,531
Proctor	Morgan	Mo	10,825
Smithfield	Jasper	Mo	14,034
Bear Branch	Linn	Mo	Special
Union City	Rice	Kas	Special
Spring Branch	Butler	Kas	Special
Agnes City	Lyon	Kas	14,083
Attica	Ellsworth	Kas	14,001
West Creek	Republic	Kas	14,162
White Mound	Jewell	Kas	Special
Butler Centre	Butler	Neb	14,461
Hawk Eye	Dixon	Neb	Special
Clear Creek	Saunders	Neb	14,421
Albany	Saline	Neb	Special
Emmett	Dakota	Neb	Special
Noro	Washington	Neb	Special
Blackbird	Burt	Neb	14,431
Scales Diggings	Sierra	Cal	Special
Union House	Sacramento	Cal	Special
Woodville	Tulare	Cal	14,726
Green City	Weld	Col	Special
Hillsborough	Weld	Col	17,047
Spanish Peaks	Huerfano	Col	Special
Montezuma	Summit	Col	17,016
Laurence	Washington	Pa	2,342
Sunny Side	Spalding	Ga	6,012
Creswell	Spalding	Ga	6,156
Brooks' Station	Fayette	Ga	6,158
St. Stephens	Washington	Ala	6,643
Propell	Shelby	Ala	6,646
Grove Hill	Fannin	Texas	6,604
Aspen Grove	Pendleton	Ky	Special
Parker's Mills	Ritchie	W. Va	4,193
Virginia	Dallas	Texas	8,565
Aliceton	Boyle	Ky	9,610
Hollands	Issaquena	Miss	7,023
Rolling Fork	Issaquena	Miss	7,023
Leigh's	Sunflower	Miss	7,023
Garvins	Sunflower	Miss	7,023
Johnsonville	Sunflower	Miss	7,023
Campbellsville	Yazoo	Miss	7,023
Wayne City	Wayne	Ill	11,854
Logansville	Jefferson	Ill	11,855
Opheim	Henry	Ill	11,892
Bartley	Gallatin	Ill	11,433
Buncombe	Johnson	Ill	Special
Monroe	Sevier	Utah	16,610
Round Lake	Saratoga	N. Y	1,019
Atlanticville	Monmouth	N. J	Special
Menlo Park	Middlesex	N. J	1,608
Beverly	Anson	N. C	5,106
Ormondsland	Pitt	N. C	5,030
Magnolia	Pulaski	Ga	6,152
Lena	Clay	Ind	Special
McKee's Gap	Blair	Pa	2,232
Cearfoss	Washington	Md	Special
Loon	Sampson	N. C	5,059
Willow Grove	Shelby	Texas	Special
Stonewall	Freestone	Texas	Special
Arnold	Crawford	Kas	14,005
Russell	Russell	Kas	14,001
Bunker Hill	Russell	Kas	14,001
Black Warrior	Saline	Kas	Special
Big Bend	Jewell	Kas	Special
Febing	Nemaha	Neb	Special
Gibbon	Buffalo	Neb	14,401
Cove Creek	Millard	Utah	16,601
Harrisville	Weber	Utah	16,605
White Rock	Elko	Nev	Special
Tahoe	Placer	Cal	14,856
Sunol	Alameda	Cal	14,701
San Luis Ranch	Merced	Cal	14,725
La Joya	Socorro	New Mex	17,401
Elk River	Clay	W. Va	4,176
Ridge's Creek	Montgomery	N. C	5,229
Oakland	Wilcox	Ala	6,750
Ross	Kent	Mich	12,519
Detroit City	Becker	Minn	13,811
Marshfield	Coos	Oregon	Special
Peters	San Joaquin	Cal	14,881
Ludlow	McKean	Pa	1,622
Sidney	Marshall	Ala	6,659
St. Elmo	Mobile	Ala	6,847
Steel's Depot	St. Clair	Ala	6,825
Simspert	Avoyelles	La	6,031
Willey Station	Christian	Ill	11,476
Crawfordsville	Crawford	Ill	11,859
Dry Hill	Jackson	Ill	Special
Sanfordville	Midland	Mich	12,692
Wright's Bridge	Midland	Mich	12,692
Matthews	Jackson	Mo	Special
Craysonville	Clinton	Mo	Special
Wingville	Baker	Oregon	Special
Union Flat	Stevens	Wash. Ter	15,415
Olmsted Falls	Franklin	Vt	Special
Wheeler	Mercer	Pa	2,486
Huntington City	Prince Geo.'s	Md	Special
Catawba Vale	McDowell	N. C	5,006
Phenix	Abbeville	S. C	5,668 now
Viola	Blount	Ala	Special
Wynnville	Blount	Ala	6,651
Pea Ridge	Kemper	Miss	7,196
St. Sophie	Plaquemine	La	8,005
Taluta	Madison	La	8,107
Woodburg	Hill	Texas	6,590
Aaron	Switzerland	Ind	Special
Jerusalem	Haywood	Tenn	10,010
Parker's Lake	Hennepin	Minn	Special
Ming Springs	Wright	Mo	Special
Lakeville	Dickinson	Iowa	Special
Brighton	Sacramento	Cal	14,882
Samish	Whatcom	Wash. Ter	15,412
Giddings	Washington	Texas	8,505
Ledbetter	Washington	Texas	8,505
Athens	Jewell	Kas	14,205
Mission	Shawnee	Kas	14,098
Centre Grove	Shawnee	Kas	14,996
Chaneyville	Calvert	Md	2,992
Lick Run	Athens	Ohio	9,040
Alpha	Henry	Ill	11,892
Hamson	Westchester	N. Y	939
Cedarvale	Onondaga	N. Y	Special
Big Rock	Buchanan	Va	8,772 Ky
Lewisville	King George	Va	4,428
Passpatansy	King George	Va	4,428
Cherry Ridge	Union	La	7,608
Oconto Falls	Oconto	Wis	Special
Pulcifer	Shawano	Wis	Special
Little Merrimack	Franklin	Mo	Special
Branchville	Linn	Mo	Special
Ten Mile	Fulton	Ark	10,871
Spring Creek	Phillips	Ark	7,504
Lake Dora	Le Sueur	Minn	Special
Hesperia	Fillmore	Neb	Special
Smithfield	Butler	Kas	Special
Pendell	Butler	Kas	Special
Brunn	Montgomery	Kas	14,208
Blanchville	Marshall	Kas	14,164
Donneganna	Riley	Kas	Special

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Panasdale	Marengo	Ala	6,608
Point Lookout	St. Mary's	Md	Special
Perrine	Mercer	Pa	2,617
Waterloo	Fauquier	Va	4,620
Altamont	Shelby	Iowa	Special
Bairdstown	Sullivan	Mo	10,546
Miami Station	Carroll	Mo	10,507
Reese Hill	Reynolds	Mo	10,697
Germantown	Henry	Mo	10,680
Gallaway Station	Osage	Mo	10,641
California House	Wirt	W. V	Special
Abe Spring	Calhoun	Fla	6,434
Econfina	Washington	Fla	6,428
Vernal	Greene	Miss	7,191
Buck Creek	Greene	Miss	7,192
Lakesville	Greene	Miss	7,193
Salubrity	Pickens	S. C	5,880
Sillsville	Columbia	Fla	6,427
Orange Hill	Washington	Fla	6,437
Mayport	Duval	Fla	6,144
Forkland	Greene	Ala	6,764
Independence	De Soto	Miss	7,025
Canaan	Tippah	Miss	7,045
Coroersville	Marshall	Miss	7,037
Watson	Marshall	Miss	7,031
Red Creek	Jackson	Miss	7,200
Ashland	Benton	Miss	7,143
Adamsville	Greenville	Miss	7,189
Funk's Mills	Decatur	Iowa	11,091
Young's Store	Laurens	S. C	5,668
Centreville	Laurens	S. C	5,663
Calhoun	Anderson	S. C	5,688
Dorn's Gold Mine	Abbeville	S. C	5,667
Fulton	Clarendon	S. C	5,615
Bredford	Coosa	Ala	6,729
Youngsville	Tallapoosa	Ala	Special
Kingston	Adams	Miss	7,091
Duck Hill	Carroll	Miss	7,001
Garner Station	Yallobusha	Miss	7,002
Dessonville	Yazoo	Miss	7,012
Clavesville	Tippah	Miss	7,040
Cockrum	De Soto	Miss	7,032
Cave Spring	Fayette	Ala	6,698
Bethlehem	Marshall	Miss	7,037
Prentiss	Bolivar	Miss	7,660
Coal Mountain	Forsyth	Ga	6,052
Dubois	Pulaski	Ga	6,152
Belleview	Talbott	Ga	6,089
Baldwin	Duval	Fla	6,402
Waukeenah	Jefferson	Fla	6,463
White Springs	Hamilton	Fla	6,450
Mount Pleasant	Gadsden	Fla	6,451
Davis Creek	Forsyth	Ala	6,703
Camp Spring	Lawrence	Ala	Special
Boligee	Greene	Ala	6,646
Laurel Hill	Neshoba	Miss	7,137
Prides Point	Bolivar	Miss	7,660
Quincey	Monroe	Miss	6,673
Prairie Station	Monroe	Miss	7,007
Cooksville	Noxubee	Miss	7,126
St. Maurice	Winn	La	8,013
Caddo Grove	Johnson	Texas	Special
Egypt	Wharton	Texas	8,547
Pleasant View	Ray	Mo	10,627
Pine River	Lake	Mich	12,930
Sharon	Madison	Miss	7,141
New Hope	Caroline	Md	3,014
Cappahosic	Gloucester	Va	Special
Lyell's Store	Richmond	Va	4,717
Aerial	Marion	S. C	5,621
High Tower	Forsyth	Ga	6,047
Mount Pleasant	Wayne	Ga	6,152
Laudsford	Chester	Ala	5,637
Hamburg	Perry	Ala	6,611
Flowers Place	Smith	Miss	7,168
Salem	Benton	Miss	7,204
Jessamine	Jessamine	Ky	9,694
Mackville	Platt	Ill	11,635
Allen	La Salle	Ill	11,492
Spring Hollow	Laclede	Mo	10,709
De Bruin	Pulaski	Mo	10,899
Barkada	Drew	Ark	7,686
Pleasant Hill	De Soto	La	8,060
Bayou Metoe	Pulaski	Ark	Special
Eureka	Cross	Ark	7,520
Pea Ridge	Benton	Ark	7,571
Kimball	Bosque	Texas	Special
Pana Maria	Karnes	Texas	Special
Sinkin	Shannon	Mo	10,702
Fort Zarah	Barton	Kas	Special
Nicholson Store	Choctaw	Ala	6,772
Dorn's Mill	Edgefield	S. C	5,684
Montrose	Jasper	Miss	7,164
Shady Grove	Jasper	Miss	7,164
Pineville	Smith	Miss	7,164
Nopal	McMullen	Texas	6,535
Red Banks	Robeson	N. C	5,087
Rees Mill	Etowah	Ala	6,825
Hooker's Station	Fairfield	Ohio	9,040
Detatar	Newton	Miss	7,135
Parker's Mills	Houston	Texas	6,643
Jefferson	Rutherford	Tenn	Special
Old Farm	Lawrence	Ill	11,658
Healing Springs	Davidson	N. C	5,130
Ivy Hill	Haywood	N. C	5,223
Dry Ponds	Catawba	N. C	5,116
Roxana	Paulding	Ga	Special
Comp McDermitt	Humboldt	Nev	15,763
Thoroughfare	Prince Wm	Va	4,404
Kendall's Store	Stanley	N. C	5,106
Little River	Alexander	N. C	5,248
Milledgeville	Montgomery	N. C	5,130
Jackson Hill	Davidson	N. C	5,139
San Pedro	Houston	Texas	8,642
Maple Hill	Wabaunsee	Kas	Special
Grafton	Kane	Utah	16,615
Oak Ridge	Guilford	N. C	5,250
Pedlars Hill	Chatham	N. C	5,211
Pungo Creek	Beaufort	N. C	5,033
Fleecedale	Allegheny	Pa	9,036 (Ohio)
Ten Island	Calhoun	Ala	6,695
Antioch	Alcorn	Miss	7,043
Pine Ridge	Winn	La	8,069
Green Dale	Marion	Ill	12,010
Criglersville	Madison	Va	4,621
Boot's Mills	Cabarrus	N. C	Special
Antreville	Abbeville	S. C	5,673 now
Mount Willing	Edgefield	S. C	5,676 new
Forrest Station	Clayton	Ga	6,011
Oak Hill	Newton	Ga	Special
Whitesburg	Madison	Ala	6,805
Coopwood	Winston	Miss	7,121
Kenner	Matagorda	Texas	8,513
Cypress Top	Harris	Texas	Special
Spottsville	Henderson	Ky	8,744
Shiae	Sheboygan	Wis	Special
Bellefonte	Pulaski	Mo	10,899
Allenville	C'pe Gir'deau	Mo	10,502
Weimes	Wood	Texas	8,622
Ultima Thule	Sevier	Ark	7,582
Aberdeen	Monroe	Ark	6,506
Portage Des Sioux	St. Charles	Mo	Special

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Pleasant Ridge	Greene	Ind	Scotland
Antioch	Tippah	Miss	Rienzi
New Market	Gallatin	Ill	Shawneetown
Loesville	Boone	Ill	Cherry Valley
Rock	Cowley	Kas	Douglas
North Alfred	York	Me	Alfred
Longmire's Store	Edgefield	S. C	Edgefield
Feun's Bridge	Jefferson	Ga	Davisboro
Omaha Barracks	Douglas	Neb	Omaha
Hopeville	Grant	W. Va	Grant, C. H.
Snow Creek	Smith	Tenn	Carthage
Cleveland	Fayette	Ky	Lexington
Alpha	Clinton	Ky	Albany
Long Pond	Caldwell	Ky	Princeton
Melita	Alameda	Cal	Brooklyn
Point of Timber	Contra Costa	Cal	Antioch
Wayside	Mecklenburgh	Va	Wattsborough
Weeksville	Southampton	Va	Henry
Mount Vernon Forge	Rockingham	Va	Harrisonburgh
Beteil Flats	Carter	Ky	Greyson
Worth	Boone	Iowa	Moniana
Hillsdale	Indiana	Pa	Purchase Line
Prairie	Mower	Minn	Grand Meadow
Raven's Eye	Fayette	W. Va	Fayetteville
Murphy's Creek	Lewis	W. Va	Weston
Crumley's	Henry	Ga	McDonough
Newark	Wilson	Kas	Thayer
Ballardsville	Boone	W. Va	Kanawha, C. H.
Falling Springs	Greenbrier	W. Va	Lewisburg
Sycamore Grove	Putnam	W. Va	Wingfield
Sylacauga	Talladiga	Ala	Talladiga
Stockton	Baldwin	Ala	Bay Minnette
Claysville	Marshall	Ala	Guntersville
Democrat	Walker	Ala	Jasper
Blue Pond	Cherokee	Ala	Cedar Bluff
Fig's Grove	Coosa	Ala	Marble Valley
Snowdown	Montgomery	Ala	Montgomery
Moorhead	Freestone	Texas	Fairfield
Grand Portage	Lake	Minn	Beaver Bay
Stateley's Run	Grant	Ky	Williamstown
Kearney City	Kearney	Neb	Fort Kearney
Criglersville	Madison	Va	Madison, C. H.
Drewryville	Southampton	Va	Jerusalem
Half Way House	York	Va	Hampton
Roan's Prairie	Grimes	Texas	Prairie Plains
Star	Lavaca	Texas	Morales
Potomac	Prince William	Va	Dumfries
Oil Works	Greenup	Ky	Greenup, C. H.
Oaklawn	Shelby	Tenn	Memphis
Molleubruch	Jackson	Ind	Seymour
Coral Hill	Elko	Nev	Elko
Ophir	Washoe	Nev	Washoe City
West Greenfield	Saratoga	N. Y	Saratoga Springs
Cherry Lane	King William	Va	Sweet Hall
Thompson's River	Missoula	Monta	Missoula
Louisville	Missoula	Monta	Forest City
Livingstonville	Schoharie	N. Y	Franklinton
Brush Creek	Beaver	Pa	Beaver
Troy	Kershaw	S. C	Camden
Parks	Edgefield	S. C	Rehoboth
Campbell's Bridge	Marion	S. C	Allen's Bridge
Pee Dee	Marion	S. C	Marion
Gilchrist's Bridge	Marion	S. C	Marion
Friendship	Clarendon	S. C	Sumter, C. H.
New Market	Abbeville	S. C	Greenwood

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Hope Station	Lexington	S. C.	Lexington
Clio	Marlborough	S. C.	Bennettsville
Timber Ridge	Union	S. C.	Smith's Ford
North Santee	Georgetown	S. C.	McClellanville
Sineaths	Charleston	S. C.	Charleston
Orange Lodge	Orange	Fla	Apokka
Bertrandville	La Fayette	La.	Vermillionville
Patriot	Wayne	Tenn.	Peter's Landing
Lund's Station	Du Page	Ill.	Aurora
Boone	Boone	Ark.	Lead Hill
Bennett's Bayou	Fulton	Ark.	Bennett's River
Prairie Centre	Prairie	Ark.	Devall's Bluff
Orion	St Clair	Mo.	Luzerne
Martin's Station	Pulaski	Va.	Dublin
Hoaaker's Ferry	Warren	Ky.	Bowling Green
Verville	Warren	Tenn.	McMinnville
Green Pond	Pike	Ill	Pearl
Harmony	Taylor	Iowa	Bedford
Cessford	Cedar	Iowa	Tipton
Pocahontas	Pocahontas	Iowa	Cedarville
Sherwood	Jasper	Mo.	Smithfield
Henning	Bourbon	Kas.	Pawnee Station
Boulder	Jefferson	Monta.	Boulder Valley
Five Mile	Pickens	S. C.	Pickens, C. H.
Lombardy	Columbia	Ga.	Thomson
Mount Zion	Hancock	Ga.	Sparta
Woodville	Green	Ga.	Greensborough
Knight's Mill	Berrien	Ga.	Milltown
Mobley Pond	Scriven	Ga.	Sylvania
Fish Pond	Tallapoosa	Ala.	Dadeville
Osanippa	Chambers	Ala.	Cassets
Pigeon Creek	Butler	Ala.	Greenville
Vinyard Mills	Huntingdon	Pa.	Mt. Union
Anderson's Mills	Butler	Pa.	Eau Claire
Boligee	Greene	Ala.	Hayesville
Spavinaw	Benton	Ark.	Bentonville
Silveyville	Solano	Cal.	Dixon

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State*	*Changed to*
Dallasburgh	Warren	Ohio	Cozaddale
Plank Road	Belmont	Ohio	Pleasant Grove
Bronson's Prairie	Branch	Mich.	Bronson
Clinton Station	Hunterdon	N. J.	Annandale
Salt Marsh	Republic	Kas.	Seapo
Jenkins	Montgomery	Pa.	Ainsworth
Esleto	Karnes	Texas	Riddleville
Brickton	Cook	Ill.	Park Ridge
Greenwood	Bergen	N J.	River Vale
Larimer Mills	Sarpy	Neb.	La Platte
Ashland Mills	Jackson	Oregon	Asland
Long Creek Depot	Panola	Miss.	Courtland
Dradys	Wayne	Ga	Jesup
Pond Eddy	Sullivan	N. Y.	Kilgour
Ainsworth	Montgomery	Pa	Colmar
Romance	Marshall	Ill	La Bose
Ogden	Dubuque	Iowa	Donnelan
Neplawah	Sumner	Kas.	Oxford
Prairie Mills	Muscatine	Iowa	Stockton
Aurora	Wright	Mo.	Mingsville
Elkhorn	Lawrence	Mo.	Aurora

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of April, 1871 in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collc'd.
New York	314	1,971,859	1,101,980	485,346	3,875,692
Philadelphia	167	872,274	502,494	368,284	1,214,689
Chicago	106	929,263	138,356	198,765	825,517
St. Louis	57	620,022	63,285	120,112	331,529
Baltimore	55	463,663	54,338	96 676	368,635
Boston	70	447,114	149,500	121,186	730,965
Cincinnati	50	327,619	48,978	53,612	223,226
Louisville	23	228,617	20,133	55,701	123,237
Detroit	22	215,756	17,426	84,668	112,316
Buffalo	32	204,077	22,896	70,378	126,644
Brooklyn	42	201,728	31,691	74,120	91,389
Cleveland	25	191,820	16,965	75,564	142,863
Rochester	18	192,133	12,539	71,867	93,547
Albany	24	171,080	17,782	55,235	133,944
Indianapolis	19	145,882	9,620	39,806	92,583
Milwaukee	21	145,565	8,328	36,832	82,602
Pittsburg	18	135,680	20,384	46,459	134,750
Syracuse	15	126,530	9,648	46,259	70,878
Washington, D. C.	25	126,499	20,842	62,909	121,433
Newark	18	121,643	16,415	48,062	71,885
Troy	13	116,333	11,025	23,709	69,531
Memphis	12	100,776	9,568	24,038	59,128
Williamsburg	12	84,107	56,438	18,408	32,827
San Francisco	24	81,001	12,669	24,038	105,605
Richmond	14	79,558	4,659	24,150	42,969
Utica	12	75,219	6,163	30 634	53 883
Toledo	10	60,508	3,800	27,626	73,620
Nashville	6	68,299	4,135	30,069	34,576
Dayton	12	64,384	4,396	30,292	50,456
Providence	12	61,508	11,926	25,150	29,126
New Orleans	40	59,949	6,425	23,078	102,227
Hartford	10	56,406	8,211	20,870	30,760
Allegheny	9	51,225	5,924	31,757	16,817
Wilmington	7	49,668	5,409	18,005	23,577
New Haven	8	48,935	7,095	16,361	30,311
Jersey City	6	46,295	2,309	10,141	17,844
Lowell	6	43,536	2,905	16,080	38,351
Portland	8	39,872	2,422	23,290	63,821
Worcester	6	38 882	4,373	15,418	21,444
Lynn	5	36,233	2,329	13,613	34,352
Erie	6	30,208	4,258	27,386	19,535
Charlestown	5	35,589	1,547	13,783	16,354
Manchester	6	35,524	1,920	16,806	16,783
Reading	6	34,482	2,723	19,518	17,845
Cambridge	4	33,939	2,413	9,672	10,223
Lawrence	6	33,882	1,407	15,653	33,140
Trenton	4	31,736	2,382	10,433	20,699
Lancaster	5	28,410	2,302	10,055	8,012
Cambridgeport	4	27,078	1,544	9,481	10,568
Salem	5	25,517	3,344	11,231	18,160
Harrisburg	4	25,103	1,896	9,483	9,311
New Bedford	5	24,845	1,186	9,918	18,580

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of July, 1871.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
French	France	1	French Mail
Inman	U. S.	1	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Bremen	U. S.	1	German States via Bremen
Hamburg.	U. S.	4	Europe via Plym. & Hamb.
Guion	U. S.	5	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Bermuda	U. S.	6	Bermuda
Havana	U. S.	6	Havana & West Indies
Mexican	U. S.	7	Havana, Mex. & W. Indies
Bremen	U. S.	8	German States via Bremen
Inman	U. S.	8	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Hamburg.	U. S.	11	Europe via Plym & Hamb.
Guion	U. S.	12	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Havana	U. S.	13	Havana & Nassau
Aspinwall	U. S.	15	South Pacific, K. & Aspin.
Bremen	U. S.	15	German States via Bremen
Inman	U. S.	15	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
French	France	15	French Mail via Brest
Hamburg	U. S.	18	Europe via Ply. & Hmb'g
Guion	U. S.	19	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Havana	U. S.	20	Havana.
Inman	U. S.	22	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Bremen	U. S.	22	German States via Bremen
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Brazil, Argentine & W. I.
Hamburg.	U. S.	25	Europe via Hamb. & Ply.
Guion	U. S.	26	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Havana	U. S.	27	Havana & West Indies
Inman	U. S.	27	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Bermuda	U. S.	27	Bermuda
Bremen	U. S.	29	German States via Bremen
Inman	U. S.	29	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Aspinwall	U. S.	29	S. Pacific & Cent'l Amer.

N. B.—The line taking the European Mails on Thursdays is uncertain.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additions rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here.*

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz. *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desecado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamented, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress Sec. 222, Law, 1866

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 245, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)....... 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz....... 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz....... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz....... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz....... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz....... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz....... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz....... 3 "

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 8 A.M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10:30 P.M.
[Way] 12 M. and 4:30 P.M.
EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M.
[Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
[Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.
SOUTH—[Through] 7A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
[Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.
WEST—[via Allentown] 7 A.M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M.
[via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 11 P. M.
CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th.
each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail.......5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way].......5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail....... 5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South....... 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way].......5:00 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th.
each month.......10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail.......5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A.M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold....... 5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport....... 2:00 P. M.
Long Island....... 5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:30 P. M.
" via South Side R.R..7 A.M.; 2:30 P.M.
Canada.......5 A.M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P.M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Brindisi	14th	57	10th
do.	Southampton	8th	61	15th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Brindisi	14th and 28th	34	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	8th and 22d	30	1st, 15th, 29th
China	Brindisi	14th and 28th	40	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	8th and 22d	47	1st, 15th, 29th
Hong Kong.	Brindisi	14th and 28th	40	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	8th and 22d	45	1st, 15th, 29th
India	Brindisi	every Friday.	24	every M'nday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Brindisi	14th and 28th	42	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	8th and 22d	46	1st, 15th, 29th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

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Portland	"	Birmingham	"
Concord	N. H.	Carlisle	"
Claremont	"	Clearfield	"
Burlington	Vt.	Connellsville	"
Brattleboro	"	Downingtown	"
Essex Junction	"	Elizabeth	"
Vergennes	"	Hazleton	"
Boston	Mass.	Huntingdon	"
Adams	"	Kittaning	"
Cambridgeport	"	Oil City	"
Fitchburg	"	Pittstown	"
Gloucester	"	Pittsburgh	"
Haverhill	"	Ronseville	"
Hudson	"	Sharon	"
Lawrence	"	Uniontown	"
Northampton	"	Cumberland	Md.
Palmer	"	Culpeper	Va.
So. Acton	"	Richmond	"
Waltham	"	Volcano Wood	W. V.
Danbury	Conn.	Charlotte	N. C.
Hartford	"	Goldsboro	"
New Haven	"	New Berne	"
New London	"	Weldon	"
Mystic Bridge	"	Wilmington	"
Waterbury	"	Mobile	Ala.
Waterside	"	Vicksburg	Miss.
Providence	R. I.	Holly Springs	"
Bristol	"	Brownsville	Texas.
Auburn	N. Y.	Grand Rapids	Mich.
Binghamton	"	Manistee	"
Catskill	"	Coldwater	"
Cold Spring	"	Jackson	"
Cazenovia	"	Muskegon	"
Islip	"	Grand Haven	"
Kinderhook	"	Kalamazoo	"
Oswego	"	Gallipolis	Ohio.
Plattsburg	"	Hamilton	"
Rome	"	Oberlin	"
Tarrytown	"	Painesville	"
Yonkers	"	Mendota	Ill.
Burlington	N. J.	Wabash	Ind.
Camden	"	Minneapolis	Minn.
Dover	"	Lawrence	Kansas
New Brunswick	"	Salt Lake City	Utah
Paterson	"	San Francisco	Cal.
Rahway	"	Albuquerque	N. Mexico.

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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JULY, 1871.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns of Samples: Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco		10	3	n		
Aden British mail, via Brindisi		28	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton		22	b6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	r8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	n	24	N	O	P	s8
do do do and Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	8	17
do via San Francisco		10	2	8	8	
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct		13	7	F	10	
do do closed mail, via England		15	8	F	12	
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct		*12	8	G	11	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi reg. let. 19c. per ½oz		*15	K	L	M	h8
do do closed mail via England	a	*15	9	G	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 1c. each via England).						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 22 ₵ ½ oz	a	*18	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton		16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi		28	b6	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail		10	2	V		
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct		24	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England		27	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.		18	4	10	10	
" " British Mail, via Southampton		28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)		10	2	V		8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		16	6	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi		22	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do via San Francisco, 10th each month		10	2	V		
Austria, via North German Union, direct		*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England		*10	4	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month		*6	3	C	6	
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton		16	8	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		3	2	4		
Baden, via North German Union, direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England		*13	7	E	11	h8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	b10	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct		*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England		*10	4	C	8	8
Belgium		*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct		9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		13	7	E	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans		12	2	6	6	
Beriat, via North German Union, direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England.		*13	7	E	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax		10	2	4		
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall		18	4	10		8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama		22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		*28	6	A	A	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England.		13	7	E	11	h8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		24	8	A	A	
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e					
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.		15	BB	BB		
Bremen, via North German Union, direct		*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England.		*10	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (If unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)		*6	2	k4		5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.		18	4	10		6
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.		18	4	10	10	
do British mail, via Southampton		28	b4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.		*13	7	E	11	h8
Burgas, do direct		*12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.		*15	8	F	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct		24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England		27	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)		*6	2	k4		5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles.		AA	b6	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain						
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon.	e					
do do British mail, via Southampton		16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	10		8
Central America		10	2	V		
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton		22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		28	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	n	24	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	n	27	K	L	M	14
Chili, British mail, via Panama		22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco		10	2	V		
do via North German Union direct		24	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England		27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	n	24	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	
do do do via Brindisi		34	b10	20	20	
Constantinople, via North German Union direct		*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng		*15	8	F	12	h8
do British mail, via Marseilles		20	b6	B	B	16
do French mail	e					
Corsica		10	2	V	4	i
Costa Rica		10	2	V		
Cuba, direct		10	2	V		
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4			8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct		*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15	8	F	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct		*10	6	F	10	h8
do do via Stettin, once a month		10	2	V		
do do closed mail, via Eng		*13	7	F	12	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco		10	2	V	8	
do British mail, via Southampton		22	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		28	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct		24	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do via Trieste	n	*27	Q	R	8	17
do do clos. mail via England		27	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	n	27	K	L	M	14
do do do via Trieste	n	*30	Q	R		17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama		22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct		*17	9	H	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do		*17	9	H	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do		17	9	H	g	
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	n	15	K	L	M	
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England		*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do		*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do		20	10l	g	g	
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	n	18	K	L	M	
do British mail, via Southampton		16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi		20	b6	cB	cB	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*13	7	E	11	h8
France		10	2	V	4	
do open mail, via England		*4				
Galatz, via North German Union direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*13	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e					
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct		*7	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month		*6	3	C	6	
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain						12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland		*6l	2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct		15	9	H	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*18	10l	H	14	h8
do via British mail		*30	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z		q14
Greytown		10	2	V		8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas		18	4			8
Guatemala		10	2	V		
Guiana (British)		10	2	V		
do (French and Dutch)		18	4			
Havana		10	2	V		
Heligoland		10	4	A		16
Holland		*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans		12	2	6	6	

COUNTRIES.	Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi		34	b10	20	20	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco		10	2	10		
Ibralia, via North German Union direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*13	7	E	11	h8
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e					
Ionian Islands, French mail	e					
do via England		20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)		*10l	4l	8l	8	8
do via North German Union direct		*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*14	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e					
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)		10	2	V		8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	
do do via Brindisi		34	b10	20	20	
do via North German Union direct		24	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England		27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	21	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi.	n	27	K	L	M	14
do American packet, via San Francisco		10	2	V		
Jassy, via North German Union, direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*13	7	E	11	h8
Java, British mail, via Southampton		28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e					
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct		*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)		*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e					
Karikal, French mail	e					
do British mail, via Southampton		22	b6	A	A	10
Kerassund, via North German Union direct		12	7	F	10	h8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)		15	8	F	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	b10	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton		10	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e					
do British mail, via Southampton		16	b6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius						
Malta, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles		20	b8	B	B	16
do N. German via Brindisi	n	*15	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*18	N	O	P	14
do French mail	e					
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4			8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles		24	8	A	A	16
do French mail	e					
Mexico, direct from New York		10	3	n		
Minorca—See Spain						
Mitylene, via North German Union direct		*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England		*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	e				
Moldavia, via North German Union direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*13	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e					
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	b10	20	20	
do French mail	e					
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton		28	b4	B	B	
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.		18	4	10	10	
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y		3	2	4		
Natal, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands		*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)		*6	2	k4		5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)		10	2	V		
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	10		8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month		10	2	V		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month		12	2	4		
Nicaragua		10	2	V		
Nice		10	2	V	4	
Norway, via North German Union direct		*12	8	G	11	h8
do do via Stettin, once a month		10	2	V		
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15	9	G	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)		*6	2	k4		5
Panama		10	2	V		8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.		18	4	10	10	
Penang, British mail, via Southampton		28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	b10	20	20	
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	n	*21	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	n	*27	Q	R	8	17
do do via England and Brindisi	n	*24	N	O	P	s8
do do do via Trieste	n	*30	Q	R	8	17
do French mail	e					
Peru, British mail, via Panama		22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	8	20	20	
do French mail	e					
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct		*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)		*15	8	F	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*13	7	E	11	h8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*13	7	E	11	h8
Poland, French mail	e					
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct		*7	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)		*10	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct		*12	5	D	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)		*15	6	D	10	h8
Pondicherry		10	2	V		
do via England		22				16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan		18	4			8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct		*17	9	H	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*20	10	H	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)						
do French mail	e					
Portugal British mail, via Southampton		16	b8	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct		*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e					
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.		*6	2	k4		5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct		*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton		16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month		10	2	V		
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct		*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e					
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct		*11	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*14	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e					
do do direct closed mail via England		*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do (closed mail, via England		*13	7	E	11	h8
Russia, do do direct		*12	5	D	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England)		*15	6	D	10	h8
Salvador, via Panama		10	2	o		
Sandwich Islands		6	2	4		
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	10		8
Savoy		10	2	V	4	
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct		*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.		*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct		12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.		15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e					
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct		12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng		15	8	F	12	h8
do by French mail	e					
Servia, via North German Union, direct		9	6	E	9	h8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng		12	7	E	11	h8

COUNTRIES.	Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e					
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China		10	2	V		8
Siam, British mail via Southampton		28	b6	A	A	
do do via Brindisi		34	b10	20	20	
do via North German Union direct		24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England		27	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton		28	b6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi		34	b10	20	20	
do N German Union and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	n	*27	Q	R	8	17
do do via England and Brindisi	n	24	N	O	P	s8
do do do via Trieste	n	*30	Q	R	8	17
do via San Francisco		10	2	8	8	
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct		*12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e					
Spain, French mail	e					
do British mail, via Marseilles		AA	b6	B	B	16
do open mail		*4				
do via Belgium		AA	T	U	U	
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	b10	20	20	
do French mail	e					
Sweden, via North German Union direct,		*11	8	G	11	h8
do do via Stettin, once a month		10	2	V		
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England,		*14	9	G	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)		*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do French mail	e					
Syria—see Turkey						
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton		16	b6	B	B	
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	
do do via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	
do by Italian open mail	n	14	W	X	X	
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton		28	b6	14	14	
do N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg let., 10c ½oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 22c. ½oz.	n	*18	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct		*12	7	F	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*15	8	F	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)		12	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		15	8	F	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e					
Turk's Island						
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.		10	2	V		
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)		18	4	10	10	
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.		*6	2	k4		5
do British mail, via Brindisi		16	6	A	A	16
do via San Francisco 10th each month		22	b10	20	20	16
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet		10	2	V		
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton		10	3	8		6
do do via Brindisi		16	6	A	A	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month		22	b10	20	20	16
Viege—see Switzerland		10	2	V		
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y		10	2	V		
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)		10	2			8
do (not British), do - do		18	4			8
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng		*12	7	E	11	h8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France		10				
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan		10	2	V		6

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2½ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4			8			14			14
A.—via Marseilles	6			12			18			18
B.—via Southampton	4			8			12			12
B.—via Marseilles	4			8			14			14
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2			4			6			6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	3			6			8			8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4			6			8			8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	5			8			10			10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5			7			9			9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	6			9			11			11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6			8			10			10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail via Eng.*	7			10			12			12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7			9			11			11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	8			11			13			13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8			10			12			12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	9			12			14			14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11			13			15			15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail via Eng.*	12			15			17			17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct		5				7			9	
K.— do do via England & Brindisi.		6				8			10	
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4			8					12	
L.— do do via England & Brindisi.	5			10					14	
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct		8				10			12	
M.— do do via England & Brindisi.		10				12			14	
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct		6				9			12	
N.— do do via England & Brindisi.		7				10			13	
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5			10					15	
O.— do do via England & Brindisi.	6			12					17	
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct		9				12			15	
P.— do do via England & Brindisi.		11				14			17	
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct		7				11			15	
Q.— do do via England & Trieste		8				12			16	
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6			12					18	
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7			14					20	
S.—German mail via Trieste direct		10				14			18	
S.— do do via England & Trieste		12				16			20	
T.—via Belgium			6		8			10		
U.— do			10		10			14		
V.—	2			8			4			4
W.—			5		6			6		
X.—			9		10			10		
Y.—			5		6			7		
Z.—			9		10			11		
A.†—	2			4			6			6
B.†—	2			4			8			8

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ⅓oz. 16c.; over ⅓ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ⅔oz. 32c.; over ⅔ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals are cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will, be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland* or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 31 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 34 " "

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 [illegible] St

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XI., NO. 11. — NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1871. — WHOLE NO. 131.

Our Letters.

Away, to all the world they go—our letters—
To mighty London, melancholy Paris,
To Pokin, Boston—welcome to the getters
As is a baby to the man that marries;
There, peradventure, held in paper fetters,
An earnest of our wealth each missive carries,
For thus the gold which issues from our shafts
Is dissipated o'er the world by drafts.

Hid in that bag repose a month's emotions,
Repugnant billets slumber side by side—
An order here, perhaps, for pills and potions,
And here a requisition for a bride;
All kinds of news, and narratives, and notions,
A murder now, a marriage, suicide;
Assertions, too, so hot, of love's attacks,
One wonders that they do not melt the wax

Indulgent husbands, writing to their wives,
Who could not bear the climate, and have gone
Reluctantly away to save their lives,
And those of darlings whom they dote upon,
Now dolefully declare the hours are knives
Which stab their faithful bosoms, and anon
Must bring them to their graves—and then they hint
That money's scarce, and they have not a mint.

And then, their business done, their letters posted,
These desolate disconsolates adjourn
To dinner—say, a duck, divinely roasted—
Which mitigates their sorrow and concern;
And then, perhaps, a pretty barmaid's toasted,
In Cliquot, which they quietly intern;
And then some jolly dog proposes—such is
Life—that they go at once to see the "Grand Duchess.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

Pond Lily, August, 1871.

We were comfortably occupying our seat in church last Sabbath morning, attentively listening to an edifying discourse by a very young visiting clergyman from Wynkatiue Seminary, when old Betteryet, the sexton—who is as deaf as a post, and labors under the illusion that he whispers, when he roars, and is afflicted, moreover, with a frightful stutter—approached our pew, and in his *quiet* way announced: "Sai-Sai-Saikes is cu-cu-cum, and wa-wa-wants the doork-doork-door keys." Of course the whole congregation heard him, and smiled audibly. The youthful minister of the Gospel heard him and was much disconcerted—and we heard him and were almost overwhelmed with confusion. We departed from the sanctuary in as short a time as decorum warranted, and hurried home; but judge of our surprise when, as we reached the large gate opening into the court-yard, the following scene met our wondering vision: In front of the gate stood a baggage wagon crammed to the top with baggage, while all around the ground was strewn with trunks, boxes, bags and barrels, and on the top of an extemporized barricade made of more trunks, bags and boxes sat a brown-faced, cadaverous-looking man, with a ferocious moustache and goatee waxed as stiff and as straight as the hands of a clock, and on his head a very small cap with a very large turn-up peak cocked over his left eye; a blue blouse almost covered his shrunken form, from beneath which protruded a pair of huge feet covered with heavy shoes and dirty, yellow gaiters; over his lap was spread a bandana handkerchief, and in his left hand resting on it he held a snuff-box, between which and his nose the thumb and index finger of his right hand were almost constantly passing. In front of him, leaning against the pile upon which he sat, was the longest gun I ever saw, and close by was a pair of holsters from which the butts of two silver-mounted pistols peeped out. Lying alongside of him, apparently sound asleep, were two queer-looking, chocolate-colored dogs, entirely destitute of hair, and behind him was a cage containing a huge white parrot, that did nothing but whirl itself madly about as if striving to dash itself to pieces, but not uttering a word, and acting altogether like a genuine ornithological maniac. But the queer little man, seemingly oblivious to everything, remained perfectly passive and imperturbed, his hand only vibrating automaton-like from his knees to his nose, paying no attention to his surroundings, and apparently not noticing us as we entered the gate. J. M. had not seen her relative for a great many years, and I had never seen him. We both concluded that the stranger must be he, and J. M. feeling it to be her duty as well as her privilege to give him a warm welcome, rushed up and throwing her arms round his neck, exclaimed: "Welcome to your home, dear cousin." In her enthusiasm she upset the snuff-box, the contents of which nearly blinded her, set the dogs yelping and the parrot screaming, which incited every beast and bird on the place to sympathetic vocal demonstrations, and so infuriated the brown man that he leaped from his seat, drew one of the pistols from the holster and would certainly have discharged it had not a voice at the moment shouted out in thunder tones: "Eugene, *tomboy vos pistolet!*" The weapon instantly tumbled—the excited individual subsided—his arms dropped down, the palms of his hands pressed tight against his thighs, and he stood erect and rigid as a ramrod, fastening his gaze on something in the distance and appearing to have grown suddenly into a statue. That voice was Mr. Saikes', and the next moment that redoubtable individual stood before us. Extending his hand to me, he thus spoke: "Your name is—don't speak—your name—O yes, of course I know your name; but that's neither here nor there. What is the lady weeping for? O! she is my cousin, to be sure. How [redacted] infractions of the postal laws which he had sworn to observe, would be as likely to be afflicted with Kleptomania as any body else. Grawdles in his ignorance probably knew no better, and Woolcomber was too lazy and too indifferent to care anything about it. I saw the lawyer pick up bundles of letters and read the superscriptions on every one, and pass them over to the cashier with some remarks inaudible to me, who feasted his prurient appetite in the same way, and in turn they were handed round until the village *snouters* were satisfied, and then Woolcomber or young Grawdles would take them and place them in their respective boxes or drawers. The postmaster stood quietly looking on, twirling his thumbs or scratching his back on a post against which he was leaning, and seemed to have no more idea or appreciation of his position than a prize ox bedecked for exhibition and slaughter. The ruling spirits were the two unofficials I have indicated, who, having exhausted the letter addresses, turned their attention to tearing open magazines and illustrated papers, to gratify their cultivated taste for looking at cheap pictures, while somebody else had to pay for them. Truly they were a precious pair, and there is no telling what *decorations* fate may have in store for them. All the time these interlopers were interfering with and delaying the legitimate duties of the employes of the office the people outside were obliged to wait; and it was really surprising to see the patience evinced by them under the circumstances. It took over half an hour to distribute a mail, when ten minutes was all-sufficient. While I stood there several newspapers and magazines, which had had their wrappers mutilated by these contemptible *privileged* characters, were delivered to their owners, who received them without murmuring, having grown used to what has probably become the established custom, since Grawdles took the office and Woolcomber the deputyship. I just thought to myself if Grawdles or Woolcomber went into that cashier's bank, and undertook to count his limited cash, or into that lawyer's office, and looked over his private papers, that they would make their exit very quick, with the toe of a thirteen boot close after them. Yet they permit these same men to pry into confidences which they have neither a legal nor moral right to reveal, and never for a moment think of the dirty work they are permitting under their very noses. I felt exceedingly vexed at this outrageous conduct, and had J. M.'s open letter been handed me then, instead of on a former occasion, I would have raised a festive breeze, I assure you.

very awkward in me not to have known it. She weeps for joy to see me come home safe. Bless her good heart—but really, she sneezes a little too much—and you, sir, I am happy to meet you—and I presume you reciprocate the feeling; but if I were you, and you were me, I would open the doors of the house the first thing, invite you, as the owner of the property, to walk in and take a seat, and probably offer you some creature comforts and a room for the night." And then, turning to my dear dame, he continued, "And how do *you* do, Cousin Jenny? I have not seen you since you were a very little girl. I am so glad you are here, but really I do not understand why you made that assault upon my *vally* Eugene. He is as watchful as a cat, but harmless as a dove. Poor fellow, he had a narrow escape from the Communists in Parree, but I saved him by a *rooze de gurr*, as we call it in France, and here he is my sworn, life-long, faithful servitor. Pray, what induced you to pitch into him so?" "Why, Cousin Gratius, I had not seen you so long, that I took him for you and——" "O, I see, you thought it was me, and was going to give me a tangible evidence of welcome. Ha! ha! I see it all. Eugene is a perfect woman-hater, and as he could not comprehend you, he supposed it was the custom of the country thus to approach foreign strangers, and of course his first impulse was to defend himself from what he regarded as a dangerous assault. It is a good joke, though, and I'll explain it to him. You don't speak French, of course—I do. He don't speak English—I do. I will explain the matter to him in the vernacular. You won't understand us, of course, but we'll understand each other. When we laugh you can laugh too, if you want to; but it makes no difference, we'll have a good laugh in French, or, as we say in Parree, a *bong rere*." While he stepped over to unmystify Eugene, J. M. and I threw open the doors of the mansion. She went in to wash the snuff out of her eyes, while I remained on the portico to receive Mr. S., who was leisurely approaching, convulsed with laughter, and turning his head every now and then to see if Eugene had collapsed. In as graceful a manner as possible I welcomed him back to Pond Lily, adding "that I hoped he would find everything in as good, if not better condition, than when he left." "O! I don't doubt it Mr.—by the by—you must be French descent. Yours is a French name, and we pronounce it Tong-song in Parree—but no matter. Your wife spells your name Tonson—execrable! Make her add the g's by all means, and do it yourself, too, and give it the real Parree *ax-song*." In a jocular way I ventured to suggest that the Berlin *accent* was more popular just now than the Parisian, which evidently displeased him, or else he didn't see the point, for he turned on his heel and entered the hall without further ceremony. By this time J. M. had rehabilitated herself, and she really looked charming. I have told you before that she is a majestic-looking woman, and on this occasion her presence was very impressive; and if friend Gratius had designed adopting the imperious style—after the brusque manner in which he left me outside—he concluded, at her approach, to abandon it forthwith, for he was the most subdued and polite individual I had seen for many a day.

"Well, here I am, Cousin Jenny, and now the first thing to be done is to see about my traps. You will oblige me very much, Mr. Tong-song, if you will order the help about the house to assist Eugene in bringing them in-doors, and by and by we'll unpack, and I'll show you some of the rarest curiosities and *soo-vang-ears* you ever laid your eyes upon." As I felt no particular desire to smash baggage, and disliking the existing noise and confusion, I intimated as much to J. M. and started for "Obtuse Angle," where I purposed remaining during the day and returning in the evening, after the excitement was over.

I reached the post office at the "Angle" just as the mail arrived, and the idea suggested itself that I could probably spend a portion of my time observing how official business was transacted inside, as profitably and as agreeably as in any other way; and taking a position among the increasing throng of anxious-looking people, where I could see all I wished without attracting attention, I was very soon gratified. Some seven or eight persons were gathered round the table whereon the contents of the mail-bag had been emptied, and all were apparently busy in overhauling the bundles of letters and papers. I recognized Grawdles, the postmaster, and his son, and Woolcomber, and a leading lawyer and the cashier of one of the banks, but the others were strangers to me. All hands, however, were apparently at home; and I thought to myself that if any stealing was going on at that office, a lawyer or a bank cashier who would abet a postmaster in committing

And yet this free range of post offices by unauthorized persons is by no means confined to "Obtuse Angle." I venture to assert that the same reprehensible and villainous practice obtains in very many places, and it is an astonishing thing to me that more depredations and irregularities do not exist, growing out of so much official ignorance and non-observance of postal laws and regulations. I have been informed by one who knows, that when suspicion of dishonesty attaches to a post office, the first move of the investigating official is to ascertain who has access to the office apart from the officials, and if it is ascertained that unauthorized persons are in the habit of congregating inside, they generally go for them first, and resort to all possible means to get at the moral and social status of such, with a view to test their integrity, and if they do not succeed in detecting them in criminality, they find out other things about them—not at all creditable to their reputation and character—which would never have been imagined or inquired into if they had refrained from poking their noses into places where they had no right, and where no one had the legitimate privilege of admitting them. With this fact in view, it is to be hoped that postmasters who have inquisitive and encroaching friends, for whom they feel a certain amount of respect, will quietly intimate to them that they better keep out of the shop, unless they desire to be made food for shadows that will stick closer than a brother, until their appetites are satiated by a perfect knowledge of their every day's doings.

And it is right and just that it should be so—it is simply even-handed justice. If a man will wilfully put himself in a position where suspicion attaches to him, he deserves to be watched and followed, and if something else is discovered detrimental to his reputation, although not connecting him in any way with the cause of the original suspicion, he has nobody but himself to blame for it.

My advice, therefore, to those who are in the habit of taking liberties of this kind is to abstain therefrom, unless they desire certain persons to know as much about their *private* lives as they do themselves.

MONS. TONSON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW MADRID, MO, May 22, 1871.

PUBLISHER U. S. MAIL.

Dear Sir—No. 128 of the U. S. MAIL reached me a few days ago, and its corresponding with the number on the wrapper reminded me that it was the last number paid for. So here goes a dollar for another year.

As so many postmasters suggest plans how newspaper postage ought to be collected, I have concluded also to launch one of my notions, for I consider it almost wrong not to throw in a shilling where there are so many contributing. I do not claim to know a plan superior to those already submitted, but I am willing to leave it to the careful consideration of an intelligent public, who will be generous and unprejudiced in their judgments.

It is much easier to condemn a plan on account of its impracticability than it is to hit upon a real practical one. My suggestion would be, since the Department does not seem to be inclined to make prepayment compulsory at the office of publication, to compel publishers not to recognize any orders for papers except from postmasters. Thus every one wishing a paper would have to get the postmaster to send for it. The subscription price would have to be high enough to include the postage for the whole term subscribed for. Then the postmaster would order the paper, inclose funds enough to pay for it, and charge himself with the postage. Such would make Postmasters agents for all the newspapers, and, no doubt, many will answer that they have enough to do without that, but the arrangement would, in my opinion, not increase the work. For in order to collect all the postage, a postmaster must have a complete record of all the papers anyway. The record required for this purpose would always show precisely how long the paper was subscribed and paid for. And when the term expired, and the paper would cease coming, as it ought to, unless the subscription was renewed, then the blame would not fall on the postmaster for withholding it.

It would also make it easy to sift out the papers of publishers who are continually annoying postmasters in smuggling their papers through the mails unpaid to parties who are not subscribers, and who refuse to take the papers if postage is demanded. For exchange papers to publishers the present system might be retained.

I also beg leave here to insert a few lines about a little circumstance that happened here a few days ago. And as my place of writing is this world-renowned New Madrid, renowned for loyalty, renowned for good morals, and renowned for many other virtues which are as scarce here as hens' teeth, many of your readers who have heard, or know something about this New Madrid, may find it interesting.

Ever since I have had this office, which is only about two years, I have been tolerably strict in collecting box rents and paper postage. I found it very difficult, in the first place, as many said they had never paid any postage before, and flattered me by insinuating that such was only a new wrinkle of my own. Others disputed me out of it by claiming that they had paid my predecessor for a terrible long time ahead. But things improved, and, with the assistance of one of Wade's Double Index Post-Office Books, I have kept my accounts very well. Also the growls would decrease in number from regular to semi-occasional ones. One chap, however, the richest man in this county, and a richer one than many of our adjoining counties can boast of, came a few days ago for his mail, which was handed him, and also a bill of box rent and postage due for the second quarter. Said bill had been handed him already over a dozen times, without receiving from his honor the slightest attention. But this time, when the chap was about to retreat, I informed him that the bill must be paid, otherwise no more box and ditto papers. The individual became furious, indulged in the most abusive, and, at the same time, filthy slander ever made use of by blackguards, threatened violence in case his papers were withheld (which, however, will be done unless he concludes to pay), and even started forthwith to carry some of his threats into effect. So I was arrested and fined ten dollars and costs for disturbing the peace.

So I say: Who would not like to be postmaster here? The government shall not lose the postage on said papers, nor the box-rent. I will pay it this time, but no more. He and some others will also go for our M. C., and get him to have a postmaster substituted who will not have the impudence to charge box-rent or postage.

Now, if any good should come from the suggestions made by me above, it would give me much pleasure. If a more practical plan be adopted, so much the better. A change is needed, but as there are so many experienced postmasters, some of whom have worked nearly a lifetime in the field where I just commenced, I hope some of them will hit upon a plan which, if adopted, will be more advantageous to the government and satisfactory to all parties. But I notice my letter is getting very long, and not wishing to monopolize the whole space of the MAIL, and shut out Monsieur Tonson entirely, I will close, leaving it to your discretion to admit my epistle in the MAIL or the waste basket. Very respectfully yours,

P. M.

P. O., ——— ———, TEX., June, 1871.

SIR—In the UNITED STATES MAIL for this month, just received, is a letter from "Outsider" on "Postal Reforms Demanded." Beyond a doubt the writer is and has been an "Insider" of postal service. At all events, it would hardly be possible to express so well, in any other words, such important "reforms." Adopting and urging every one of his suggestions on the attention of everybody interested in the post office, I beg to add two more reforms equally needed, and will number them from his:

11. Let postmasters be appointed simply on the ground of their qualifications for that office—competency and character.

12. Let their continuance in office depend solely upon honest efficiency.

These, added to "Outsider's" demands, make a complete circle of reforms imperatively needed. They do not need an education of public sentiment, nor the action of Congress, as do most of the others. Let the Department adopt and act upon these, and the first, the abolition of the franking nuisance, urged by Postmaster-General Creswell, will almost come itself, and the others will follow in due time.

H.

C——, Ga., July, 1871.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

I see from reading April number of your paper that the *prepayment* of postage on newspapers is interesting some of your correspondents. This is an important move, in my opinion, in the right direction. The Department has but little idea of the difficulty postmasters have to collect postage on newspapers, especially in small country offices, the postage on weeklies being only 5 cents per quarter. It is too small a business to require attention, therefore it is neglected, and the result is that post-masters often advance the postage and consume their small salaries. If paid by publisher, under proper rules and regulations, the revenue from newspapers would be increased at least 10 per cent., and postmasters saved a great deal of trouble and vexation. Publishers, as your correspondent in April number of MAIL suggests, can easily collect the postage while collecting subscription, and as Post-master from Jefferson, O., remarks, the government can furnish prepaid wrappers or fractional stamps to publishers. I trust this subject will be kept before the public until the needed change is made, and all newspaper postage is required to be paid at mailing office.

K.

W—— H——, Vt., July, 1871.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

I subscribe to all "Outsider" says on prepaying all postage, etc. His is the best plan yet offered, I think. But go the whole hog, and reduce the registry fee to six cents. I think it sure that five letters to one would then be registered. When those reforms are ushered in the Postmaster's life will be a much easier thing, and Uncle Sam will get more pay. I tell you there is and will be much, very much loss, as the laws are now, on postage. Every little while something comes unpaid, and no one to pay the postage. Now, let there be a fine on any and all postmasters that let anything whatever go off with postage unpaid, and fix it so it can be collected. I will pay all of my taxes readily. I do not send any matter *now* unpaid, and no one can lawfully, only editors, and to the franked heads. Off with all such, I say, and I have been in office long enough to know of what I speak.

J. M. F.

Letter Address.

for ned huyDen in the care
of the queen of P
ac. co Wolingtord Con.

Intended for

Ned Hayden,
In care of the Quinnipiac Co.,
Wallingford, Conn.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of May, 1871, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Colle'd.
New York	319	2,127,017	1,184,651	467,505	2,188,621
Chicago	106	1,044,263	130,340	216,366	930,782
Philadelphia	167	1,043,916	501,021	376,484	1,284,966
St. Louis	57	650,118	62,745	125,345	364,036
Boston	70	477,004	141,264	113,754	709,275
Baltimore	55	448,632	82,651	92,856	332,145
Cincinnati	50	359,408	52,748	58,561	245,344
Detroit	22	234,844	19,992	81,348	138,717
Louisville	23	228,573	19,073	51,503	135,470
Buffalo	32	217,001	34,032	73,624	152,181
Brooklyn	42	215,398	31,291	75,354	89,190
Cleveland	25	210,954	21,036	77,263	142,341
Rochester	18	115,508	13,152	80,445	113,814
Albany	24	174,580	18,173	55,956	141,950
Milwaukee	21	158,105	9,982	37,408	88,812
Pittsburg	18	143,352	13,909	50,478	115,899
Indianapolis	18	140,633	8,676	39,495	103,136
Newark	18	132,134	16,937	52,763	79,260
Washington, D. C.	25	131,883	16,650	63,794	97,579
Syracuse	15	131,527	10,488	50,735	77,360
Troy	13	122,355	10,651	28,978	79,093
Memphis	12	94,398	9,050	27,377	74,700
Williamsburg	12	82,733	5,136	19,415	33,542
Richmond	14	88,948	4,557	25,779	58,122
San Francisco	24	84,053	17,397	24,774	106,280
Utica	12	81,936	6,223	32,799	59,203
Toledo	10	75,253	3,500	28,345	81,398
Dayton	13	70,394	5,436	31,736	44,020
New Orleans	40	66,944	7,475	34,757	107,679
Nashville	8	65,793	3,517	23,309	33,274
Providence	12	65,083	11,829	26,241	31,296
Allegheny	9	61,435	5,088	42,296	23,406
Hartford	10	57,676	8,603	19,601	32,173
New Haven	8	53,936	5,792	13,108	35,169
Wilmington	7	53,881	3,645	19,107	24,413
Lowell	6	49,233	2,165	1,869	46,000
Jersey City	6	49,065	2,969	11,643	17,725
Portland	8	43,534	3,300	23,484	70,276
Worcester	6	41,249	4,493	15,975	23,280
Charlestown	5	38,520	1,201	12,891	10,023
Manchester	6	38,170	2,093	17,623	19,825
Lynn	5	37,879	2,091	12,239	35,013
Reading	6	37,753	2,969	16,813	18,960
Lawrence	6	37,362	1,591	15,511	36,153
Erie	6	37,227	3,584	28,238	14,780
Trenton	4	34,247	1,658	11,057	21,543
Cambridgeport	4	30,060	1,312	9,194	11,994
Lancaster	5	30,029	1,937	10,702	8,317
Cambridge	4	28,738	2,167	9,643	10,084
New Bedford	3	28,380	928	10,467	20,032
Harrisburg	4	28,873	1,658	10,476	9,556
Salem	5	25,793	3,069	11,561	19,829

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge*.

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free*.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1871.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **131** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

International Postal Money Order System.

It is with great pleasure we announce the success of the very efficient and zealous Superintendent of the Money Order System, Dr. C. F. MACDONALD, in negotiating a treaty with Great Britain for an International Postal Money Order System. The treaty has been signed by both the contracting powers, and will take effect on the first of October next. The necessary regulations and instructions of the Postmaster General have not yet been issued, but they will be in time for such postmasters as require their use to make themselves familiar with them.

From Great Britain Dr. Macdonald proceeded to Germany, where negotiations have been opened for a similar treaty, which, considering the liberal view of the German government on postal matters, will no doubt be successful.

Additional Money Order Offices.

About 370 additional money order offices were put in operation on the 1st inst. These, with the 2,076 before in operation, make 2,446. This very efficient system of making remittances by mail is thus gradually extending, but much too slowly to satisfy the demands of our far more rapidly increasing population. The great want of the day, postally considered, is some means by which small remittances may be made, by those living in sparsely-settled districts, to publishers and others whose wares and goods cannot be brought within the reach of purchasers by their local traders.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

Boxes form the topic of the first letter we take up. Whether the holder of a lock-box should carry his key, or whether he may refuse to do so and compel the postmaster to look into the box half a dozen times a day? The question is one between the postmaster and the box-holder, one for which there is no law nor regulation. But it would seem there is an implied agreement that the holder shall carry his key, else why should he take one? The furnishing of lock-boxes is for the purpose of relieving the postmaster in the delivery of mail matter, and the box-holder in waste of time waiting for his turn to be served. The postmaster should fulfill his part of the compact by putting *all* mail matter in the box, the box-holder his by carrying his key with him to the post office. While a postmaster is not justified in retaining mail matter in a box already rented, he would be justified in refusing to rent a lock-box unless the party would agree to use his key, or he might take from the box-holder a specific written order to deliver all mail matter for him in the box; this will constitute a delivery sufficient to relieve the postmaster from cause of complaint should he then refuse to "run his hands down into lock-boxes after it."...... We cannot tell why it takes from one to two months for offices in the vicinity of Dutchess County, N. Y., to get registered package envelopes from the Department. Firstly: Does it? Secondly: Are the requisitions properly made, in accordance with Section 34 of Regulations of 1866, and Section 7, Registration Regulations of 1868?...... We are asked "Why can't we have Return Registered Letter Receipts to Canada?" The "can't we" may be positive or suggestive. If positive, we would reply, because there is no regulation to that effect; if suggestive, the suggestion is a good one. The practice is already in force with Germany and Switzerland, and probably will be, in time, with all the countries between which registered letters are frequent...... We have now a letter from the "Sunny South"—a stereotyped phrase—wherein we are asked "Why not devote a column to the interests of route agents? They have no organ." We do devote not only a column, but many columns, to route agents; and the MAIL is their organ, if they will make use of it. The list of post offices is of great interest to route agents, and if each agent would study it carefully, and "make a note" of such offices as are supplied by his route, a great deal of mail matter that is now sent "kiting"—sometimes being returned to the sender, sometimes reaching the Dead Letter Office, and often "disappearing entirely from the face of the earth"—would reach its proper destination. We will be glad to hear from route agents on any matters of interest beyond what we already publish...... Above we have noticed a complaint against box-holders for not carrying their keys, and we reach now a complaint against persons calling from the street for their mail matter, with the inquiry, "What is a postmaster to do in such cases?" We might curtly say, "Do as he pleases." The street is not the post office, and the proper place to apply for mail matter is at the place or places set apart for its delivery. Unless these are inconveniently located and difficult of access, no one should complain if a postmaster will not establish a delivery on the sidewalk or at the curbstone. Of course exceptions must be made in cases of old or feeble persons and ladies—for all postmasters are, or should be, courteously inclined. We would not blame a postmaster who should refuse to leave his office to deliver mail matter to a hearty, healthy man, who drives up to his door and calls out, as we have known many to do, in a loud, authoritative tone, for it. This is not a part of a postmaster's duty. But he must use his own judgment in "doing about it."

The Railway Postal Service.

A sketch of the Railway Postal Service will not be without interest to the readers of the MAIL, considering the present extent and rapid growth of that service. The materials at hand for such a sketch are too meagre for a full history; they are amply sufficient for an interesting chronological notice.

We find in the UNITED STATES MAIL for October, 1860—the first number of this welcome and indispensable visitor to the Postmaster—a notice of the germ of the present Railway Postal System.

It is stated in this number that "The Postmaster-General, desirous of extending and improving the mail facilities of the country, * * * is engaged in trying to effect an arrangement with the railroad companies between New York and Boston, by which the great Southern mails shall continue on east, as soon as they arrive in New York, instead of remaining in the latter city until the following day, as at present. The plan in contemplation is, to start a mail train from New York at 8 o'clock P. M., or directly after the arrival of the Southern mail by the Amboy route, arriving in Boston at 4 or 5 o'clock the following morning.

"The great advantages of such an arrangement will be readily comprehended. * * * The Boston merchants will, for all business purposes, get their Southern letters twenty-four hours earlier than at present. Other eastern cities are also largely interested in the proposed improvement.

"Since the thing has been started, we do not see how it can be abandoned; and if it is, we are satisfied that the Postmaster-General will see to it that the fault shall not rest with the Post-Office Department."

In the MAIL for the next month (November, 1860), we find a notice of which the following is the close: "A contract has since been made with the railroad companies to run a train by way of Hartford and Springfield, leaving New York at 8 P. M. We understand that this arrangement is to take effect on the 26th inst." The 26th day of November, 1860, may therefore be considered the birthday of the Railway Postal System. Not so much because it was the day on which a change was made in schedule time to make connection in mail transportation, for this had frequently been done before, but because it was a recognition by a great railway corporation of the necessities of the people, and of harmonious action between that company and the Post-Office Department. Joseph Holt was then Postmaster General. He was succeeded for a few months by Horatio King. Montgomery Blair, who succeeded Mr. King, was not less energetic than Mr. Holt in perfecting arrangements to expedite the carrying of the mails between our large cities. We find in the MAIL for December, 1861, a notice of new mail arrangements, by which mail matter left Washington at 5 P. M., arrived at New York at 4 A. M., "in season to continue directly on East, North and West, reaching Boston and other large cities the same afternoon. * * * The 11 P. M. train from New York is intended to, and does connect with the night mail trains arriving from the East and North, so that letters starting from Boston at 2 P. M., and Albany 4:35 P. M., are in Washington next morning at the usual breakfast hour."

This was a very great improvement, as it secured two mails a day instead of one.

In the spring of 1862, Hon. Schuyler Colfax introduced into the House of Representatives "A Bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails." The main provision of this bill was, "That all companies, corporations or persons having or employing locomotives or cars for the transportation of merchandise or passengers for hire, * * * are required, upon demand by the Post-Office Department, to receive and transport the mails of the United States and postal agents in charge thereof * * * and to deliver such mails according to their destination along the line of such road or route."

We do not find that any action was taken on this bill, probably because the country at that time was busily engaged in "severely letting alone" the Southern Confederacy. But it shows a step forward in the Postal Railway System.

We next find in the MAIL for April, 1864, a notice "that the Department have now under consideration a plan for the establishment, on the principal railroad routes of 'post-office cars,' in which letters for offices at the termini, and on the line of the road, may be assorted and mails made up in transit. * * * Among other advantages which will be thereby secured, is one which will be duly appreciated by the merchants and other inhabitants of our large cities, namely, the *sorting* of their letters on the cars, which will insure their delivery at an earlier hour, by saving the time which would necessarily be consumed in sorting them after their arrival at the Post Office, as is now done. Large and commodious cars, fitted with every convenience for the operations of the clerks appointed for duty in this branch of the service, will be placed on the 'through' trains."

We do not discover any specific authority of law for establishing this service, but presume sufficient was found in the power of the Postmaster-General to provide for the carriage of the mail on all post roads.

In May we find a notice that "one of the new cars fitted up as a traveling post office, * * * will be placed on the route between Washington and New York within a day or two for the purpose of making a trial trip, or a series of trial trips."

We find no further notice of this experiment until October, when we learn that "The traveling post office is now in regular operation between New York and Washington, and its operation is so far successful as to give promise of the most important and beneficial results from the general adoption of the system. Arrangements are now being made, under the direction of A. N. Zevely, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster-General, by which the new distributing cars will be furnished on the Erie, New York Central, Hudson River, New Haven and other railroads."

The official distance between Washington and New York is 232 miles, and this is the extent of railway postal service in September, 1864.

The report of the Postmaster-General for 1864 contains quite an extensive notice of "railway post offices." He speaks of the experiments between Washington and New York, and says that it is found that the transmission of letters is expedited from twelve to twenty-four hours, and that similar experiments have been made on routes from Chicago, Illinois, to Clinton, Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa.

He further states that the railway companies have generally responded favorably to the request to furnish the necessary car facilities.

In January, we learn that the "lines in operation were those between New York and Washington (232 miles), Chicago and Davenport (183 miles), Chicago and Clinton (138 miles), and Chicago and Freeport (121 miles); and that the advantages in expediting letters have been sufficiently tested to justify the hope of a successful issue."

The aggregate of railway postal service in December, 1864, was 674 miles.

The Postmaster-General, in his report for 1865, says of the railway postal offices: "The result, so far, encourages the hope that the system, by accelerating the transmission of correspondence, and lessening the number of distributing offices, will be of permanent advantage to the postal interests of the country."

In June, 1868, we find another notice of the railway postal service, as follows: "The mail service by railway postal cars is being rapidly extended. On the 1st of July next it is proposed to establish postal car service on the Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with the New York Central road direct to Buffalo. * * * An additional line between New York and Boston is to be established. * * * Arrangements are being made for two daily lines between Boston and Portland and Portland and Bangor, and the establishment of this service will complete a continuous railway post office line from Bangor to Washington, and also west to Toledo, Ohio."

We pass now to the Report of the Postmaster-General for the year ending June 30, 1870, where we learn that the number of railway post office lines in operation on that day was forty-one, extending in the aggregate over 8,252 miles of railroad and steamboat service. An increase of four lines and 1,051 miles over the preceding year. The number of clerks was 375. In addition to this, between that date and the publication of the report the service was established from Omaha to Ogden, 1,032 miles. Making 9,284 miles in December, 1870, against 674 in December and 232 in September, 1864.

By act of March 3, 1864, Congress recognized the railway post office, by providing that the "Postmaster-General may appoint clerks, for the purpose of assorting and distributing the mail in railway post offices."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Daily Papers.—G. A. G., M——, Ala.—Daily papers cannot be delivered free, whether deposited for local delivery or for mailing.

Post Office Directory.—H. C. H., N——, Conn.—The First Assistant Postmaster-General furnishes postmasters with directories.

Postage Stamps in Payment of Postage.—F. W., A——, Mo.—Postage stamps are not a legal tender for postage on mail matter delivered.

Exchanges.—T. L. A., M——, Pa.—The right of exchange is limited to one copy of each publication. All over one copy are subject to postage. (Sec. 258, laws 1866.)

Returning Drop Request Letters.—F. S. P., C——, Iowa.—A drop request letter, unless prepaid mail letter postage, cannot be returned to the writer at another office free of postage.

Receiving Mail Pouches.—J. L. O., L——, Ind.—The general tenor of the instructions is that no person under sixteen years of age can have access to mail matter or the charge of mail pouches.

Post Office Hours.—D. P., D—— S——, Iowa.—The hours for keeping a post office open depend on the location and the convenience of the public. This is the only general rule we can give. (Sec. 27, reg. 1866.)

Dead Letters.—C. W. W., F—— C——, N. Y.—At post offices where the salary of the postmaster is less than five hundred dollars, letters are to be sent to the Dead Letter Office once a month, having been advertised one month before. (Sec. 362, reg. 1866.)

Newspapers from Great Britain.—H. L. W., D——, Me.—Newspapers from Great Britain should have the postage prepaid in that country, and they ought not to be forwarded unless it is paid. They are deliverable in the United States without further charge.

Delivery of Mail Bag.—A. G. B., A——, O.—A mail carrier is not required to leave his horses in order to deliver a mail into a post office. The proper way is for the carrier to make his arrival known, and for a clerk then to go to the vehicle and receive the bag. (Sec. 80, reg 1866.)

Registration.—S. W., T——, O.—The return registered letter bill should have the place and date of mailing entered at the mailing office on the first two blank lines following the instructions on the bill, and the date of reception at the office of destination on the third blank line should be entered at that office.

Time that papers should be kept in a box.—G. K. D., M——, N. Y.—Papers should be kept in a box one month at least, and longer if the holder of the box requires it. If the box is filled they can be tied in a package, laid away, and a memorandum slip put in the box, so that the owner would have notice to call for them.

Mail Carrier Collecting Letters along His Route.—H. F. S., B——, Vt.—A mail carrier has the right to receive letters along his route, and it is his duty to do so if delivered to him more than a mile from a post office; but he must hand them into the first post office at which he arrives. (Secs. 468 and 469, reg. 1866.)

Free Delivery of Newspapers, etc.—H. H., N—— B——, N. Y.—1. A weekly paper deposited in the office nearest the place of publication for delivery to subscribers from that office, should be delivered free. (Act of July 27, 1863, Sec. 3.) Packages of silks, poplins, etc., must be charged at letter rates, unless sent as samples, when they should be rated as miscellaneous matter. (Section 222, laws 1866.)

Position as Postal Clerk.—W. F. D., N—— M——, Ind.—It is not in the course of our business to tell how to get a position as postal clerk, for the laws and regulations are silent on the subject; but we presume the way is to apply to the Postmaster-General, and furnish him such recommendations as you can get, and then you may be appointed, and may not.

Clubs of Papers.—E. S. H., G——, N. Y.—If any of the papers coming to a post office in a club are not taken out, or are refused, they should be treated like other regular papers refused or not claimed. (Sec. 392, reg. 1866.) But you should not deliver any of the papers until the postage on the whole package is paid for one quarter in advance. (Sec. 311, reg. 1866.)

Circulating Library Books Delivered from a Post Office, etc.—C. A. F., H——, N. H.—1. Circulating library books and papers from newsdealers, if deposited in a post office for delivery, are chargeable with postage; but if left in a store where a post office is kept, without being deposited in the post office, they would not be. 2. The postage on manuscript for books is two cents for four ounces; if for periodicals or newspapers, letter postage must be paid. (Sec. 244, reg. 1866.)

Postage.—D. D. G., F——, Pa.—Notices of taxes, and such like papers, filled in with manuscript writing, require letter postage.... S. C. F., T—— C——, Mich.—1. Snuff is subject to letter postage. 2. There is no book of laws and regulations of 1871. There have been postal laws passed since the edition of 1866, but they do not change the rate of postage on snuff. 3. "With open sides or ends" includes all mail matter of the third class, except seeds. (Sec. 89, reg. 1866.).... M. H. H., W——, Vt.—Ten small Sunday-school papers, if issued less frequently than once a week, and sent to one address, would be subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each four ounces on each package.

Postmaster Taking Mails, etc.—I H. S., R——, Pa., and others.—1. The instructions neither forbid nor expressly allow a postmaster to go to another office through which his own office is supplied, and get the mail matter for his office. It is quite frequently done in sparsely settled districts, where mails are only carried once or twice a week, and as in such districts the mail matter is not very great in amount, and a delivery sooner than by contract time would often be very desirable, we judge there is no objection to the practice. 2. It is not contemplated by the regulations that a mail carrier who carries on horseback should sign receipts for registered package envelopes. Such envelopes should have a blank receipt affixed, and then be locked in the pouch, the blank receipt to be signed by the postmaster at the office where the pouch is next opened. (Sec. 2, Regn. Reg. 1868.)

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of July, 1871:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Perkinsville	Winston	Miss.	7,133
Bigby Fork	Itawamba	Miss.	7,060
Ten Mile Lake	Otter Tail	Minn.	Special
Earleton	Neosho	Kas.	14,003
Cedarville	Smith	Kas.	14,132
Aurora	Jewell	Kas.	Special
Constant	Cowley	Kas.	Special
Willow Ranch	Siskiyou	Cal.	Special
Wateree	Richland	S. C.	5,605
Mayview	Champaign	Ill.	11,427
Dorchester	Saline	Neb.	14,451
Enterprise	Lancaster	Neb.	14,434
Marshton	Bonhomme	Dakota	Special
South Elkhorn	Fayette	Ky.	Special
Farmersville	Caldwell	Ky.	9,804
Lock Spring	Ripley	Ind.	Special
Laur	Jefferson	Ill.	11,799
Elk Prairie	Jefferson	Ill.	11,799
Birthright	Hopkins	Texas	8,611
Kennard	Washington	Neb	11,011
Eagle Salt Works	Churchill	Nev.	14,701
King City	McPherson	Kas.	14,218
London	Sumner	Kas.	Special
Edson	Chippewa	Wis.	Special
South Somerset	Niagara	N. Y.	Special
Carlisle Centre	Schoharie	N. Y.	1,120
Snow Creek	Smith	Tenn.	10,105
Camp Spring	Campbell	Ky.	Special
Brown's Landing	Butler	Ky.	9,744
Johnson's	Christian	Ky.	9,810
Panther Creek	Hancock	Tenn.	10,234
North Severn	Owen	Ky.	Special
White Plains	Christian	Ky.	9,810
Beattie	Marshall	Kas.	14,004
Queen Valley	Bono	Kas.	Special
Hope	Dickinson	Kas.	14,127
Springville	Washington	Kas.	11,167
Barnumsville	Bennington	Vt.	478
Flandreau	Brookins	Dakota	13,916
Hooper	Dodge	Neb.	11,011
Cool Spring	Horry	S. C.	5,621
Perry's Mills	Montgomery	Ala.	6,603
Wapecan	Grundy	Ill.	11,498
Collins	McLeod	Minn.	13,758
Saint Paul	Howard	Neb.	Special
Camp Creek	Lane	Oregon	15,142
Halsey	Linn	Oregon	14,773
Goshen	Utah	Utah	16,639
Salina	Sevier	Utah	16,610
Martin	Turner	Dakota	13,912
Mount Pleasant	Oswego	N. Y.	Special
Callaway's	Franklin	Va.	4,576
Wall Hill	Marshall	Miss.	7,029
Cresswell	Caldwell	Ky.	8,804
Kirksey	Calloway	Ky.	Special
Aberdeen	Butler	Ky.	8,744
Crystal Valley	Oceana	Mich.	12,905
Allen Creek	Oceana	Mich.	12,905
Red Cloud	Webster	Neb.	Special
Alina City	Harlan	Neb.	Special
Mertindale	Coffey	Kas.	Special
Alsea	Benton	Oregon	15,155
Milton	Calaveras	Cal.	14,881
Potter Place	Merrimack	N. H.	254
Pitman Grove	Gloucester	N. J.	1,694
Ironia	Morris	N. J.	Special
Benton Station	Benton	Tenn.	10,009
Allen Town	Knox	Ind.	11,001
Woodstock	Jefferson	Kas.	Special
Pea Cove	Penobscot	Me.	168
Harper's X Roads	Chatham	N. C.	Special
Burdick	Porter	Ind.	12,501
Sternerton	Montgomery	Kas.	Special
Sheldon	Sedgwick	Kas.	Special
Pioneer	Jefferson	Neb.	Special
Excelsior	Elko	Nev.	Special
Tuscarora	Elko	Nev.	Special
Turner	Marion	Oregon	14,773
Churubusco	Franklin	Ala.	7,055
Confluence	Somerset	Pa.	Special
Butlerville	Pulaski	Ark.	7,519
Live Oak	Henry	Tenn.	Special
Wesley Station	Kossuth	Iowa	11,009
Mooreville	Tama	Iowa	Special
Rock Rapids	Lyon	Iowa	11,661
Midland	Hardin	Iowa	11,186
Mt. Carmel	Carroll	Iowa	11,338a
Friendlytown	Perry	Mo.	10,771
Celina	Dent	Mo.	Special
Schell City	Vernon	Mo.	10,572
Edgerton	Platte	Mo.	10,506a
Union City	Atchison	Mo.	10,579
Yancy Mills	Phelps	Mo.	10,704
Lisbon	Howard	Mo.	Special
Booneshorough	Howard	Mo.	10,901
Pottersville	Howell	Mo.	10,716
Delaware Town	Christian	Mo.	10,867
Laddonia	Audrain	Mo.	Special
Powell	McDonald	Mo.	10,757
Morris	Stevens	Minn.	Special
Osage	Otoe	Neb.	Special
Palestine	Sumner	Kas.	Special
Ivy	Lyon	Kas.	14,174
Brooks	Marion	Oregon	14,773
Bredinsburg	Venango	Pa.	Special
Loch Levon	Adams	Miss.	8,096
Hackleman	Grant	Ind.	12,224
Shadeville	Grant	Ind.	12,224
Camp Stambaugh	Sweetwater	Wyoming	16,201
Buckhorn	Nansemond	Va.	4,415
Curentin's Bridge	Henry	Ala.	6,813
Grantley	Cleburne	Ala.	8,797
Rome	Covington	Ala.	6,806
Spadra	Johnson	Ark.	7,555
Willow Creek	Clay	Iowa	11,344
Osceola	Polk	Neb.	Special
Wellington	Sumner	Kas.	Special
Brunnville	Salt Lake	Utah	16,640
Wulstenville	Fremont	Col.	17,049
Winterton	Sullivan	N. Y.	1,565
Lake View	Passaic	N. J.	1,001
Berea	Ritchie	W. Va.	4198
Galen	Adams	Ind.	12,389
Fidelity	Pike	Ind.	Special
Tiptown	Monroe	Ill.	11,877
Lowry City	St. Clair	Mo.	Special
Montville	Morris	N. J.	1,743
Perkasie	Bucks	Pa.	1,804
White Church	Erie	Pa.	2,507
Rochester Mills	Indiana	Pa.	2,638
Maple Grove	Fayette	Pa.	1,871
Echo	Dale	Ala.	6,813
Clerktown	White	Tenn.	10,102
Annapolis	Iron	Mo.	10,502
Uhlerstown	Bucks	Pa.	Special
Orange	Fleming	Ky.	9,811
Centuary	Marion	S. C.	5,622
Boone	Jasper	Ill.	11,869
Smithborough	Bond	Ill.	11,425
Acker	Perry	Pa.	2,649
Plattsburg	Winston	Miss.	7,121

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Frankville	Allegheny	Md.	Bloomington
Dixie	Williamsburg	S. C.	Kingstree
West's Station	Holmes	Miss.	Durant
Oak Glen	Steele	Minn.	Aurora
Sandfordville	Cherokee	Kas.	Columbus
Neosho	Allen	Kas.	New Chicago
Whitney	Boulder	Col.	Erie
Davis Mill	Allegheny	Md.	Deer Park
Burnet	Burnet	Texas	Georgetown
Chatterton	King George	Va.	Hampstead
Barrackville	Marion	W. Va.	Fairmount
Big Labette	Neosho	Kas.	Erie
Fair Oaks	San Mateo	Cal.	Menlo Park
Deep Ford	Dent	Mo.	Salem
Johnson	Macon	Mo.	Macon City
Daytonville	Labette	Kas.	Ladore
Lewiston	Cherokee	Kas.	Jacksonville
Muncie	Vernon	Wis.	West Lima
Silver Lake	Clinton	N. Y.	Union Falls
Algodones	Santa Ana	New Mex.	Santa Fe
Millwood	Collin	Texas	McKinney
Lowell	La Salle	Ill.	Vermillionville
Carleton	Muskegon	Mich.	Montague
Florence City	Idaho	Idaho	White Bird
Franktown	Washoe	Nev.	Washoe City
Beaver Head Rock	Madison	Monta.	Bannock City
Middleport	Iroquois	Ill.	Watseka
Gilman	Hamilton	N. Y.	Wells
Benson Centre	Hamilton	N. Y.	Benson
Elmsford	West Chester	N. Y.	Tarrytown
East Wilson	Niagara	N. Y.	South Wilson
Battenville	Washington	N. Y.	Greenwich
Beech Wood	Sullivan	N. Y.	Jeffersonville
Gainesville Junction	Kemper	Miss.	Sucarnoochee
Sakeville	Randolph	Ill.	Steele's Mills
Franklin	Sheboygan	Wis.	Howards Grove
Warburg	Calloway	Ky.	Aurora
Idaho	Adair	Mo.	Kirksville
Holden	San Joaquin	Cal.	Lindon
Pine Bluff	Laramie	Wyoming	Cheyenne C
Ravenswood	Queens	N. Y.	Astoria
Pleasant Oaks	Brunswick	Va.	Lawrenceville
Pauls X Roads	Essex	Va.	Tappahannock
Cassville	Bartow	Ga.	Cass Station
Quicksand	Johnson	Texas	Cleburne
Salt Creek	Perry	Ky.	Hazzard
Coles Corners	De Kalb	Ind.	Halls Corners
Forestville	Madison	Ind.	Rigdon
Americus	Tippecanoe	Ind.	Colburn
Millens Bay	Jefferson	N. Y.	Vincent
Germantown	Montgomery	Md.	Middlebrook
Cass	Franklin	Ark.	Ozark
Bucklozy	Choctaw	Ark.	Fort Arbuckle
Flint	Cherokee	Ark.	Fort Arbuckle
Freeburg	Stark	Ohio	Maximo
Pike	Muscatine	Iowa	Lacey
Blue Lakes	Lake	Cal.	Lakeport
Hales Mills	Pentress	Penn.	Jamestown
Cascoe	Arkansas	Ark.	Prestons Bluffs
Confederate X Roads	Muskingum	Ohio	Duncans Falls
Duluth	Wood	Ohio	Bowling Green
Rest	Iowa	Iowa	Windham
Pettys Mill	Lyon	Kas.	Emporia
Zion Mills	Lee	Va.	Jonesville
Samantha	Highland	Ohio	Hillsborough
Flat Rock	Crawford	Ill.	Robinson
Brantford	Sherburne	Minn.	Orono
Tyler Mountain	Kanawha	W. Va.	Kanawha C. H.
Wickmaus	Tuscaloosa	Ala.	Tuscaloosa

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Olobe Creek	Marshall	Penn	Lewisburgh
Hilton	Monroe	Ky	Tompkinsville
Elkhorn	Lincoln	Kas	Rocky Hill
Iderbide	Wythe	Va	Wytheville
Oakville	Live Oaks	Texas	Gusseltville
Concord	Hardin	Texas	Hardin
Ft Covington Centre	Franklin	N. Y.	Fort Covington
Hartford	Saline	Ill	Raleigh
Irwin	Neosho	Kas	Osborn

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No*
Hopewell	Calhoun	Miss	7,109
White Sand	Laurence	Miss	7,162
Leon	Crenshaw	Ala	6,792
Dripping Springs	Hayes	Texas	8,658
Pioneer	Deer Lodge	Montana	16,006
Klomalia	Red River	Texas	8,612
Oakley	Montgomery	Ala	6,791
Snowdown	Montgomery	Ala	6,791
Walnut Grove	Lake	Miss	7,157
Maxwell	Delaware	Ohio	Special
White Oak	Montgomery	Ill	11,667
Lackemnto	Polk	Oregon	15,155
Livingstonville	Schoharie	N. Y.	Special
Purcellville	London	Va	4,659
Rushville	Rockingham	Va	4,609
Drewryville	Southampton	Va	4,472
Falling Spring	Greenbrier	W. Va	4,169
Turnbull	Dixon	Tenn	Special
Bella Mines	Crittenden	Ky	9,604
Supply	Brunswick	N. C.	5,028
Hatchenubbee	Russell	Ala	6,698
Falling Spring	Perry	Pa	2,196
Stockland	Montgomery	Mo	Special
Trail Ridge	Clay	Fla	6,401
King George, C. H.	King George	Va	4,428
Ochesee	Calhoun	Fla	6,414
Green Pond	Pike	Ill	11,420

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State*	*Changed to*
Deerfield Village	Warren	Ohio	South Lebanon
Simpson	Adams	Iowa	Brooks
Yough	Boone	Iowa	Ogden
Mead's Basin	Passaic	N. J.	Mountain View
Fort Zarah	Barton	Kas	Zarah
Martinsburgh	Johnson	Kas	Edgerton
Centre Grove	Shawnee	Kas	Blacksmith
Dallas	Clinton	Mich	Fowler

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of June, 1871, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	318	2,085,381	1,118,599	468,923	2,037,770
Philadelphia	167	1,021,176	495,378	348,780	1,290,022
Chicago	106	1,001,519	135,451	229,831	1,092,507
St. Louis	57	663,358	66,594	123,008	360,059
Boston	70	414,772	133,550	107,296	664,501
Baltimore	55	346,004	41,593	87,233	281,520
Cincinnati	50	338,357	51,274	59,662	239,422
Detroit	22	234,991	20,262	77,945	122,027
Louisville	23	221,903	21,904	57,130	141,057
Buffalo	32	218,421	23,824	74,908	146,681
Brooklyn	42	20 ,261	35,143	75,890	88,808
Cleveland	25	205,811	20,566	77,458	159,705
Albany	24	170,067	16,296	57,615	145,546
Rochester	18	158,264	11,403	79,897	97,495
Milwaukee	21	152,291	6,064	36,307	89,859
Indianapolis	19	142,724	10,247	39,426	103 754
Pittsburg	18	135,944	12,803	46,619	111,870
Newark	16	129,540	18,022	47,104	77,211
Syracuse	15	127,438	11,340	51,309	78,081
Washington, D. C.	25	125,693	17,764	59,246	91,618
Troy	13	112,178	14,238	25,551	77,210
Memphis	12	88,196	6 951	27,379	67,379
Richmond	14	83,281	4,122	25,505	45,207
San Francisco	24	82,338	18,356	22,553	113,365
Utica	12	77,009	8,801	33,302	58,640
Williamsburg	12	73,557	5,655	18,206	24,748
Toledo	10	73 018	3,510	29,461	79,601
Dayton	12	67,703	5,299	30,777	53,803
Nashville	8	64,645	3,874	22,210	32,049
Providence	12	63,685	11,071	26,110	30,761
Allegheny	9	62,879	4,509	46,240	25,564
New Orleans	40	60,493	6,560	30,493	93,913
Hartford	10	58,221	9,104	20,883	32,762
New Haven	8	54,331	5,645	19,126	32,675
Wilmington	7	51,226	3,887	18,525	25,044
Jersey City	6	48,677	2,463	11,465	16,658
Lowell	6	45,623	2,586	17,393	42,315
Portland	8	41,557	2,520	22,118	68,674
Worcester	6	40,080	4,311	15,973	23,936
Charlestown	5	38,065	1,700	13,438	19,403
Erie	6	37,469	3,532	28,009	14,766
Lawrence	6	36,375	1,505	16,093	33,948
Lynn	5	36,244	1,725	11 804	30,063
Trenton	4	36,200	2,572	12,955	23,952
Manchester	6	36,048	1,873	17,199	18,328
Cambridge	4	35,694	8,003	8,675	7,745
Reading	6	35,209	2,448	16,547	18,149
Lancaster	5	29,264	1,813	8,970	8,301
New Bedford	5	28,896	1,008.	10,635	18,826
Cambridgeport	4	28,251	1,512	9,025	10,434
Harrisburg	4	29,914	1,498	9,951	9,702
Salem	5	24,222	1,045	11,308	18,313

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge*.

Collections from street letter boxes are also *free*.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of August, 1871.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Hamburg.	U. S.	1	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion	U. S.	2	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Inman	U. S.	3	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Havana	U. S.	3	Havana & West Indies
Bremen	U. S.	3	German States via Bremen
Inman	U. S.	5	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Bremen	U. S.	5	German States via Bremen
Hamburg.	U. S.	8	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion	U. S.	9	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Inman	U. S.	10	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Havana	U. S.	10	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Inman	U. S.	12	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Bremen	U. S.	12	German States via Bremen
French	France	12	French Mail via Brest
Aspinwall	U. S.	15	South Pacific, K. & C. A.
Hamburg	U. S.	15	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion	U. S.	16	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Mexican	U. S.	16	Havana & Mexico.
Havana	U. S.	17	Havana & West Indies
Bermuda	U. S.	17	Bermuda
Bremen	U. S.	17	German States via Bremen
Inman	U. S.	17	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Inman	U. S.	19	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Bremen	U. S.	19	German States via Bremen
Hamburg.	U. S.	23	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Argentine, Brazil & W. I.
Guion	U. S.	23	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Inman	U. S.	24	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Bremen	U. S.	24	German States via Bremen
Havana	U. S.	24	Havana & West Indies.
French	France	26	French Mail via Brest
Inman	U. S.	26	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Bremen	U. S.	26	German States via Bremen
Hamburg.	U. S.	29	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion	U. S.	30	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Aspinwall	U. S.	30	S. Pacific & Cent'l Amer.
Inman	U. S.	31	Europe via Qnstn & Livpl
Bremen	U. S.	31	German States via Bremen
Havana	U. S.	31	Havana & West Indies.

P. H. JONES,
Postmaster,
New York.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK- PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 3 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguille,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Ceymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Heyti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress Sec. 223, Law, 1866

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 245, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) ..... 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. ..... 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. ..... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ..... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ..... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. ..... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ..... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ..... 3 "

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

The following is a schedule of arrivals and departures of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China, in connection with their through line between New York and San Francisco:

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Due Yokohama (from April to September) the 19th and (from October to March) the 20th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 8 A.M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10:30 P.M. [Way] 12 M. and 4:30 P.M.
EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6, 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.
SOUTH—[Through] 7A. M.; 5:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.
WEST—[via Allentown] 7 A.M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A.M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 11 P. M.
CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail ..... 5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way] ..... 5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail ..... 5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 8:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South ..... 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way] ..... 5:00 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown] ..... 7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th. each month ..... 10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R. ..... 5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail ..... 5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A.M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold ..... 5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport ..... 2:00 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola ..... 5:00 A. M..2:30 P. M.
" via South Side R.R..7 A.M.; 2:30 P.M.
Canada ..... 5 A.M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P.M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Brindisi	11th	57	7th
do.	Southampton	5th	61	12th
Brazil	do.	9th	28	5th
Ceylon	Brindisi	11th and 25th	24	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	30	12th and 26th
China	Brindisi	11th and 25th	40	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	47	12th and 26th
Hong Kong	Brindisi	11th and 25th	40	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	45	12th and 26th
India	Brindisi	every Friday.	24	every M'nday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Brindisi	11th and 25th	43	7th and 21st
do.	Southampton	5th and 19th	46	12th and 26th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LANDMARK:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Of Sixteen Pages, devoted to the Interests of MASONRY, LITERATURE, the ARTS and SCIENCES.

Published every Saturday Morning at

No. 40 FULTON STREET, N. Y,

BY

THE LANDMARK ASSOCIATION.

TERMS: $3 A YEAR.

DECALCOMANIE, OR TRANSFER PICTURES.

Send for a Catalogue. On receipt of $2, we mail, free, a book showing 100 Alphabets, A to Z, for Painters to copy; also 400 Illustrated Designs for Church Windows and 200 for Carriages.

W. ATKINSON & CO.,
(Will Remove May 1st to)
891 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

All know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden lane, New York.

POSTMASTERS,

TRY SHREVE'S POSTAL INDICATOR.

It keeps the amount of stamps canceled correctly. Saves time and labor. Will prove an efficient aid in the account succeeding July 1st. Send Stamp for circular, or inclose $1 50 for Indicator. Address,

HENRY SHREVE, P. M.,
Alliance, Ohio.

SIXTEEN-PAGE PAMPHLET (Indexed), describing

WADE'S DOUBLE INDEX POST OFFICE BOOK $5 60
" SINGLE " " " " 1 50

Showing the DOUBLE INDEX as it is.
Sent free. Send for it.
Address, A. B. WADE, P. M.,
South Bend, Indiana.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address Box 6,171 New York Post Office.

YALE LOCK BOX, No 2

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass

LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above: the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES

LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,

Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

POSTMASTERS are *particularly interested* in putting in boxes BEFORE JULY 1st, as is fully explained in circular.

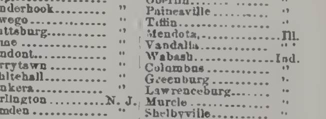
LIST OF OFFICES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE LOCK-BOXES.

Bangor	Me.	Elizabeth	Pa.
Gardiner	"	Hazleton	"
Portland	"	Huntingdon	"
Concord	N. H.	Kittaning	"
Claremont	"	Oil City	"
Burlington	Vt.	Pittstown	"
Brattlboro	"	Pittsburgh	"
Essex Junction	"	Rouseville	"
Vergennes	"	Sharon	"
Boston	Mass.	Uniontown	"
Adams	"	Cumberland	Md.
Cambridgeport	"	Salisbury	"
Fitchburg	"	Culpeper	Va.
Gloucester	"	Richmond	"
Haverhill	"	Volcano Wood	W. V.
Hudson	"	Charlotte	N C.
Lawrence	"	Goldsboro	"
Lee	"	New Berne	"
Northampton	"	Tarborough	"
Palmer	"	Weldon	"
So. Acton	"	Washington	"
Waltham	"	Wilmington	"
Danbury	Conn.	Georgetown	S. C.
Guilford	"	Mobile	Ala.
Hartford	"	Vicksburg	"
New Haven	"	Holly Springs	Miss.
New London	"	Meridian	"
Mystic Bridge	"	Brownsville	Texas.
Waterbury	"	Grand Rapids	Mich.
Waterside	"	Manistee	"
Providence	R. I.	Coldwater	"
Bristol	"	Jackson	"
Auburn	N. Y.	Muskegon	"
Binghamton	"	Grand Haven	"
Catskill	"	Kalamazoo	"
Cold Spring	"	Gallipolis	Ohio.
Cazenovia	"	Hamilton	"
Islip	"	Oberlin	"
Kinderhook	"	Painesville	"
Oswego	"	Tiffin	"
Plattsburg	"	Mendota	Ill.
Rome	"	Vandalia	"
Rondout	"	Wabash	Ind.
Tarrytown	"	Columbus	"
Whitehall	"	Greenburg	"
Yonkers	"	Lawrenceburg	"
Burlington	N. J.	Muncie	"
Camden	"	Shelbyville	"
Dover	"	Sigourney	Iowa
New Brunswick	"	Cedar Rapids	"
Paterson	"	Minneapolis	Minn.
Rahway	"	Lawrence	Kansas
Salem	"	Blue Rapids	"
Allentown	Pa.	Paris	Ky.
Birmingham	"	Frankfort	"
Carlisle	"	Hannibal	Mo.
Clearfield	"	Salt Lake City	Utah
Connelsville	"	San Francisco	Cal.
Downingtown	"	Albuquerque.	N. Mexico.

Estimates furnished, on application, for wood-work or Post Office boxes. Address

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
Manufacturers of

UNPICKABLE BANK & SAFE LOCKS,
NIGHT LATCHET, STORE DOOR LOCKS,
Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.



Claim and Collection Agency.

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General,)
OFFICE, NO. 369 F ST., COR OF NINTH ST.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AUGUST, 1871.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.
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☞ For References A. B. C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b8	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	r8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	N	O	P	s8
do do do and Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	13	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	...	15	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi reg. let. 19c. per ½oz.	....	*15	K	L	M	h8
do do closed mail via England	a	*15	9	G	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).	....					
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 22c ⅌ ½ oz	a	*18	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	...	10	4	eB	eB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b4	eB	eB	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	....	10	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	...	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	9	8	E	9	h6
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	12	7	E	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	8	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	0	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	*28	0	A	A	h18
Botuschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	13	7	E	11	h8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	A	A	
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	18
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	18
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	..	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	..	28	b10	20	20	18
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b6	B	B	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	V	4	4
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	F	10	h8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	F	12	h8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	18
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R		17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	23	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	9	H	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	10i	g	g	....
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	eB	eB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b6	eB	eB	d18
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*18	7	E	11	h8
France	....	10	2	V	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	*4	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct,	....	15	9	H	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	10i	H	14	h8
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	18
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	q14
Greytown	....	10	2	V	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland	....	10	4	A	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	...	*10l	4l	8l	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	...	28	8	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi.	a	27	K	L	M	14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	..	*13	7	E	11	h8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	...	34	b10	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	15	8	F	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	..	18	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	18
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	B	B	18
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*18	N	O	P	14
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	A	A	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	..	*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	18
Netherlands	..	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....		2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	*8	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	10	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....		8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	18	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	16	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	10	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	..	16	2	4	....	....
Nicaragua	....	22	2	V	....	....
Nica	....	12	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	10	8	G	11	h8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	9	G	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)		10 *15				
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Panama	....	10	2	V	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	..
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*24	N	O	P	s8
do do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	8	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	8	D	10	h8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via England	....	22	...	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	...	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b8	B	B	18
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	.	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*8	3	C	8	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	23	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do direct closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h8
Russia, do do direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	8	D	10	h8
Salvador, via Panama	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	8	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Savoy	....	10	2	V	4	....
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	15	8	F	12	h8
do by French mail	e	..	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	h8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	...	12	7	E	11	h8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	B	B	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	.	28	b6	A	A	18
do via Brindisi	...	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	N	O	P	s8
do do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	8	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	3	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	...	*12	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	..	*15	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	18
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	18
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	..	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	...	*11	8	G	11	h8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England,	....	*14	9	G	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	b6	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	....
do N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 19c ½oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 22c. ½oz.	a	*18	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Incholi, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	12	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	15	8	F	12	h8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	V	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Phillip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	0	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	7	E	11	h8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2⅔ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2⅔ oz., and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Marseilles	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Marseilles	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via Eng.	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via Eng.	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	......
K.— do do via England & Brindisi.	..	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	......
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	......
L.— do do via England & Brindisi.	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	......
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	......
M.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	......
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	..	....	9	....	....	12	......
N.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	......
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	......
O.— do do via England & Brindisi.	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	......
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	......
P.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	......
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	......
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	......
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	18	......
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	......
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	......
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	......
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	......
U.— do	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	14	....	......
V.—	2	....	....	8	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	......
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	......
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	......
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	......
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
B.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	8	....	....	8

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 10 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounces, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS only can be registered.

i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 6 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland* or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 31 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 34 " "

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 b

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XI., NO. 12. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1871. WHOLE NO. 132.

[Official.]

Money-Order Convention with Great Britain.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1871.

SIR—I send you, herewith, for publication in the next issue of your paper, a printed copy of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, establishing an exchange of money orders between the two countries. Very respectfully,

Your obedt. servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of establishing an exchange of money orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a regular exchange of money orders between the two countries. The maximum of each order is fixed at ten pounds sterling, when issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and, when issued in the United States, at fifty dollars in the national paper currency of the latter country.

ARTICLE II.

The British Post Office shall have the power to fix the rates of commission on all money orders issued in the United Kingdom; and the United States Post Office shall have the same power in regard to all money orders issued in the United States. Each office shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges or rates of commission shall be established under this convention, and these rates shall, in all cases, be paid in advance by the remitter, and shall not, in any event, be repayable. It is understood, moreover, that each office is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of money orders in case the course of exchange, or any other circumstance, should give rise to abuses, or cause detriment to the postal revenue.

ARTICLE III.

Each country shall keep the commission charged on all money orders issued within it, but shall pay to the other country one per cent. on the total amount of such orders.

ARTICLE IV.

No money order shall include a fractional part of a penny or of a cent.

ARTICLE V.

The service of the postal money-order system between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of offices of exchange. On the part of the United States, the office of exchange shall be New York, and on the part of the United Kingdom, London.

ARTICLE VI.

Any person in the United States desiring to remit to the United Kingdom a sum of money within the limits prescribed by Article I., may pay it to any post office in the United States designated for such purpose from time to time, by the Postmaster General of that country. Such person shall, at the same time, give the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United Kingdom, and his own name and address. Any person in the United Kingdom desiring to remit to the United States a sum of money within the same limits, may pay it into any money-order office of the United Kingdom, giving, at the same time, the name and exact address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United States, and his own name and address. The receiving postmaster in either country shall, in accordance with the rules established by his postal administration, notify every such payment to the dispatching exchange office. The postmaster of New York, upon the receipt of every notification of that kind, shall make out and forward to the payee in the United Kingdom a money order, payable in sterling at the post office in that country designated by the remitter of the order, it being understood that the money orders so remitted shall be sent, in the first instance, to the comptroller of the money-order office in London, and shall not be subject to postage.

ARTICLE VII.

By every mail the exchange office of each country shall send to the exchange office of the other country a certified list of sums payable in that country, and received since the dispatch of the previous list. As soon as any such list shall have reached the New York office, and been verified, this office shall make out inland money orders in favor of the payees, for the amount specified in the list, and shall promptly forward them to the payees or to the paying office, in conformity with the regulations existing in the United States for the payment of money orders. The list forwarded to the United Kingdom shall be accompanied by the relative letters of advice of the orders entered therein, together with the orders themselves, as already settled in Article VI. After comparison with the list, the advices shall be dispatched to the offices drawn upon, and the letters inclosing the orders posted for delivery. The lists, by means of which each office of exchange communicates with the other, shall be according to the Forms A and B annexed.

ARTICLE VIII.

The lists dispatched from each office of exchange shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with No. 1, at the beginning of each year, and the entries, also, in these lists, shall have consecutive numbers, those in the lists from the United Kingdom commencing each calendar month with No. 1. Of each list dispatched from New York a duplicate shall be sent, which duplicate shall, after being verified in the British office, be returned to New York.

ARTICLE IX.

Should any list fail to be received in due course the dispatching office shall, on receiving information to that effect, transmit, without delay, a duplicate of the list, duly certified as such.

ARTICLE X.

Each office of exchange shall promptly communicate to the other the correction of any simple error which it may discover in the verification of the lists. When the lists shall show irregularities which the receiving office shall not be able to rectify that office shall apply for an explanation from the dispatching office; and this explanation shall be afforded without delay.

ARTICLE XI.

Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the postal administration of the country on which the original orders were drawn, and in conformity with the regulations established or to be established in that country.

ARTICLE XII.

At the close of each quarter, three copies of an account shall be prepared and transmitted by the office at London, exhibiting the balance found due on the exchange of order during the quarter; which balance, after proper verification, shall, if due by the United States office, be paid at London; but if due by the British office, it shall be paid at New York, and always in the money of the country to which the payment is made. If, pending the settlement of an account, one of the two postal administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding one thousand pounds sterling, the indebted administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other. This account, and the letters which accompany such intermediate remittances, shall be in accordance with the Forms C, D and E, annexed to this convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

Until the two General Post Offices shall consent to an alteration, it is agreed that, in all matters of account relative to money orders which shall result from the execution of the present convention, the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be considered as equivalent to four dollars and eighty-six cents of the gold coin of the United States.

ARTICLE XIV.

Each exchange office shall certify its orders to the other, in amounts designated in the denomination of the money both of the dispatching and receiving country, at the rate of conversion established upon the basis of gold by Article XIII. of this convention. This conversion shall be checked at the receiving office of exchange.

ARTICLE XV.

All payments for money orders, whether to or by the public, if not in gold, shall be made to the nearest ~~[illegible]~~ equivalent.

ARTICLE XVI.

The value, in gold coin of the United States, of deposits in paper money made in that country for payment in Great Britain, shall be determined at the exchange office of New York, according to the rate of premium on gold, on the day of receipt at that office of notification of such deposits. On the other hand, the value, in United States paper currency, of money orders certified in the lists sent from the exchange office of London from the exchange office of New York, shall be determined (also at New York) in accordance with the premium on gold on the day of the receipt of such lists.

ARTICLE XVII.

Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to and remain at the disposal of the country of origin. The British office shall therefore enter to the credit of the United States, in the quarterly account, all money orders entered in the lists received from the United States which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified. On the other hand, the United States office shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the British office, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders included in the lists dispatched from the latter office which, under this article, become void.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country of issue from the country where such orders were payable; and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account. It is the province of each postal administration to determine the manner in which repayment to the remitter is to be made.

ARTICLE XIX.

The orders issued by each country on the other shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of inland orders of the country on which they are drawn.

ARTICLE XX.

The General Post Office in each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not repugnant to the foregoing) for the greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally. All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the Post Office of the other country.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present convention shall take effect on the first day of October next, and shall continue in force until twelve months after the date at which one of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.

Done in duplicate, and signed in London on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in Washington on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

W. MONSELL.
[Seal of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.
[Seal of the Post Office Department of the United States of America.]

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

[Seal of the United States of America.]
By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1871.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS RELATIVE TO THE SYSTEM OF POSTAL MONEY ORDERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, WHICH, BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT, IS TO GO INTO OPERATION OCTOBER 1, 1871.

1. The exchange of postal orders between the two countries is to be effected through the agency of two post offices, termed "International exchange offices." The International exchange office on the part of the United States is New York, and that on the part of the United Kingdom is London.

2. Certain money-order post offices in this country, designated for the purpose by the Postmaster-General, are authorized to issue money orders on the postmaster at New York, payable to beneficiaries in the United Kingdom, and to pay orders issued by that postmaster for sums remitted by the Postal Department of the United Kingdom for payment to beneficiaries in the United States. Hence, a postmaster in either country cannot draw an international money order for an amount deposited with him directly upon a postmaster in the other, but must draw the same upon the international exchange office of his own country. An international postal order must not be drawn for a larger sum than fifty dollars in United States currency, and must not contain a fractional part of a cent. The fees for the issue of international postal orders are as follows, viz.: On orders not exceeding $10, twenty-five cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, fifty cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, seventy-five cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, one dollar; over $40 and not exceeding $50, one dollar and twenty-five cents. No other currency than United States or national-bank notes can be received or paid.

3. The issuing postmaster must not undertake to decide definitely upon the actual value in United States gold coin of a certain sum in currency for which an international order is issued. He is at liberty, however, to advise the remitter as to its approximate value, which may be found to differ materially from the real value, as the latter is to be computed upon the basis of the premium upon gold on the day of the receipt of the order by the postmaster at New York. Hence, this Department cannot undertake, on behalf of a remitter in this country, to pay a determinate sum in gold in the United Kingdom. As the premium on gold is variable, it is evident that an international order issued for a sum in United States currency may, when received at the exchange office of New York, yield a sum in gold greater or less than that considered at the office of issue as the equivalent of such order. For the same reason, the value in United States currency of an order in gold, certified by the exchange office of London, to the exchange office of New York, would depend upon the premium on gold on the day of the receipt of the list containing such certified order. This Department, therefore, can only agree to cause payment to be made to a beneficiary in Great Britain of the gold value of any international postal order issued for an amount in United States currency, and to pay to a beneficiary in this country the currency value of an international order in gold from Great Britain. To guard against misapprehension, postmasters will be careful to explain this point fully to remitters and to payees.

4. A special form of application (Form No. 1 B) must be furnished to the applicant for an international postal order payable in Great Britain. On this form he must enter all the particulars of the amount, names, addresses, &c., and must state the full name and exact residence of the payee, giving the town or village, and county. From the items contained in such application, the issuing postmaster will fill up the international postal order and coupon, both of which he will, by the next outgoing mail, dispatch, without separating them, to the postmaster at New York. The corresponding certificate of the same number and date he will deliver, when completed, to the remitter, as a receipt for the amount paid in by the latter. No "advice" is used at the issuing office in this international system, inasmuch as the order, instead of being delivered to the remitter for transmission, is forwarded directly by the issuing postmaster to the "exchange" office at New York. The particulars of the order are to be entered in the register of international orders issued, and the application must be retained on file. The general rules in regard to issuing domestic orders contained in the book of money-order instructions are to be observed in the issue of international postal orders, in so far as these rules are applicable. The postmaster, however, must refuse to issue an order payable to any person, if the surname and the initial letter of that person's name are not furnished by the applicant, unless the payee be a peer or a bishop, in which case his ordinary title is sufficient. If the payee be a firm, the usual designation of such firm will suffice, such as "Baring Bros.," "Smith & Son," "Jones & Co.;" but the mere term "Messrs.," such as "Messrs. Rivington," or the name of a company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing such company, as, for example, "The Carron Company," must not be accepted as sufficient by the issuing postmaster, who will decline to issue an order on the United Kingdom in favor of such payee, as payment thereof would be refused in that country.

5. When the international postal order and coupon are received by the postmaster at New York, the latter will stamp thereon the date of the receipt, and insert the items to be filled in by him, via: "Premium on gold the day of receipt at New York;" "Value of order in United States gold;" "Value of order in sterling;" "Date and number of list in which order was certified to the United Kingdom;" "Current number of certified order." When the coupon has been completed by the postmaster at New York, he will return it to the issuing postmaster, who will place it on file with the corresponding application for reference in case the remitter of the order desires information as to the value thereof in gold when received at New York, the amount transmitted, or the date of transmission. It is expected that the issuing postmaster will cheerfully and promptly comply with a request of the remitter for information as to any of these points.

6. It is the duty of the postmaster at New York to enter the particulars of each British international order issued in this country, and received by him since his last previous dispatch to Great Britain, in a blank form, called a "list of international postal orders," which list he transmits, by the next transatlantic mail, to the exchange office at London, together with his certificate that the several amounts of these orders have been duly received in the United States, for payment in the United Kingdom to the persons named in that list. He also forwards, at the same time, a money order drawn by him, in sterling, in favor of, and addressed to, each payee mentioned in the list, which the exchange office of London undertakes to send, *free of postage*, to the payee. The postmaster at New York, therefore, retains on file all international orders drawn on him by postmasters in the United States, but forwards to the United Kingdom a descriptive list thereof, together with corresponding orders, payable in sterling, made out by him in favor of the several beneficiaries. The exchange office at London, in like manner, transmits, by each transatlantic mail, to the postmaster at the exchange office at New York, a similar list of international orders for sums received in the United Kingdom for payment to beneficiaries in the United States. The receiving exchange office of New York immediately issues an order in favor of each beneficiary for an amount in United States currency equivalent to that in gold mentioned in the certified list, which order is payable by the money-order office nearest his place of residence, and is transmitted to the postmaster at such office. It is provided by the convention that each exchange office shall, in the certified lists, state the amounts of the orders, in the denominations of the money of the dispatching and of the receiving country, and that, in the transaction of the international money-order business, the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be considered as equivalent in value to four dollars and eighty-six cents of the gold coin of the United States.

7. Upon the receipt of an international order, issued by the postmaster at New York, upon the postmaster of a money-order office in this country, the latter will enter the particulars thereof in his register of international orders received. He will then send a notification (Form No. 2 B) to the payee to apply for payment of the order in person, or by his duly authorized agent, who must file, with the paying postmaster, his written authority from the payee to receive payment of the order, and execute a receipt therefor, and must also prove his identity if required to do so. Such written authority, when given by a payee who does not reside within the delivery of the office of payment, should be executed in the presence of the postmaster of his locality, and should bear a certificate from the latter to that effect, as well as the impression of his office stamp. The date of payment must immediately be stamped upon the international order, and likewise entered opposite the record thereof in the register, and the paid order must be forwarded to the Department, as a voucher, with the weekly statement of international money-order business.

8. Whenever the remitter of an international money order, payable in the United Kingdom, makes application to the issuing postmaster for repayment of the amount thereof, the latter should immediately communicate the fact to the Department, whereupon, if the order has not already been certified by the exchange office in New York to the exchange office of London for payment, the issuing postmaster will be authorized to repay the amount of such order. But if it has been so certified, this Department will notify the Post Department of Great Britain that application has been made for its repayment, and, should it not have been paid in that country at the date of the receipt of the notification, it will be recertified to the exchange office of New York, in due course of business, for repayment. Authority will then be given the issuing postmaster to repay the same. All orders certified to the Post Department of either country, which for any reason cannot be paid within twelve months from the month of issue, become *invalid*, and will be recertified to the country of issue for repayment, or other disposal, in accordance with the laws and regulations of that country. Postmasters will, therefore, take care to forward promptly to this Department all invalid orders of this kind, with their weekly statements containing a description thereof.

9. In case the postmaster who issues an international order does not receive, after a sufficient lapse of time, the corresponding coupon thereof, duly filled up and stamped by the postmaster at New York, the former should send him a letter of inquiry on the subject, with the request that, if the order had not been received at the exchange office of New York, the latter would transmit to the issuing office a certificate to that effect. Upon the receipt of such a document, the postmaster who issued the original should draw and transmit a new order in lieu thereof, for the same amount, and should write across its face, and across the coupon, in red ink, the words "In lieu of British International order No. ___, not received by the postmaster at New York." The certificate of loss should be carefully filed, but it is not necessary to make out and deliver a second receipt to the remitter.

10. The postmaster at every office authorized to issue and to pay British International orders, will be allowed to retain a fixed sum, termed "British International reserve," so that he may be always ready to meet orders of that kind drawn upon him. Whenever the amount of moneys in his hands, received from the issue of British International orders, exceeds such reserve by one hundred dollars or more, he will transfer the excess from the "British International money-order account," to the "domestic money-order account." On the other hand, whenever he is called upon to pay British International orders to an amount exceeding that of the British International funds in his hands, he will transfer from the domestic to the British International account a sum of money equal to the amount of his reserve, and, if necessary, large enough to enable him to pay these orders. Every transfer to and from either account must be duly entered in the British International weekly statement and cash-book, but no entry thereof is to be made in the postage account, nor is any notification of transfer to be sent to the Department.

11. The British International money-order accounts must be kept separate and distinct from the Swiss and the domestic money-order accounts, as well as from those of postage. The blank books to be used, which will be furnished by the Department, are:

First. A register of British International money orders issued, in which must be recorded, daily, the particulars of all such orders issued on the postmaster at New York.

Second. A register of British International money orders received from that postmaster.

Third. A British International cash-book, showing the debit and credit transactions.

These books are kept in the same manner as those employed for the domestic money-order business.

Statements of the British International business transacted each week must also be made up every Saturday evening, and transmitted to the Department, in accordance with the regulations established for weekly returns of the domestic money-order business.

12. Postmasters will receive for transacting the British International money-order business the following rate of compensation, viz.: One-fourth of one per cent. on the gross amount of orders issued and of orders paid. But the annual salary or compensation of a postmaster, from all sources, cannot, except in the case of the postmaster at New York, exceed four thousand dollars.

13. The domestic money-order regulations in regard to incidental expenses, and to the transfer of funds and blanks from a late to a newly-appointed postmaster, are to be followed in the transaction of the British International money-order business.

14. Attention, promptitude and accuracy on the part of postmasters are essential to the utility and success of an international money-order system.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

September 1, 1871.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor United States Mail:

In regard to the intolerable nuisance of the present system of collecting newspaper and periodical postage, very much has been written and said, but as yet no one seems to have suggested a plan for avoiding it that so nearly suits the case as that offered by "Advance" in your May number.

Let the rate be fixed at three cents per pound, payable in money by the publishers, and let newsdealers pay at the same rate when they mail in quantities not less than five or ten pounds. All other printed matter, books, papers, magazines, circulars, engravings, &c., to go at two cents for four ounces or fraction, to be prepaid by stamps. This would greatly simplify the rates and yield full as much revenue as is now obtained. Now is this practicable? I say yes. It will immediately relieve at least eighty-five per cent. of all the post offices in the United States of all the trouble and vexation of collecting, or rather half collecting, postage on printed matter, for not more than ten or fifteen per cent. of them are located in towns large enough to support publishing houses, and of these probably not over a dozen would be put to additional trouble on account of the change. In this city, for instance, there are published four dailies, two tri-weeklies, three or four weeklies and two or three monthlies, and to weigh their issues and collect pay of the publishers daily or weekly would not take one-tenth part of the time and labor that is required under the present arrangement. I would have a simple beam scale, costing, say two or three dollars, hung from the ceiling near the mailing room door, with a weight to draw it out of the way when not in use, and on this I would weigh each sack or parcel as it came in, keep an account of the weight and the amount collected, and at the end of the quarter account for postage collected in money on so many pounds of printed matter. Really the labor attending this plan seems trifling compared with that of keeping the records and collecting the postages of subscribers, to say nothing of the irritation and constant vexation attending the faithful performance of the duty as now ordered. As for the expense, I venture the assertion that there is not a postmaster in the land, where the expense would have to be incurred, but would gladly pay the cost of the scale for the sake of getting the change made. At the largest offices the Postmaster-General might authorize special arrangements for weighing the issues of publishers by the ton on hay-scales or otherwise, as might be most expeditious and convenient. Let a heavy penalty attach to publishers for any attempt to smuggle matter into the mail cars without passing it through the post-office and paying for it; and let half or the whole of the fine go to the informer, and they will not be apt to try that little game often.

One difficulty in the way of this plan lies in the fact that it would interfere with the present system of estimating and fixing the salaries and allowances of postmasters. It would, of course, deprive all offices of the commissions allowed for collecting newspaper, etc., postages; but it is safe to estimate that the number and weight of papers, etc., delivered, will bear about the same proportion to the amount of stamps canceled, in all the offices in the Union, and the Department would only have to increase the commission on stamps canceled, enough to make the pay of the postmasters about the same as now. I think it can be safely assumed that the entire class of subscribers and the whole Post Office Department would favor the change. And now shall such a great public good be denied us simply because the comparatively very small class of publishers urge that it would not be as convenient and profitable to them as the present loose, because impracticable, system? They would actually have to pay for the use of the United States mails the same as any other class, and so they should.

IMPROVEMENT.

P—— G——, Ark., July, 1871.

EDITOR U. S MAIL:

Dear Sir—I desire to say a word or two in regard to prepayment of all mailable matter (except that lawfully franked), and in saying to you that I am in favor of prepaying newspapers before mailing, I feel confident I speak the opinion and desire of every postmaster I am acquainted with, and I have corresponded with a great many on the subject.

It seems to me that it can be no disadvantage to the publisher, for when he sends a package of papers off regular each issue, he can pay the postage by the ounce, and by that means it would come cheaper to the subscriber.

The subscriber is compelled to pay the postage on his paper, and he had as soon send the subscription price and the postage all at once as to pay the postage quarterly at the office of delivery.

No one but postmasters can imagine the trouble of collecting the postage on newspapers, and no postmaster would complain only it does seem that it could be remedied so very simply by compelling the publisher to pay the postage when mailed, and if he chooses, let him add on his subscription price enough to cover postage.

Hoping the day is not far distant when all mail matter will be sent prepaid (or lawfully franked), I remain, very respectfully,

J. R. S. Postmaster.

THE Dead-Letter Office is as forcible an instrument for the conviction of errors, though perhaps rarely of crime, as our courts of law, and not infrequently brings the counsels of the foolish, if not the wicked, to nought. We are possibly using language a little too strong to be consonant with the case we have in mind, but intemperate charges against public officials and public offices, and hot-tempered refusals to admit the possibility of mistake on one's own part deserve strong reprehension. These qualities were displayed by a gentleman of this city, who, missing tidings of a check he was sure in his own mind that he had dispatched by mail to Woonsocket, went to the Providence post office, and made violent charges of delinquency in some part of the department. The return of the letter inclosing the check from the Washington Dead-Letter Office confuted this foolish crimination, by showing that the negligence of the person in question had directed the letter to himself, and at Worcester, Mass, instead of Woonsocket. Do not jump too hastily to conclusions, impugning unimpeachable honesty.—*Herald, Providence, R. I.*

Money by Mail.

We take the following from the Report of the Postmaster-General, for the year ending June 30, 1862:

Great efforts have been made to give security to the mails. * * But the mails, despite the very general watchfulness and fidelity on the part of the employes of this department, continue to be subject to depredations.

The means of conveyance are only adapted to the primary object of the mail service—*the mere transmission of intelligence.* This department could not make use of strong boxes, nor adopt measures to fix accountability upon each of the multitude of agents employed in the business, such as are resorted to by the carriers of merchandise and money, without sacrificing the expedition required of a carrier of intelligence, and at the same time greatly increasing the expense necessary to the proper management of the letter business. For this reason the mails have *always* been and must continue to be an *unsafe* medium for the conveyance of money letters. The money contained in the mails creates the temptation to the robberies committed, and is, moreover, the chief cause of the loss of letters which do not contain money.

It is in my opinion very desirable, for these and many other reasons, that money should, as far as practicable, be excluded from the mails.

We give a comparison of some of the items of postal statistics for the years 1862 and 1870, showing a great increase of service. There must be a corresponding increase of risk in sending money by mail in ordinary letters, and a corresponding increase in the force of the recommendation of the then Postmaster-General that money should be excluded from the mails:

	In 1862.	In 1870.
No. of post offices	28,875	28,492
Cost of agents	$ 460,630 92	$ 1,223,930 19
Revenue	9,012,549 56	19,772,220 65
Expenditures	11,125,364 13	23,998,837 63

THIS is the last month of the quarter. We have made our page of Miscellaneous Information fuller than usual, but we could not include in it full instructions for making out the Quarterly Returns. These instructions will be found in chapters xxvii. to xxxii. of Regulations, which chapters should be read and studied now.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of July, 1871, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	317	1,946,322	1,074,638	663,171	2,032,718
Philadelphia	167	984,886	465,230	322,574	1,206,909
Chicago	106	980,393	120,133	316,836	942,338
St. Louis	57	673,691	61,880	112,816	366,712
Boston	70	427,035	127,019	101 518	643,083
Baltimore	55	345,168	46,658	85,565	297 315
Cincinnati	50	336,543	52,373	58,507	243,683
Louisville	23	231,454	19,507	51,747	136,074
Detroit	25	225,597	23,186	66,031	117,625
Buffalo	33	217,744	25,514	70,739	140,157
Cleveland	26	204,347	20,047	73,964	161,949
Brooklyn	42	202,431	27,624	73,301	5,600
Albany	24	167,046	15,646	64,143	137,220
Rochester	18	152,379	12,710	75,303	100,494
Indianapolis	19	149 724	9,247	41,926	109,654
Milwaukee	21	148,153	9,050	35,951	91,109
Pittsburg	18	134,607	21,311	46,985	105,206
Washington, D. C.	25	132,213	12,549	58,994	89,516
Syracuse	15	128,150	12,271	50,401	78,419
Newark	18	118,780	23,901	47,098	73,995
Troy	13	109,155	13,809	27,267	76,698
Richmond	14	86,436	3,765	24,570	44,848
Memphis	12	84,193	6 786	28,848	64,027
San Francisco	24	84 102	31,768	26,201	109,341
Utica	12	75,949	6,251	31,274	59,203
Williamsburg	12	71,463	5,738	14,259	29,153
Toledo	13	67,053	3,404	24,462	76,135
Allegheny	9	65,820	6,352	44,534	25,463
Dayton	12	65,673	5,029	30,113	52,066
Nashville	8	64,698	3,612	21,170	32 473
Providence	12	62,762	12,184	26,236	51,078
Hartford	10	59,839	9,433	19,679	33 437
Wilmington	8	49,424	7,905	10,713	25,249
New Haven	8	49,364	10,135	10,689	33,338
Jersey City	6	46 272	2,470	10,228	17,365
Lowell	6	44 899	2,580	17,400	41,693
Portland	9	40,919	3,231	22,672	61,875
Worcester	6	38,851	4,918	14,999	22,070
Charlestown	5	37,512	1,153	14,305	20 140
Erie	6	35,665	3,180	27,095	14,757
Lynn	5	35 352	1,726	13,384	28 904
Lawrence	6	34,254	1,490	17,574	34,136
Manchester	8	34,131	1,802	17,250	60,543
Reading	6	34,072	2,414	15,245	17,547
Cambridge	4	33,061	1,879	7,303	7,158
Trenton	4	32,628	3,387	11,380	23,850
Cambridgeport	4	28,316	1,570	9,168	11 607
New Bedford	5	27,308	1,830	11,132	19,518
Lancaster	5	27,148	1,362	9,220	9,239
Harrisburg	4	24,695	2,128	9,961	9 868
Salem	5	23,294	3,[illegible]87	10,750	19,198
New Orleans	(Report not received.)				

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter boxes are also *free.*

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1871.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **132** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1850, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

Reduction of Postage on Letters for Norway by Direct Steamer.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1871.

Arrangements have been made for the regular exchange of letters between the United States and Norway by means of the Baltic Lloyd's steamers, at a reduced postage charge of six (6) cents for each single rate of half an ounce or under, the same as chargeable on the direct letter correspondence exchanged with Germany via Stettin by the same line of steamships.

The letters forwarded to or from Norway by this route must be fully prepaid, and will be exempt from any postage charge on delivery.

This arrangement relates to letters only, and therefore the postages to be collected on newspapers and book-packets forwarded to and received from Norway by this route remain as stated in the notice issued from this Department under date of June 21st, 1871.

Postmasters will take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly in levying and collecting postage on the correspondence so exchanged with Norway.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

Reduction of Letter Postage between the United States and Germany in Closed Mail via England.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1871.

An arrangement has just been concluded between the United States and Germany, *to take effect on the 1st of October next*, which reduces the rate of international postage for *prepaid letters* exchanged between the two countries by the *closed mail via England from 10 to 7 cents* for each single rate of half an ounce or under. *Unpaid letters* so exchanged are to be charged with *double* the *prepaid rates;* and the *insufficiently paid* letters with the *postage* for *unpaid letters* after deduction of the amount prepaid.

This arrangement thus establishes a *uniform postage* of 7 cents or 3 silbergroschen per single rate on *prepaid letters* exchanged between the United States and Germany, *on and after the 1st of October proximo, whether transmitted via England or by the direct lines via Hamburg or Bremen.*

It is particularly to be observed that this *reduction applies to letters only;* so that all correspondence other than letters posted in the United States for Germany will continue subject to the same rates of postage, and to the same conditions of compulsory prepayment as now applicable thereto.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after the 1st of October next.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

NOTE.—It will be seen by the following letter that a reduction has been made in the postage to Germany by the Direct Mails via Bremen and Hamburg, by which there will not be the *uniform postage* above named. The correct rates will be found in our Foreign Postage Table for October:—

Reduction of Letter Postage Between the United States and Germany, by the Direct Mails via Bremen and Hamburg, Respectively.

An arrangement has just been concluded between the United States and Germany, to take effect on the 1st of October next, which reduces the rate of international postage for *prepaid letters* exchanged between the two countries, *by the direct routes via Bremen and Hamburg, respectively*, from 7 to 6 cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under. *Unpaid letters* so exchanged are to be charged with *double the prepaid rates;* and the *insufficiently paid* letters with the *postage for unpaid letters* after deduction of the amount prepaid.

It is particularly to be observed that this reduction applies to letters only; so that all correspondence other than letters posted in the United States for Germany will continue subject to the same rates of postage and to the same conditions of compulsory prepayment as are now applicable thereto.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly, on and after the 1st of October next.

By order of the Postmaster-General,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

August 30, 1871.

Notice to Postmasters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1871.

This department has been notified by the postal administration of Germany that, in consequence of the definitive treaty of peace with France, the places named below, situate in Alsace and Lorraine, remain in the possession of France, viz.:

Belfort,	Welschen-Kappelen (La Chapella sous Rougemont.)
Beaucourt,	Circy an der Vezonze,
Boll (Bourogne),	Mars la Tour and
Brunn (Fantaine),	Moncel an der Seille.
Dattenried (Delle),	
Giromagny,	

Correspondence for the several places named shou'd therefore be despatched in the mails for France, subject to the same postage rates, conditions of payment, etc., as those applicable to similar correspondence addressed to other parts of France.

Postmasters will take notice of this change and levy postage accordingly.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

The trials and tribulations of post office life, for which the Department provides neither relief nor regulations, are many and various. One of these forms the subject of the first letter we take up. The village newspaper is generally behind time in "putting in its appearance," and this "gives double trouble," as the subscribers commence calling "on time," and keep calling till they get their papers. Our opinion is asked in the matter. We give it in a few words. The Department has no power or concern in it, and "what can't be cured must be endured."......And now comes another trouble. The office of the writer was blown down in a tornado, and goods, papers, letters, etc., were scattered around for a mile or more, and the postmaster has no accounts or papers by which to make out his returns. He wrote to the Auditor a statement of the case, and requested him to make the account from the Auditor's books, which was about all he could do. The writer's presumption that government officials have souls like other mortals, is, however, incorrect. Government officials, as men, have souls; but, as officials, they are like corporations, without souls......Our next *tribulated* postmaster delivered a letter on which three cents was due, when the owner of the letter would neither pay the postage nor return the letter, and the postmaster desires to know what we would do? We would like to do more than we would do; for we would simply pay the postage ourselves, and profit by our experience......The next tribulated postmaster had his daughter made sick by licking the green postage stamps. This is unfortunate; but a remedy here is very simple, viz.: Don't lick the stamps. It is an objectionable practice, if not unwholesome. Provide a sponge in a saucer and keep the sponge moderately wet; or else require people to do their own *licking*, and thus divide up the risk of sickness......A new appointee, with a very evident desire to be a *live* postmaster, after remitting $1 for the MAIL and stating that he received from his predecessor "The Laws and Regulations of 1866," Post Office Directory of 1870, Money Order Regulations of 1868, asks what else is required for a knowledge of his duties? Nothing more but study and application. In reply to his inquiry for a postal map of Texas, we would say that it is not yet published......We close with a reply to a postmaster who writes that he has a good joke, suitable for the MAIL, that we "like such things," and would like to know what it is; and if suitable in our judgment as well as his, will give it an introduction to the public and everlasting fame through the MAIL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Boxes.—J. C., C——, Mich.—At Letter-Carrier Offices the use of a box is restricted to one family or firm. There is no such order affecting other offices.

Enclosures in Weekly County Papers.—F. E. L., C——, Mo.—Nothing but a *bona fide* supplement or bill for subscription may be folded in a weekly county paper without subjecting it to postage.

News Agents Returning Packages.—C. S., M——, N. Y.—There is no law allowing news agents to return papers and books to publishers without paying postage at the mailing office, and at transient rates.

Unmailable Letters.—E. W. P., U——, N. Y.—Letters so addressed that you cannot tell where to send them are "unmailable letters," and should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. (Sec. 360, reg. 1866.)

Supplements.—C. C. G., L——, Ill.—A handbill or advertisement containing a few items of news or general matter is not a genuine supplement according to postal law, but is, in plain terms, a very contemptible effort at evasion of the law.

Samples.—D. D. C., O——, N. Y.—Samples, Box Rents and Franking, are an inexhaustible source of inquiries. And well they may be, for they are unsatisfactory and irregular. A piece of cloth not intended as a sample, and also clothing, must be charged letter postage.

Unclaimed Letters.—A. J. L., A——, N. Y.—There is a slight discrepancy in the language of the two sections (281 of laws and 391 regulations 1866), but the meaning is obvious that thirty days is the time a letter should be retained, unless the request name a shorter time.

Change in Post Office Site.—H. T., C—— C——, Texas.—The restriction on changing a post office site refers to a material change. In villages where the office is kept in a store, or a change of postmaster, the new postmaster would be allowed to move the office to the store kept by himself.

Exchanges.—F. S. V., C——, Ga.—Weekly papers may exchange equally with daily, "periodicals, magazines and newspapers which shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight," is the language of the law. The privilege is confined to a single copy of each publication. (Sec. 258, Laws 1866.)

Salary.—R. T. W., S——, Pa.—The basis of all salaries, except of the first class, is the former mode of commission established in 1854. The method of adjusting salaries on this basis is now so well established at the department, and the special instruction to postmasters so complete, that it is hardly necessary for a postmaster to trouble himself with the basis.

Registration.—J. M., P——, Ind., and many others.—It is not possible for us to say why you do not receive registered package envelopes from the Department after you have ordered them. The requisition for them should be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and should contain no other matter or business than the request for envelopes.

Deposit of Funds.—J. W. H., A——, Ind.—You should deposit where you are ordered to deposit, and as soon as possible after receiving the order. You have no right to keep proceeds till called for—doing so after being ordered to deposit may subject you to suspicion. Read Sections 280 and 284, Regulations of 1866.

Franking.—C. H. H., L——, Pa.—Assistant Assessors have the right to frank only to Assessors....Z. W., C——, Ind.—1. The persons selected by the Commissioner of Agriculture to report statistics, cannot frank to each other. 2. The reply to a request to forward letters should be sent to the postmaster at the office named in the request.

County Papers.—N. R., S——, Vt.—A paper printed and mailed out of the county where the publisher resides, cannot be called the county paper of such county, and is subject to postage.....J. D. P., R——, Cal.—A county paper may be delivered through a post office out of the county, providing the subscriber lives within the county of publication, and the office is the one where he usually receives his mail matter.

Money Orders for Europe. J. W. F., R——, Pa.—A money-order system between Switzerland and the United States is already in operation. This number of the MAIL contains the convention between the Postal Departments of the United States and Great Britain for a similar system, which will take effect the first of next March. A similar system with Germany has been agreed on, but the terms are not yet made public.

Religious Papers in Packages, etc.—G. R. C., G—— L——, Mich.—1. Small religious papers issued less frequently than once a week may be sent at the rate of 1 cent for each 4 oz., and must be delivered to subscribers under section 211, Regulations of 1866. 2. Report to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General all cases of railroads illegally carrying letters not in stamped envelopes out of the mail. 3. A catalogue of premiums to be given to subscribers of a publication is not a *bona fide* supplement, and subjects the publication containing it to letter postage.

Insufficient Prepayment, etc.—H. D. J., H——, Tex.—1. Letters intentionally insufficiently prepaid, should be returned to the writers, or, if that cannot be done, sent to the Dead Letter Office. 2. By Section 250, Laws of 1866, it is allowable to print or impress upon the wrapper of miscellaneous matter the card of the sender, and it has been judicially decided that an initial letter written on the wrapper is not a writing forbidden by the law. A later decision of the Department, however, subjects to letter postage papers having the initials or name of the the sender written on the wrapper.

Carrying Letters out of the Mail.—C. C. G., L——, Ill., and others.—The restriction on mail carriers carrying letters out of the mail, as provided in chapter nine of Laws of 1866, does not apply to mail messengers and carriers who receive letters to put in the mail at the next office at which they arrive, or to hand to route agents at the cars, but applies to their carrying letters not intended to pass through the post office. In other words, a mail carrier must receive a letter tendered to him more than a mile from a post office, and put this letter in the first post office at which he arrives; but he cannot carry it past that office or deliver it to the person for whom it is intended unless it relates to something conveyed at the same time. No person can regularly and as business carry letters out of the mail.

Postage—Quarterly Postage.—A. J. G., B—— B——, Cal. Quarterly postage may be paid for a year, but it must be accounted for quarterly. (Sec. 311, Reg. 1866.)....N. M., N——, Miss.—The stamped envelopes of correct amount are sufficient for letters addressed to foreign countries....P. B., P—— S——, Pa.—Regular papers, in clubs, cannot be sent to one office and a part of them then forwarded to another office under one postage. Postage must be prepaid either at the mailing office or the office of delivery, which latter is the office to which they are addressed. None of them can then be forwarded except on prepayment at transient rates...R. W., O——, Md.—Postage cannot be prepaid at quarterly rates on papers to foreign countries, but must be prepaid on each paper according to the rates in our Foreign Postage Table....L. P. G., D——, Ga.—Transient printed matter and newspapers cannot be forwarded except at a new postage prepaid at transient rates.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of August, 1871:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Odenton	Anne Arundel	Md.	2,908
Langley	Aiken	S. C.	5,605
Curia	Independence	Ark.	7,031
Waterman	Wright	Iowa	11,318
Groveland	Adair	"	11,118
Benson Centre	Hamilton	N. Y.	Special
Vinewood	Clark	Ky.	"
Burton	Grant	Wis.	"
Central Grove	Shawnee	Kas.	"
Lapland	Greenwood	"	"
Lone Elm	Howard	"	"
Lowe	"	"	"
Penn	Osborne	"	14,133
Sterlin	Rice	"	Special
Advance	Washington	Neb.	14,406
Bryant	Jefferson	"	Special
Cottonwood	Butler	"	"
Friendville	Saline	"	"
Rough Creek	Breckenridge	Ky.	9,734
Trigg Furnace	Trigg	"	Special
Glade Creek	Bledsoe	Tenn.	10,097
Dead Level	Morgan	"	10,067
Little Giant	Howard	Ind.	Special
Rich Hill	Bates	Mo.	10,861
Coleville	"	"	10,689
Ellsworth	Texas	"	10,706
Jefferson	Gloucester	N. J.	1,701
Fairhope	Somerset	Pa.	1,871
Stewarton	Fayette	"	"
Brown's Summit	Guilford	N. C.	4,407
Brasstown	Cherokee	"	5,206
Lake Roland	Baltimore	Md.	2,902
Woodridge	Albemarle	Va.	Special
Simonton's Mills	Iredell	N. C.	5,245
Mooresville	"	"	5,213
Sarecta	Duplin	"	5,023
Mills' Spring	Polk	"	5,165
Salem Grove	Alexander	"	5,167
Moody's Mill	Paulding	Ga.	Special
Duluth	Gwinnett	"	6,017
St. Nicholas	Duval	Fla.	6,140
Fernland	Mobile	Ala.	6,613
Pike Road	Montgomery	"	6,603
Acron	Dale	"	6,615
Ramsey	Sumter	"	6,661
Parmitchie	Alcorn	Miss.	7,048
Mound	Madison	La.	8,005
Enterprise	Catahoula	"	8,036
Dixie	Bossier	"	7,615
Iola	Grimes	Texas	Special
Stephensborough	Red River	"	8,612
Donelton	Hunt	"	8,604
Youngsport	Bell	"	Special
Medo	"	"	"
Belle Branch	Atascosa	"	8,534
Crawford	McLennan	"	Special
Lime Creek	"	"	8,585
Cooper	Delta	"	Special
Mott	Angelina	"	8,658
Blooming Grove	Navarro	"	8,595
Star	Ouachita	Ark.	7,618
Burlington	Boone	"	7,572
Point Remove	Conway	"	7,588
Bear Creek	Searcy	"	7,564
Shiloh	Van Buren	"	7,556
Dickson	Benton	"	10,756
Ne-noh-tah-he	Cherokee	"	14,031
Tarry Town	Crawford	"	7,589
Jenkins' Ferry	Grant	"	7,526
Jacksonville	Pulaski	"	8,523
Squiresville	Owen	Ky.	Special
Owensborough Junc.	Muhlenburg	"	9,756
Emden	Logan	Ill.	11,427
Summersville	Texas	Mo.	10,878
Green Valley	Christian	"	10,967
Reed's Springs	Stone	"	7,581
Mabry's Ferry	"	"	"
White Water	Butler	Kas.	Special
Lake Tahoe	Douglas	Nev.	"
Geia	Baker	Oregon	"
Antelope	Wasco	"	15,119
Cartwright's	Lane	"	Special
South Butte	Sutter	Cal.	14,768
Silver City	Juab	Utah	16,639
Forest City	Utah	"	Special
Diamond	Juab	"	16,639
Rio Colorado	Taos	New Mex.	17,015
North View	Mecklenb'gh	Va.	4,503
Pomona	Plymouth	Iowa	13,914
Blancoe	Monona	"	11,011
Plowboy	Shawnee	Kas.	14,001
Sutton	Clay	Neb.	Special
Amherst	Washington	"	"
Bullion	Elko	Nev.	"
Wood's Cross	Davis	Utah	16,433
Battle Ground	Clark	Wash. Ter.	15,422
Brush Prairie	"	"	"
Cardsville	Itawamba	Miss.	7,060
Casco	Franklin	Mo.	Special
Mill Site	Douglas	Minn.	"
Crow Lake	Stearns	"	"
Northward	Greenwood	Kas.	"
Kachu	King	Wash. Ter.	"
Manzana	Valencia	New Mex. Ter.	17,405
Oceanville	Hancock	Me.	Special
Sequayah	Che. Nation	Ark.	10,503
Hawkins	Jay	Ind.	12,213
Sailor's Mills	Wayne	Ill.	11,873
Augusta	Baker	Oregon	Special
Mimosa	Republic	Kas.	14,154
Green Spring	Cumberland	Pa.	2,200
Summerfield	Grayson	Va.	4,587
Marked Poplar	Washington	N. C.	5,040
Three Notch	Bullock	Ala.	6,603
Warren's Corners	Door	Wis.	13,103
West Union	Cass	"	Special
Salt Road	Douglas	Mo.	10,737
Woodland	Pulaski	"	10,503
Windom	Cottonwood	Minn.	Special
Silver City	Grant	New Mex.	"
Lesages	Cabell	W. Va.	9,053
Taylor	Red River	Texas	8,613
Brown's Bluff	Rusk	"	8,642
Magnolia	Houston	Tenn.	Special
Nelson	Muhlenburg	Ky.	9,738
Compromise	Champaign	Ill.	Special
Foscoro	Kewaunee	Wis.	13,103
Thornleigh	Pettis	Mo.	10,868
Gravel Point	Texas	"	10,711
Dolle's Mills	Bollinger	"	10,858
Vandalia	Audrian	"	10,815
Bogard	Henry	"	10,845
Little Walnut	Butler	Kas.	14,136
Jumping Run	Alexander	N. C.	5,167
Scuffletown	Laurens	S. C.	5,663
Shermanville	Casey	Ky.	9,300
Fayetteville	Walworth	Wis.	Special
Mason Valley	Esmeralda	Nev.	16,426
Lanesville	Greene	N. Y.	1,551
Lime Kiln	Frederick	Md.	2,904
Ashawa	Polk	Iowa	11,001
Valley Junction	"	"	11,005
Thomasville	Cowley	Kas.	14,150
Exeter	Clay	"	Special
Flowerdale	Richardson	Neb.	14,036
Washington	Washington	"	14,406
Alta	Placer	Cal.	14,701
Canby	Clackamas	Oregon	14,773
Columbia City	Columbia	"	15,101
Georgetown	Oneida	Idaho	16,627
Gleneden	Lewis	Wash. Ter.	Special
Hivvihiqua	Hillsborough	Fla.	"
McKownville	Albany	N. Y.	1,118
Lock Springs	Daviess	Mo.	10,514
Framas Mill	Braxton	W. Va.	4,181
Norman Ridge	Calhoun	"	4,194
Paul's Valley	Choctaw Nation	Ark.	7,647
Good Land	"	"	7,600
Big Cabin	Cherokee N't'n	"	14,046
Oak Grove	Carroll	"	7,581
Tomaha	Red River	Texas	8,612
Guy's Store	Leon	"	8,645
Carr's	Hill	"	8,603
Ablsonville	Tyler	"	8,655
Smithwick Mills	Burnet	"	8,561
Coon Creek	Jersey	Ill.	11,672
Farmers	Sioux	Iowa	11,345
Fox Creek	Chase	Kas.	14,118
Creighton	L'Eau qui Court	Neb.	14,428
Wanamie	Luzerne	Pa.	Special
Carpenter's Store	Rutherford	N. C.	5,166
Coles' Mills	Randolph	"	5,069
Ash Creek	Rock	Minn.	13,363
El Paso	Barry	Mo.	Special
Taylor's Bridge	Sussex	Del.	2,813
Apex	Wake	N. C.	5,216
Palmetto	Darlington	S. C.	5,618
Davilla	Milam	Texas	Special
Floyd's Fork	Jefferson	Ky.	9,796a
Princeville	Cloud	Ky.	Special
Steen's Creek	Rankin	Miss.	7,152
Palestine	Washington	La.	8,023
Hopfield	Crittenden	Ark.	7,511
Bearer Creek	Jackson	Wis.	13,383
Marengo	"	"	"
Coalfield	Monroe	Iowa	11,008
Low Gap	Surry	N. C.	5,114
Edwardsville	"	"	"
Bouknight's Ferry	Edgefield	S. C.	5,678
Nixon's Store	Marengo	Ala.	Special
Dothen	Henry	"	6,812
Jefferson	Marengo	"	6,771
Dregg	Trempeleau	Wis.	13,368
Boston	Howard	Kas.	Special
Minneha	Sedgwick	"	14,118
Gilson	Adams	Neb.	Special
Humphrey	Platte	"	14,416
Konewock	Yakima	Wash. Ter.	15,154
Hubbard	Marion	Oregon	14,773
Carrollton	Cowlitz	Wash. Ter.	15,101

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
West Brunswick	Cumberland	Me.	Brunswick
Myersville	Williamsburg	S. C.	Kingston
Auburn	Gwinnett	Ga.	Lawrenceville
Camptan	Coweta	"	Newnan
Bowen	Cumberland	Ill.	Jewett
Hagerstown	Fayette	"	Vandalia
Centre Brunswick	Rensselaer	N. Y.	Troy
Battle Mound	Tulare	Cal.	Visalia
Cedar Springs	Cherokee	Ala.	Gaylesville
Balaka	Randolph	Ind.	Union City
Vermillion Lake	St. Louis	Minn.	Duluth
Prairie Creek	Martin	"	Fairmount
Minnasia	Goodhue	"	Red Wing
Coopers' Gap	Rutherford	N. C.	Rutherfordton
Sunny Side	Washington	"	Scuppernong
Cunningham Stat'n	Floyd	Ga.	Rome
Hamburg	Franklin	Miss.	Meadville
South Hampton	Gallatin	Ill.	Omaha
Tennessee Colony	Anderson	Texas	Palestine
Mount Carmel	Smith	"	Tyler
Parson's Seminary	Travis	"	Austin
Jefferson	Winona	Minn.	Winona
Reed's Station	Yuba	Cal.	Marysville
Melae	Waseca	Minn.	Waseca
Crete	Indiana	Pa.	Indiana
Marthaville	Nachitoches	La.	Nachitoches
Owl Hill	Cumberland	Tenn.	Crossville
Grayson	Crittenden	Ark.	Marion
Wahalak Station	Kemper	Miss.	Scooba
Sucarnoochee	"	"	"
Lauderdale	Monroe	"	Aberdeen
Lockhart	Lauderdale	"	Marion Station
New Sardeu	Pippah	"	Saulsbury, Tenn
Meadville	Franklin	"	Smithdale
Wells	Attala	"	Kosciusko
Tongaloo	Madison	"	Canton
Pearl City	"	"	"
Rockport	Copiah	"	Hazlehurst
Aaron's Run	Montgomery	Ky.	Sideview
Moultonville	Madison	Ill.	Worden
Green Valley	Christian	Mo.	Delaware Town
Ford's Creek	Catahoula	La.	Harrisonburg
Oakford	Daviess	Ky.	Grissom's Landing
Lacey	Muscatine	Iowa	Nichols
Black Warrior	Saline	Kas.	Lindsborg
Mountain	Margan	Utah	Enterprise
Rantoul	Calumet	Wis.	Chilton
Cold Well	White	Ark.	Searcy
Elm Hill	Montgomery	Ky.	Mount Sterling
Madura	Clay	Kas.	Wakefield
Chippenhook Spr'gs	Rutland	Vt.	Rutland
Sun	St. Tammany	La.	Covington
La Place	St. Martins	"	Arnaudville
Iron Creek	Austin	Texas	Bellville
Sherman	Jennings	Ind.	Commiskey
Adams	Wilcox	Ga.	Abbeville
House Creek	"	"	"
Andersonville	Sumter	"	Americus
Allon	La Salle	Ill.	Bruceville
Round Grove	Washington	Kas.	Prospect Hill
Ostego	Ray	Mo.	Richmond

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Sandidges	Amherst	Va.	4,601
Cavesville	Albemarle	"	4,403
Keese Mill	Reynolds	Mo.	10,697
Wood River	Hall	Neb.	14,401
Laurel Hill	Lunenburg	Va.	4,493
Norwood	Franklin	Kas.	14,003
Battenville	Washington	N. Y.	Special
Beech Wood	Sullivan	"	1,476
Clover Creek	Highland	Va.	4,689
Doe Hill	"	"	4,695
Barrackville	Marion	W. Va.	4,221
Grass Lick	Jackson	"	4,140
Stout's Mills	Gilmer	"	4,203
Grassy Meadows	Greenbrier	"	4,160
Summerfield	Guilford	N. C.	5,258
White Cross	Orange	"	5,077
Russell Place	Kershaw	S. C.	5,632
Cross Hill	Laurens	"	5,669
White Pond	Barnwell	"	5,605
Tickfaw	Tangipha	La.	8,002
Sabinetown	Sabine	Texas	8,060
Pincastle	Henderson	"	8,617
Corn Hill	Williamson	"	8,536
Locust Cottage	Jefferson	Ark.	7,520
Elk City	Nez Perces	Idaho	15,734
Coles Corners	De Kalb	Ind.	12,261
Concord	Calhoun	Miss.	7,084
Live Creek	Oktibbeha	Miss.	7,098
East Wilson	Niagara	N. Y.	Special
New Carthage	Madison	La.	8,006
Douglassville	Davis	Texas	8,613
Burnett	Burnet	"	8,561
Buford's Bridge	Barnwell	S. C.	5,693
Pleasant Mound	Laurens	"	5,663
Clinesville	Catawba	N. C.	5,173
Widemans	Abbeville	S. C.	5,087
Powers' Shop	Laurens	"	5,662
Haddrell's	Charleston	"	5,694
Longmyre's Store	Edgefield	"	5,685
Tampico	Oktibbeha	Miss.	7,098
Rose Hill	Amite	"	8,030
Bourbon	Douglas	Ill.	11,635
Isabella	Ozard	Mo.	10,738
Norwoodville	Sevier	Ark.	7,600
Prince of Wales	Breckenridge	Ky.	9,661
Landsdown	Prince William	Va.	4,420
Chalk Level	Harnett	N. C.	5,176
Morton's Store	Alamance	"	5,100
Olencoe	Bolivar	Miss.	7,505
Warrenville	Laclede	Mo.	10,899
Alamode	Reynolds	"	10,695
Timber Ridge	Union	S. C.	5,645
Cedar Bluff	Oktibbeha	Miss.	7,098
Damascus	Spartanburg	S. C.	5,166
Hurricane Creek	Lauderdale	Miss.	6,774
Radfordsville	Perry	Ala.	6,735
Pond Creek	Campbell	Ky.	9,614
Estell Flats	Carter	"	9,040
Slate Creek	Idaho	Idaho Ter.	5,705

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Milton Station	Mills	Iowa	Malvern
Sunol	Alameda	Cal.	Sunolglen
Day's Store	Greene	Pa.	Nineveh
Deloche's Landing	Nachitoches	La.	Planters' Landing
Genesco	Cerro Gordo	Iowa	Rockwell
Fruitland	Burlington	N. J.	Atsion
North Point	Holt	Mo.	Mound City
Smith City	Pettis	"	Smithton
Leytonia	Venango	Pa.	South Oil City
Bailey Hollow	Luzerne	"	Dalton
Bush Creek	Navarro	Texas	Wadeville

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of September, 1871.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Inman	U. S.	2	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	2	German States via Bremen
Hamburg	U. S.	5	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Mexican	U. S.	5	Havana W. Indies & Mex
Guion	U. S.	6	Europe via Liverpool
Inman	U. S.	7	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	7	German States via Bremen
Havana	U. S.	7	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Bermuda	U. S.	7	Bermuda
Inman	U. S.	9	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	9	German States via Bremen
French	France	9	French Mail via Brest
Hamburg	U. S.	12	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S.	13	Havana & West Indies
Guion	U. S.	13	Europe via Liverpool
Inman	U. S.	14	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	14	German States via Bremen
Havana	U. S.	14	Havana & West Indies
Aspinwall	U. S.	15	South Pacific, C. A. & K.
Inman	U. S.	16	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	16	German States via Bremen
Hamburg	U. S.	19	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion	U. S.	20	Europe via Liverpool
Havana	U. S.	21	Havana
Inman	U. S.	21	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	21	German States via Bremen
Bremen	U. S.	23	German States via Bremen
Inman	U. S.	23	Europe via Liverpool
French	France	23	French Mail via Brest
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Argentine, Brazil & W. I.
Mexican	U. S.	25	Havana, Mexico & W. I.
Hamburg	U. S.	26	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion	U. S.	27	Europe via Liverpool
Inman	U. S.	28	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	28	German States via Bremen
Havana	U. S.	28	Havana & West Indies.
Bermuda	U. S.	28	Bermuda
Inman	U. S.	30	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	30	German States via Bremen
Aspinwall	U. S.	30	S. Pacific & Cent'l Amer.

P. H. JONES,
Postmaster,
New York.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters

UNITED STATES MAIL.

to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

Until January 1, 1870, letters could be registered, on payment of certain special postage rates, to France, Algeria, Corsica, Bourbon, Nice and Savoy; also to Alexandretta, and Tangiers. This, however, cannot be done at present. The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. If the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here.*

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following Islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana,* the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plato, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 245, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........ 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)		30	"
For Tri-Weekly,	" "	15	"
For Semi-Weekly,	" "	10	"
For Weekly,	" "	5	"

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each oz. or fraction thereof.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokohama, the 12th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceeding.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 7:20, 8:30 A.M.; 1 00, 5:00, 11.00 P. M.; [Way] 12:00 M. and 4 00 P.M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:20 A. M.; 5.10, 11:30 P. M.
[Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 5:30 P. M.
[Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 7:30 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
[Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 6:45 A.M.; 2:30, 10:30 P.M.
[via Erie Railway]; 7:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 4.00 & 11:30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10.30 P.M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5:00 A. M.. 4:00.. 9.00 P. M.
" " [Way]	5:00 A. M.. 2.00 P. M.
East Mail	5:00 A. M... 1:30 P. M.. 6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat]	4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way]	5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South	7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]	5:00 A. M. 3.00 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore]	10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]	7:00 A. M.. 3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th. each month	10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown]	7:00 A. M.. 3:00 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R.	5:00 A. M.. 2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5:00 A. M.. 4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown	5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold	5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport	2:00 P. M.
Long Island	5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola	5:00 A. M.. 2:00 P. M.
" via South Side R.R.	5 A. M.; 2:30 P.M.
Canada	5 A. M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P.M.

SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Brindisi	8th	57	4th
do.	Southampton	2d and 30th	61	9th
Brazil	do.	9th	28	5th
Ceylon	Brindisi	8th and 22d	24	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d and 16th	30	9th and 23d
China	Brindisi	8th and 22d	40	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d and 16th	47	9th and 23d
Hong Kong	Brindisi	8th and 22d	40	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d and 16th	45	9th and 23d
India	Brindisi	every Friday	24	every M'nday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Brindisi	8th and 22d	43	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	2d and 10th	46	9th and 23d

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address Box 6,171 New York Post Office.

YALE LOCK BOX, No. 2.

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass

LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above: the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES

LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,

Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions, prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

POSTMASTERS are *particularly interested* in putting in boxes BEFORE JULY 1st, as is fully explained in circular.

LIST OF OFFICES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE LOCK-BOXES.

Bangor	Me.	Kittaning	Pa.
Gardiner	"	Oil City	"
Portland	"	Pittstown	"
Concord	N. H.	Pittsburgh	"
Claremont	"	Rooseville	"
Burlington	Vt.	Sharon	"
Brattleboro	"	Uniontown	"
Essex Junction	"	Cumberland	Md.
Vergennes	"	Salisbury	"
Boston	Mass.	Culpeper	Va.
Adams	"	Richmond	"
Cambridgeport	"	Volcano Wood	W. V.
Fitchburg	"	Charlotte	N. C.
Gloucester	"	Goldsboro	"
Haverhill	"	New Berne	"
Hudson	"	Tarborough	"
Lawrence	"	Weldon	"
Lee	"	Washington	"
Northampton	"	Wilmington	"
Palmer	"	Georgetown	S. C.
So. Acton	"	Macon	Ga.
Waltham	"	Mobile	Ala.
Rockport	"	Vicksburg	"
Danbury	Conn.	Holly Springs	Miss.
Guilford	"	Meridian	"
Hartford	"	Brownsville	Texas.
New Haven	"	Grand Rapids	Mich.
New London	"	Manistee	"
Mystic Bridge	"	Coldwater	"
Waterbury	"	Jackson	"
Waterside	"	Muskegon	"
Providence	R. I.	Grand Haven	"
Bristol	"	Kalamazoo	"
Auburn	N. Y.	Gallipolis	Ohio.
Binghamton	"	Hamilton	"
Catskill	"	Oberlin	"
Cold Spring	"	Painesville	"
Cazenovia	"	Tiffin	"
Islip	"	Mendota	Ill.
Kinderhook	"	Vandalia	"
Oswego	"	Flora	"
Plattsburg	"	Morris	"
Rome	"	Dixon	"
Rondout	"	Joliet	"
Tarrytown	"	Wabash	Ind.
Whitehall	"	Columbus	"
Yonkers	"	Greenburg	"
Poughkeepsie	"	Lawrenceburg	"
Burlington	N. J.	Muncie	"
Camden	"	Shelbyville	"
Dover	"	Sigourney	Iowa
New Brunswick	"	Cedar Rapids	"
Paterson	"	Beloit	Wisc.
Rahway	"	Minneapolis	Minn.
Salem	"	Winona	"
Allentown	Pa.	Lawrence	Kansas.
Birmingham	"	Blue Rapids	"
Carlisle	"	Paris	Ky.
Clearfield	"	Frankfort	"
Connelsville	"	Cynthiana	"
Downingtown	"	Hannibal	Mo.
Elizabeth	Pa.	Salt Lake City	Utah.
Hazleton	"	San Francisco	Cal.
Huntingdon	"	Albuquerque.	N. Mexico.

Estimates furnished, on application, for wood-work or Post Office boxes. Address

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,

STAMFORD, CONN.,

Manufacturers of

UNPICKABLE BANK & SAFE LOCKS,

NIGHT LATCHET, STORE DOOR LOCKS,

Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.

SIXTEEN-PAGE PAMPHLET (Indexed), describing

WADE'S DOUBLE INDEX POST OFFICE BOOK	$5 60
" SINGLE " " " "	1 50

Showing the DOUBLE INDEX as it is. Sent free. Send for it.

Address, A. B. WADE, P. M., South Bend, Indiana.

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All know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—SEPTEMBER, 1871.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	N	O	P	s 8
do do do and Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	13	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	15	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi reg. int. 19c. per ½oz.	....	*15	K	L	M	h8
do do closed mail via England	a	*15	9	G	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).	....					
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 22c ⅌ ½ oz	a	*18	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	38	b 6	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	....	10	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	6
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	13	7	E	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	8	6	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	6
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	6
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	*28	6	A	A	h18
Botuschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail via England.	....	13	7	E	11	h 6
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	A	A	
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*10	4	C	8	6
British Columbia (if unpaid 1[illegible] cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	6
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	6
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*15	6	F	13	h 6
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b 6	B	B	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	V	4	4
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	6
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	F	10	h 8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*13	7	F	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R		17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	9	H	12	h 8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	20	10l	g	g	....
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b 6	cB	cB	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h [illegible]
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
France	....	10	2	V	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	*4	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*7	3	C	6	6
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	6
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	15	9	H	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*18	10l	H	14	h 8
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	q14
Greytown	....	10	2	V	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	6
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland	....	10	4	A	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	18
Italy, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	8	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	27	K	L	M	14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 6
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	6	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	18
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	15	6	F	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b6	B	B	18
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	B	B	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*16	N	O	P	14
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	6
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	A	A	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*15	6	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	18
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland (15c. if over 3,000 miles)	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	12	2	4	....	10
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*12	8	G	11	h 8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	6	2	V	....	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	9	G	13	h 6
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Panama	....	10	2	V	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	..
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	r 8
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*24	N	O	P	s 6
do do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	S	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	6
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	6	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Phillipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*15	6	F	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	4	C	8	6
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h 6
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	D	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via England	....	22	...	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	16	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*17	9	H	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*20	10	H	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	...	....	....	....	...
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b8	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	[illegible]	F	12	h 8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	..	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	8	8
do do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	8	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	...
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	...
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*14	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do direct closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*13	7	E	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	....	*12	5	D	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*15	6	D	10	h 8
Salvador, via Panama	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	...
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	6
Savoy	....	10	2	V	4	....
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*7	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*7	3	C	6	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	15	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	15	8	F	12	h 8
do by French mail	e	..	.	.	....	.
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	h 8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	13	7	E	11	h 8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	24	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	27	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	r 8
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	N	O	P	s 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*30	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	6	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*12	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*15	6	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	18
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England,	....	*14	9	G	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	b6	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	18	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	....
do N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg let., 19c ½oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 22c. ½oz.	a	*18	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tcheeme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*12	7	F	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*15	6	F	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	12	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	15	6	F	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	V	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venzuelan packet	....	10	6	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	18
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	6
(REGISTERED letters, 15c. per half oz.)						
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	7	E	11	h 8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2¾ oz	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2¾ oz., and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Marseilles	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Marseilles	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail via Eng.*	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail via Eng.*	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	......
K.— do do via England & Brindisi	..	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	......
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	......
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	......
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	......
M.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	......
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	......
N.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	......
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	......
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	......
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	......
P.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	......
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	......
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	......
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	18	......
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	......
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	......
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	......
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	......
U.— do	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	14	....	......
V.—	2	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	......
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	......
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	......
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	..	......
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
B.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	8	....	....	8

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, via BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding, 1 ounce 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil via American packet prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "by *French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

s.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*) subject to a similar fine when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. Books.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 31 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 34 " "

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XII., NO. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1871. WHOLE NO. 133.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

POND LILY, October, 1871.

If you will take the trouble to look at my last letter, you will perceive that I hurried away from the manor-house, to escape the confusion incident to the unpacking of an ark-load of baggage which Mr. Saikes had brought with him from "*Law Belly Frongs*," as he proudly pronounced it, with the air of a profound linguist; and the bright light of day had waned into the gloomiest of twilight before I returned from Obtuse Angle. As I approached the mansion, I was surprised to see the whole building illuminated, while from the roof huge torches were swaying in the air, apparently beckoning for aid or giving warning to distant friends of danger lurking somewhere. The lawn was crowded with people, and when I inquired the cause of the extraordinary demonstration, I was informed that Mr. Saikes' neighbors had come hither to give him welcome home, and he, in return, as an appreciation of their good feeling, had got up an illumination and pyrotechnic display in the highest style of French art, although upon short notice, to honor the occasion. But brilliant as was the scene without, within it was overwhelming. The halls, and all the rooms opening therefrom, and the stairways, were literally packed with wares and merchandise. Pictures, pipes, swords, muskets, chinaware, silk, satin and broadcloth wearing apparel of every color under the sun; hats and caps, stuffed birds and beasts, drums, trumpets and music-boxes, and hundreds of other articles the names of which would form a catalogue as long as your weekly list of advertised letters, and too long to narrate. Mr. Saikes had his coat off, supervising affairs. Two or three French servants were busy supplying fireworks and fire-water to the outsiders, who were becoming just a little boisterous, while Jane Mary moved round with all the dignity of the presiding genius of the place, and evidently commanded the situation. I was calmly surveying the surroundings when I was saluted with "Alley vouzong," and a push that well-nigh sent me heels over head into the crockery. I turned to rebuke the rude Gaul, when J. M. and Saikes intervened by remarking that unless I took off my coat and helped, I was only in the way. My already disturbed equanimity was not at all quieted by this somewhat uncalled for remark, and I forthwith left the establishment, repaired to the hotel at the Angle, called for supper and ate it, called for a room and was shown to it, and divesting myself of my hat, coat and boots, I threw myself on the bed and proceeded to indulge in pleasant and unpleasant reflections. I left the lamp burning when I laid down, but the odor of the kerosene becoming unpleasant, I arose and extinguished the light, and returned to bed; but I had scarcely stretched my limbs on the cover before I heard something moving, and felt the mattress slowly rising beneath me. I was fully convinced that something was under the bed, and for no good purpose. I was not alarmed, but slightly excited. I am blessed with great presence of mind in trying times, and then, too, I had a pistol in my possession (I always carry a weapon, not to use, but to display if occasion requires a show of being armed). In a calm, deliberate tone I spoke thus, "My unseen and unknown friend, I do not wish to injure you, but if you do not crawl out of your hiding-place and leave this room in one minute by the watch, I will give you the benefit of the revolver which I now hold in my hand." For a moment it was as still as death; then another upheaval from below almost rolled me out on the floor. Convinced that it was the design of the lurking villain to tumble me out, and thus have me at an advantage, and having no doubt of his intention to rob, and, if necessary to effect his purpose, murder me, I thrust my pistol between the mattress and the side panel of the bedstead and fired, not to kill, but to frighten the miscreant and alarm the house. Simultaneously with the report there arose such a fearful fiendish howl as to almost freeze my blood. I had evidently struck the concealed wretch, for he bounded out and flew around the room, upsetting chairs, tables and every movable thing he came in contact with, all the while keeping up the most infernal yelling ear ever heard. It was as dark as pitch, and I began to feel uneasy, when I was greatly relieved by hearing approaching footsteps, and a voice at the door asking, "For God's sake what's the matter?" "Burst open the door," I replied, hastily, "there's a robber in the room." With a sudden dash the portal flew back on its hinges and two or three men entered, and by the aid of their lamps—and to my great chagrin—a large Newfoundland dog was discerned cowering down in a corner, whimpering and licking the blood off his foot, where my cruel bullet had hit him. Fortunately he was not seriously injured; and, after a full explanation of the circumstances, and the furniture in the room being "put to rights" again, my visitors departed and I turned in once more. This little episode had rather unbalanced my nervous sensibilities; but they gradually settled down to their normal condition and I soon fell asleep. But I was doomed to be disturbed a second time, for I had been oblivious but a short time when I was awoke by a thundering treble knock on my door, upon opening which I was confronted with the stern visage of Gracious Saikes and the flashing eyes of Jane Mary looking over his shoulder. Saikes was evidently vexed, and Jane Mary was unmistakably red-hot; but I was prepared for the emergency, and calmly awaited any verbal demonstrations they might be pleased to make. Saikes led off: "Well, really, friend Tonson, I must say that I am greatly surprised at your conduct to-night; and I have come here to ascertain if I have been the cause of driving you from the comforts of a home and the society of your wife, my cousin, and forcing you to become the occupant of a lonely chamber in a country tavern; if so, I am prepared to apologize." Before I had time to reply, however, Jane Mary pushed him aside, and, stalking into the room in true Lady Macbeth style, she looked round a moment, and then pointing to my various articles of apparel scattered about, she said, in a tragic voice, "Put on your things, and come with me." I put on my things, and went with her. On our way back but little was said, but I knew there was muffled thunder on hand, and after we got home I was treated with a few peals; but as I kept perfectly still the storm soon blew over, and before midnight calm weather prevailed. To give an additional agreeable zest to the occasion, Saikes and I, the madame consenting, emptied several bottles of Heidsick, which so affected him that he entirely forgot his English, and so confused me that I mistook a draped statue (one of Saikes' importations) on the landing for Jane Mary, and in attempting to embrace it I upset it, and we came very near rolling together to the bottom of the stairs. At breakfast we joked on the little escapade of the night before, and I really believe it made us all better friends than ever. As we rose from the table Mr. S. invited me into his private quarters, and taking from a portfolio on the table a large letter garnished with a huge red seal, and several small streamers of red ribbon, he said that the package contained a will, which was handed to him in Par-ree by an old friend of his who desired him to deliver it personally to his attorney at New Census as early as possible—"and now," continued Mr. S., "if you have no objections, Mr. Tonson, I would like you to perform the duty for me, and by the time you return our house will be in order, and you will be spared further annoyance from the noise and confusion which now prevails." I accepted the mission, and in two hours from that time I was rattling over the railway at terrific speed toward sunset. I arrived at my destination early next morning, and after the necessary ablutions and a good breakfast, I called upon Mr. Quinch, the attorney in question, executed my commission, and was bowing myself out, when a fine-looking elderly gentleman entered, to whom I was presented by Mr. Quinch, and who proved to be the postmaster of New Census, and who rejoiced in the euphonious cognomen of Merryweather Mainmsh, Esq. After an interchange of courtesies, I was politely invited to visit the post office, which occupied the entire lower floor of the building. This suited my taste to a fraction, and I accepted, and we went below to commence the tour of observation.

The first door we approached opening into the interior, had inscribed thereon the legend "Postmaster's room—Office hours to suit circumstances." This apartment was elaborately furnished, and presented an air of the most inviting comfort. Behind the postmaster's desk was a clump of thirty-two speaking tubes protruding from the wall, under each of which were a name and number. These tubes were used by the P. M. for conversation with his Superintendents, of whom there were thirty-two, and no Superintendent was permitted to receive or send a message through any other tube than the one which bore his name and number. I had the pleasure of an introduction to only nine of these officials, who were summoned by the tubes, the other twenty-three having accepted an invitation to be present at the trial trip and dinner on board of the copper-bottomed, air-tight, water-tight and fire-proof canal-boat Prodigious, Captain Dominie Sampson. The interchange of civilities was materially abbreviated by calls through the pipes for "Superintendent of Wax and Mucilage!" "Superintendent of Twine and Paper!" "Superintendent of Questions and Answers," etc., and the prompt disappearance of the gentlemen as they were respectively notified to appear elsewhere; and then we were ushered into an adjoining room, where I had the pleasure of being presented to Judge Waver, Assistant Postmaster and Superintendent of Superintendents, and his first, second and third assistants, A. T. Awd, E. Z. Shewza and C. I. Doolittle, Esqrs. The postmaster having returned to his room for a moment, I was left temporarily in charge of the Judge and his staff, and to beguile the time I quietly inquired of him the necessity of so many assistants. "There is no special necessity," was the reply; "but, you see, it looks business like, and when I am absent, which is quite frequently, owing to my being a lawyer and often obliged to appear as counsel before our Justices' Court, one of these gentlemen is designated to occupy my chair, and the other two are temporarily elevated by filling the chairs respectively next above them, leaving one empty one, which is turned to the wall during its vacancy." Mr. Doolittle availed himself of the opportunity to inform me that his duties were quite onerous—in fact, that he did the lion's share of the work; but he didn't mind it, only his health was not very good, and, indeed, he was not absolutely certain that his lungs were not affected by his assiduous efforts to become a skillful performer on the accordion. As he was almost as thick as he was long, and his face was as plump and smooth as a cherry, I was unable to see any indications of a pulmonic affection; but you know the trunks of trees will preserve their rotundity long after they have become nothing but mere shell—such may be the case with this unfortunate young man. The road to musical knowledge is no doubt a toilsome one, and, if Doolittle's theory is correct, a dangerous one. So if post office clerks do not want to die of consumption they had better abstain from the attempt to become experts on accordions, banjos, violins and other instruments so trying to the chest. Mr. Mainman having placed himself once more to the fore, we moved on into the next section, called the Carrier's Department, which was subdivided into forty or fifty stalls or compartments, only about twenty of which could boast of occupants. At a nod from the "guv'nor," as he was familiarly styled, they came forward and ranged round us in a circle, so that I had a good opportunity to see them, and how they were arrayed, without appearing impudent or inquisitive. The uniforms they wore were no doubt originally of the same color, but now only a few were gray. Some were green and some were brown, and all looked soiled and dirty, and, palpably, were entire strangers to a brush or broom. In fact, I never saw a more untidy set of fellows. There was no attraction here, and we passed on into the mailing and delivering rooms, where I observed a number of men at work, attired similarly to those in the room we had just left. Inquiring who they were, I was informed that they were carriers, who had volunteered to do duty in other parts of the office. Some were working on the forms and several were engaged at the Delivery and Box Windows, waiting on customers, while the regular clerks were gathered together in little knots discussing the affairs of the nation with pipes alight, or loitering round with their hands in their pockets whistling familiar airs, and apparently indifferent as to whether "school kept or not." A lubberly six-footer, with a voice like a donkey, was seated on a pile of mail bags brayingly beseeching somebody to "put him in his little bed," but, as no one seemed to heed him, the inference was that it was an impossibility, and he would be forced to slug himself to sleep where he had planted himself. I asked Mr. Mainman if it was usual for carriers to leave their own department and neglect their own work, to accommodate the clerks in the other parts of the office. He said he thought it was not generally customary, but he allowed it in his establishment because it divided the responsibility more, kept up a good feeling, and no confusion or trouble could grow out of it, for it was the paramount duty of his thirty-two superintendents to closely watch the employés in their respective bureaus, as well as to watch each other, and any irregularities or improprieties in any quarter were instantly and properly rebuked, or, if necessary, reported for severe action. Just here a telegram arrived stating that the Prodigious had broken her towing-line in Horse Chestnut Basin, twenty miles away, but no lives were lost, and she would be obliged to tie up for the night and wait for a new rope and a fresh pair of mules. Of course this caused intense excitement, and a committee was forthwith appointed to communicate with the sufferers, and ascertain if any supplies were needed, and as the postmaster's attention was engrossed by this startling calamity, I took my leave, promising to call in again in the morning and finish the sight-seeing in the New Census post office.

MONS. TONSON.

Keeping Post Accounts.

Sebastian Wagner, the postmaster at Shandyville, was a large man. He was not only large physically, but *immense* in the opinion that he was pleased to entertain of himself. To his credit be it said, this was the only fault be had—at least, the only one the world ever discovered. The records, however, of the Post Office Department, will develop the further fact that Sebastian was not at all *up* in his comprehension of the management of "the Account Current" and the other blanks that constituted his Quarterly Return.

Shandyville was a little village, a hamlet you might say; only two or three houses, with the necessary outbuildings to each attached. It received its mail from the Route Agent on the Great Central Railway, that passed through Shandyville, and because it didn't cost the Department anything additional to a weekly mail Shandyville received a mail twice a day, "going and coming." This rendered Shandyville quite an important locality, and its importance found never a more valiant trumpeter than Sebastian.

The Superintendent of "the Great Central" presented the orders of the Auditor for "balances due" from postmasters in the United States. The superintendent seemed to be a very clever fellow. In truth, he possessed the additional virtue of being honest. No Brutus had ever accused *him* of "having an itching palm." At the close of every postal quarter he presented his blanks to the portly postmaster at Shandyville—satisfaction rendered—and he passed on to the adjoining office of Mackerville, beyond.

One day Sebastian called on his friend, the postmaster at the principal office in the county. This gentleman had always, because of the rather awkward "hand" Sebastian wrote, been preparing his accounts at the close of the postal quarter for the inspection of the Auditor. His friend, who always supposed Sebastian took unusual interest in his official position, was surprised—in fact, almost thunder-struck—when he was informed by his corpulent friend that he had determined to resign!

This was news, indeed, for no one ever dreamed that Sebastian Wagner meditated the severance of his individual corpulence from the arduous but honorable duties of postmaster at Shandyville. Was it possible that he, the gentleman above all others in whom the Department had placed its confidence, had reposed its special trust, etc., etc., and who appreciated this trust, and prided in it, could in so abrupt and causeless a manner desert the service of the Department?

This friend said this, and more too, before Sebastian replied, which he did, after first "settling" himself in the easy chair in the office of his brother postmaster.

"You *see*, Jones," said he, "I keep all the money that comes in from people who buy stamps, and who pay postage on newspapers and unpaid letters. I keep this in a cigar box by itself, and I never let any other money go with it. The fact is, Jones, I never take *any* out of it. So, you see, it must be right. Well, now see, and if you don't say I ought to resign, then I'll give up. Thompson, the superintendent, comes along with his blank orders from the Department and says he wants my money! I get this cigar box and I says, 'Thompson, there it is,' and by the Lord, Jones, *he takes it all!*"

"What!" says his friend, "have you not retained your salary therefrom?"

"Salary!" says the Shandyville P. M, "I have never heard a word of salary from Thompson or anybody else, except you, since I have had the office, which has now been two years, and I am getting tired of it, and because of this, Jones, I am going to resign."

His friend acquiesced in his determination, and suggested to the Department an examination into the conduct of the superintendent, which resulted in a change of one officer at least.

Shandyville's post office is now more intelligently kept. Everything seems to work smoothly. The mail train stops as usual. The superintendent calls, as the other did, but transacts his business more in accordance with the wishes of the Department.

CAMERON.

We publish below so much of a letter from a correspondent in Texas as relates to a plan for increased security in making remittances by mail. The writer makes a general complaint of the inability to make remittances from that State, and presents this plan as an improvement upon the present registry system:

I will suggest a plan which, though crude and imperfect, perhaps, I would like to see ventilated and discussed in your columns by those better acquainted with postal matters than myself. I am a soldier in the service of Uncle Sam, and have never in any manner been connected with the mail service, and therefore cannot be expected to be at all posted in such matters, but I am anxious for reform. My plan is this: Let the person designing to transmit money, hand it, *inclosed in an addressed, but unsealed* envelope, to the postmaster or clerk, who verifies the amount, giving his receipt, and incloses it in a registered package, the envelope *still unsealed*, together with his certificate showing that he has verified the same, at the same time forwarding to the first distributing office en route, and to the final receiving office to which the money is destined, a letter of advice. At the distributing office the package is again opened, verified and re-inclosed, the postmaster or clerk appending his certificate to the first, and returns his receipt for the same to the first office, each postmaster whose business it is to handle the package verifying the contents and receipting to the last office for the same (and forwarding letter of advice to the next office) until it reaches its destination. At small offices the postmaster could perform this duty; at larger distributing offices, a special clerk, who should be a bonded officer. Should this plan cause any additional expense, slightly increase the charge for registering, which the public will willingly pay if comparative safety can thereby be secured. To prevent packages from being tampered with while en route, all through mail bags could be sealed as well as locked, or, what is better, all registered packages could be transmitted in bags separate from other mail matter, and so secured as to render it impossible to tamper with them without detection. Make it the duty of mail agents to inspect them frequently, and hold them to a strict accountability for the proper performance of this duty.

There certainly is a large screw loose. Letters containing money or checks escaping Charybdis are certain to run upon Sylla; they barely escape wrecking on one of those rocks.

I have lately been baiting the rascals who open my letters with bogus checks, bearing indorsements expressing my opinion of these gentlemen and giving them some good advice. I trust this may have a tranquilizing effect upon them. Of course they all nibble at the bait. Respectfully yours,

VICTIM.

Telegraphic Rates on Government Dispatches

By the following order, taken from the *Journal of the Telegraph*, it will be seen that telegraphic dispatches on Government business may be sent by Government agents at special rates much less than the ordinary rates:

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 125.

On after the first day of July, all messages relating to the affairs of business of the United States, except the weather reports and those relating thereto, offered for transmission by any of its civil or military officers or agents, will be received without pre-payment being exacted, and will be forwarded promptly, priority being given them over all other business. The tariff on such messages will be computed as follows: One cent per word for each two hundred and fifty miles or fractional part thereof. All words to be counted, except the date and the place where the message is filed; provided, however, that no message shall be counted as less than twenty-five words. Distances will be computed by the tables of the War Department, which tables will be furnished to all offices where Government messages are regularly filed. Until so furnished, distances can be ascertained by inquiry of the New York or Washington office. All such business will be entered as paid at the office where it originates, and the bills will be presented monthly as heretofore. In cases of inability to collect, a duplicate of the account, and the originals of messages, will be forwarded, with the monthly account current, to the Auditor, credit being taken therefor as cash.

WILLIAM ORTON, President.

A Veteran Mail Carrier.

Editor U. S. Mail:

Columbus City, Indiana, claims the honor of being the residence of the veteran railroad mail messenger. His name is Joseph F. Shoemaker, and he is now in his 70th year. He has carried the mail (traveling on foot) from the post office to the railroad depot—almost three-fourths of a mile—for over four years, with scarcely an intermission, and without at any time failing to make connection with the train. If you have any "old boys" that can beat that, trot them out.

P. M.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of August, 1871, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	318	2,078,173	1,121,984	505,706	2,170,963
Philadelphia	167	1,404,117	458,787	339,942	1,240,109
Chicago	106	1,019,333	120,982	232,121	1,003,694
St. Louis	60	709,569	64,551	133,546	399,568
Boston	70	469,480	103,651	95,906	610,787
Cincinnati	50	362,005	57,321	63,251	263,074
Baltimore	55	360,410	40,950	82,076	293,099
Louisville	23	237,604	20,341	55,901	146,190
Detroit	25	237,348	19,993	81,735	123,699
Buffalo	33	229,262	25,593	75,930	141,890
Cleveland	26	219,858	21,511	69,421	176,615
Brooklyn	42	218,647	22,360	75,378	101,282
Albany	24	179,284	16,265	58,809	148,930
Milwaukee	21	165,671	9,836	37,942	97,768
Rochester	18	158,919	12,467	77,299	101,070
Indianapolis	19	143,376	13,057	42,307	105,634
Pittsburg	18	140,382	14,284	49,401	116,467
Syracuse	15	133,998	11,408	54,333	67,517
Washington, D. C.	25	128,466	16,180	56,860	90,585
Newark	18	128,314	17,138	46,901	60,945
Troy	13	118,679	11,703	28,924	82,775
Memphis	12	92,132	8,926	23,485	64,998
Richmond	14	91,002	4,193	27,150	50,712
San Francisco	24	85,198	18,146	27,525	117,861
New Orleans	40	81,593	8,303	27,846	222,331
Utica	12	79,684	6,978	33,054	60,248
Toledo	10	75,854	3,872	29,642	82,674
Williamsburg	12	75,186	4,352	18,563	26,066
Nashville	8	71,118	3,522	22,128	31,403
Providence	12	70,324	10,190	27,645	33,274
Dayton	12	69,866	5,237	31,479	58,728
Allegheny	9	58,965	4,062	39,790	24,569
Hartford	10	57,742	9,057	20,477	31,331
New Haven	8	65,578	5,766	19,352	32,836
Wilmington	8	52,628	3,332	20,456	[illegible]
Jersey City	6	48,786	2,472	13,348	18,494
Lowell	8	48,671	1,670	18,317	[illegible]
Portland	8	45,691	2,398	20,490	64,111
Worcester	6	42,878	4,127	15,636	23,440
Lynn	5	42,046	1,856	13,113	30,332
Charlestown	5	38,572	1,843	14,568	19,223
Reading	6	38,021	2,673	16,623	20,191
Lawrence	6	37,605	1,795	17,095	36,869
Manchester	8	37,186	1,253	15,336	16,067
Erie	6	36,455	4,053	30,190	13,294
Trenton	4	33,207	1,915	12,842	23,603
Cambridgeport	4	31,339	1,344	10,992	11,709
Lancaster	5	30,855	2,746	11,537	10,070
New Bedford	5	30,584	1,089	12,128	20,272
Cambridge	4	28,069	1,076	7,406	9,296
Salem	5	26,191	2,073	11,356	19,875
Harrisburg	4	24,907	1,726	10,493	10,346

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

Letter Address.

Tillie Foster, a fair young miss,
Will find a note inside of this.
On swiftest wings then let it fly
To a place called Wms'burgh, L. I.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1871.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **133** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

Just One Word.

Those of our subscribers who have been so much occupied with official and other business that they have for some months past forgotten to remit the amount of their overdue subscriptions, are hereby requested to take the present opportunity of repairing the omissions and send the dollar at once before they again forget it.

Sundry Post-office Matters.

The first letter we take from our budget is from North Carolina, the writer of which desires to have his office made a money-order office, and requests our assistance, or, at least, our instruction how to proceed. Assistance we cannot give, and our instructions will be short. We published some two years ago instructions obtained from the Department; we reprint them here: "Make application by letter, petition or otherwise to the superintendent of the money-order system, in which application should be distinctly stated the reason why the petition should be granted." ....Next comes a letter from one who has seen thirty-five years of postal service as postmaster, the writer of which indorses every word of the correspondence in our last month's paper, both for the good of the government and postmasters, poor fellows. If thirty-five years of continuous service will not entitle a postmaster to speak, what will? But we cannot indorse our friend's opinion that postmasters are "poor fellows;" there are about 30,000 postmasters, and about 6,000,000 of men who would like to be. We have not got quite enough pity on hand for so many. .... And now turns up a pertinent question on "box rents," which it is difficult for us to solve. The case is this, where in a certain office the box rents fell below the basis on which the salary was adjusted, the Auditor required the postmaster to report his box rents equal to that basis, thus virtually making the postmaster responsible for the difference. The writer naturally inquires, if the receipts had been in excess of the basis, whether he would have been allowed to have retained the difference. As to this we must confess our ignorance; what is sauce for the goose is generally considered sauce for the gander; at the same time, the difference to A. whether his bull gores B.'s ox, or B.'s ox gores A.'s bull, is very apparent. The fact is that box rents, franking and samples are a postal muddle that no wise man can solve.....From the West comes a plan for defacing stamps by slightly puncturing them, in order to prevent them being used a second time. We can scarcely express an opinion on the invention, as it is very similar to one that has been tried and found to be of no utility. The writer of the letter accompanying the plan, estimates that $328,500 worth of old stamps are used every year; if so, and his calculation shows that it is probable, there is certainly a forcible demand for some method of canceling stamps that will effectually destroy them for further postage use..... We tender our thanks to that subscriber who writes that he "considers the MAIL the next best sheet to the Bible." We indorse that man.

WE had last month another of those registration cases to investigate, which show at once the efficiency of the system and the carelessness of some postmasters. A registered letter, containing $62 50, was reported to the Special Agent as not received by the person addressed. Investigation showed that its receipt at delivering office was acknowledged; the postmaster could not produce the letter, nor a receipt for it, but was confident he had delivered it. Things began to look doubtful for some folks' integrity, when the letter was found in the office among some loose papers, having evidently dropped from the box of the owner, into which it had been placed. But this is no way to deliver registered letters. They should be kept in some safe place, under lock and key, if possible, and a notice to call for the letter sent to the person for whom it is intended. The First Assistant Postmaster-General supplies, gratis, such notices; postmasters who have none should send to him for some, form 26. Never put a registered letter with ordinary letters for delivery. See section 12, Registration Regulations of 1868, page 7, lines six, seven and eight from top of page.

Changes in the Foreign Postage Table.

Very radical and extensive changes have been made in the Foreign Postage Table for this month, to adapt it to the changes made in the rates via the North German Union. We have also introduced in our third page the rates to foreign countries with which we have no postal treaty, reference being made thereto in the table. We would here caution those making use of the table to be careful to look for the country under the proper name: for instance, the United States of Colombia is not in the table, but the postage is given under the countries Ecuador, Venezuela, &c.

POSTMASTERS should bear in mind that all letters to or from the North-German Union, if unpaid, are subject to double the prepaid rates, and if insufficiently prepaid, with the postage on unpaid letters, after a deduction of the amount prepaid.

IN another column will be found a list of Money Order Offices, at which orders may be issued on New York and payable in Great Britain, according to the Treaty and Regulations published last month.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Supplements.—A. R. P., C——, N. Y.—Where a supplement folded in a regular paper increases the weight to over four ounces, transient postage should be charged on the excess—that is, if the regular quarterly postage was paid at the single rate of five cents.

Defaced Postage Stamps.—J. B., M——, N. Y.—Educating poor children, buying church organs and doing various other charitable things by means of defaced postage stamps was at one time quite a common idea. We thought that by this time it was exploded. The department would not pay one cent for a ton of them, and, moreover, looks with suspicion upon any one who purchases them in any considerable quantity. You may not be aware that through such stamps gross frauds have been practiced. Advise your church neighbors to let defaced stamps alone.

Dead Letters, etc.—E. W. S., O——, Fla.—1. Letters not called for are to remain one week in an office, when they should be advertised by a manuscript or printed list hung up in the office where the public can see it. If not delivered at the end of thirty days they should be sent to the Dead Letter Office, accompanied with a bill, on which should be entered the number of the letters and the charges on them, if any. A copy of this bill should be kept, and a complete bill for the quarter should be sent with the account current. 2. Postmasters are charged $2, not $5, for the Post Office Laws, and get credit for this amount when they leave the office.

Post Office Marking Stamp, etc.—C. S., Y——, N. Y.—1. If your receipts are over $100 a year, you are entitled to a marking stamp. 2. Circulars and cards for local delivery must be prepaid at drop letter rates.

Letters Mailed on the Cars.—H. H. S., W——, N. Y.—Letters mailed on the cars should be counted at the office where the stamps are defaced.

Mailing Letters.—H. S. W., C——, Wis.—You have the right to postmark letters up to the latest moment and hand them to the agent; but you should not let this be done by any one not authorized to do it or not connected with your office.

Illegally Putting Newspapers.—O. H. W., C—— C——, Ind.—You have the right to examine newspapers if you can do so without destroying the wrappers, and if you find anything about them requiring letter postage to refuse to send them, unless on payment of proper postage. (Secs. 89 and 212 Reg. 1866.)

Village Papers.—R. Q., K——, N. J.—Weekly village papers deposited in a post office for delivery must be delivered free of postage, and the publisher has the right to deposit them for that purpose. (Sec. 3, Act of July 12, 1868.)

Damaged Stamps, etc.—A. P., P——, Ind.—Credit is allowed for stamps received from the Department in a damaged condition. Read the circular accompanying each package of stamps. Sec. 165, Reg. 1866. 2. Quarterly accounts must be sworn to (Sec. 300, Reg. 1866), but in such cases as yours, where a postmaster has to travel three days to reach the nearest Justice, the requirement might not be enforced. Better lay the matter before the Postmaster General.

Rating up Letters in Transit, etc. F. R. D., M——, Ark.—1. A postmaster is not required to rate up letters in transit, unless his office is a distributing office. The rating should be done at the mailing office; if not done there it should be done at the office of delivery. 2. Mail matter addressed to one office should not be delivered from another. Sec. 63, Reg. 1866. 3. Miscellaneous matter, so wrapped that it cannot be examined without destroying the wrapper, must be charged at letter rates. Sec. 89, Reg. 1866. 4. Letters not addressed to them cannot be delivered to officers of the law, to enable them to obtain evidence of guilt against a person. 4. We cannot give advice as to how an office can be constituted a money order office, except that application should be made to the Superintendent of the Money Order Business, stating the reasons for such a selection.

Dead Letter Bill, etc.—S. S. W., G——, Iowa.—1. Unmailable letters should not be entered on the Dead Letter Bill, but with the Held for Postage letters should be sent to the Dead Letter office once a week. Sec. 374, Reg. 1866. 2. Apply to the Third Assistant Postmaster General for Registered Business Envelopes.

Exchanges.—J. C. C., S—— C——, Iowa.—Exchanges addressed to a discontinued publication cannot be delivered legally to the former publisher, unless on the payment of transient postage.

Franking.—P. M., R—— O——, O.—There is no objection to putting the letters O. B. on any communication to any government official having the franking privilege. At one time the law required such communications to be indorsed "Official Business," but this was changed. Sec. 139, Reg. 1866.

Mail Carrier Service.—D. G. F., R——, Pa.—It is impossible to give an opinion in your case, as your duties consist, of course, of what you contracted to do. If more is required of you than this you should be paid more in proportion.

Newspapers Charged with Letter Postage.—D. F., B—— S——, O.—Newspapers charged with letter postage, if not delivered, should be sent to the Dead Letter Office, and credit claimed for the charges on the Dead Letter Bill. But a postmaster should not, by charging them up, send newspapers containing matter that subjects them to letter postage, if he knows who posts the papers.

Postage.—S. F. M., H——, Mass.—Part prepayment of postage to Canada is not recognized. If not fully prepaid, 6 cents, the unpaid rate of 10 cents should be charged and collected on delivery.... J. M. R., L—— C. H., S. C.—Specimens of minerals are chargeable with letter postage, whether open to inspection or not.... H. F., P——, Conn.—Catches for well-curbs and all articles of hardware are chargeable with letter postage. How do people get the idea that the fact of a package being open to inspection brings it within the list of mailable matter of the Third Class?.... G. W. A., K—— C. H., W. Va.—All manuscript, except book manuscript, passing between authors and publishers, is chargeable with letter rates; if not prepaid at the mailing office, it should be collected at the delivery office, and the manuscript retained till it is paid. Sec. 152, Reg. 1866.... For instruction whether or not to collect postage on foreign papers consult the instructions on the third page of the MAIL, also the notes at the bottom of the Foreign Postage Table.

Registration.—W. B., O——, Kan.—Begin numbering Registered Package Envelopes anew with the beginning of every quarter. Sec. 11, Regn. Reg. 1868.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of October, 1871.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Bal. Lloyd	U. S....	3	Stettin, Nor. Swe. & Den.
Hamburg.	U. S....	3	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion....	U. S....	4	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Havana..	U. S....	4	Havana
Havana...	U. S....	5	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Inman....	U. S....	5	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Bremen..	U. S....	5	German States via Bremen
Inman....	U. S....	7	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Bremen ..	U. S....	7	German States via Bremen
French...	France..	7	French Mail via Brest
Hamburg.	U. S....	10	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion....	U. S....	11	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Inman....	U. S....	12	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Bremen ..	U. S....	12	German States via Bremen
Havana...	U. S....	12	Havana & West Indies
Aspinwall	U. S....	14	South Pacific, K. & C. A.
Inman....	U. S....	14	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Bremen ..	U. S....	14	German States via Bremen
Mexican..	U. S....	14	Havana, Mex. and W. I.
Hamburg.	U. S....	17	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion....	U. S....	18	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Bermuda.	U. S....	19	Bermuda
Inman....	U. S....	19	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Bremen ..	U. S....	19	German States via Bremen
Havana...	U. S....	19	Havana & West Indies
French...	France..	21	French Mail via Brest
Bremen ..	U. S....	21	German States via Bremen
Inman....	U. S....	21	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Brazilian..	U. S....	23	Argentine, Brazil & St. T.
Havana...	U. S....	24	Havana
Hamburg.	U. S....	24	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion....	U. S....	25	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Inman....	U. S....	26	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Bremen ...	U. S....	26	German States via Bremen
Havana...	U. S....	26	Havana & West Indies.
Bremen ..	U. S....	28	German States via Bremen
Inman....	U. S....	28	Europe via Queen & Liv.
Aspinwall	U. S....	30	S. Pacific & Cent'l Amer.

List of British International Money-Order Offices.

Office.	County.
ALABAMA.	
Huntsville	Madison
Mobile	Mobile
Montgomery	Montgomery
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa
ARIZONA TERRITORY.	
Prescott	Yavapai
ARKANSAS.	
Fort Smith	Sebastian
Helena	Phillips
Little Rock	Pulaski
CALIFORNIA.	
Chico	Butte
Colusa	Colusa
Downieville	Sierra
Dutch Flat	Placer
Eureka	Humboldt
Gilroy	Santa Clara
Grass Valley	Nevada
Healdsburgh	Sonoma
Jackson	Amador
Los Angeles	Los Angeles
Marysville	Yuba
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras
Monterey	Monterey
Napa City	Napa
Nevada City	Nevada
Oakland	Alameda
Oroville	Butte
Placerville	El Dorado
Sacramento C.	Sacramento
San Diego	San Diego
San Francisco	San Francisco
San Jose	Santa Clara
Santa Barbara	San. Barbara
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz
Shasta	Shasta
Sonora	Tuolumne
Stockton	San Joaquin
Vallejo	Solano
Visalia	Tulare
Watsonville	Santa Cruz
Wilmington	Los Angeles
Woodland	Yolo
Yreka	Siskiyou
COLORADO TERRITORY.	
Central City	Gilpin
Denver	Arapahoe
Georgetown	Clear Creek
CONNECTICUT.	
Bridgeport	Fairfield
Bristol	Hartford
Collinsville	Hartford
Danbury	Fairfield
Derby	New Haven
Falls Village	Litchfield
Guilford	New Haven
Hartford	Hartford
Litchfield	Litchfield
Middletown	Middlesex
Milford	New Haven
Mystic Bridge	New London
Naugatuck	New Haven
New Haven	New Haven
New London	New London
New Milford	Litchfield
Norwalk	Fairfield
Norwich	New London
Rockville	Tolland
Stamford	Fairfield
Thompsonville	Hartford
Waterbury	New Haven
West Killingly	Windham
West Winsted	Litchfield
Willimantic	Windham
DAKOTA TERRITORY.	
Yankton	Yankton
DELAWARE.	
Dover	Kent
Wilmington	New Castle
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington	Washington
FLORIDA.	
Jacksonville	Duval
Key West	Monroe
Pensacola	Escambia
Tallahassee	Leon
GEORGIA.	
Atlanta	Fulton
Augusta	Richmond
Macon	Bibb
Milledgeville	Baldwin
Savannah	Chatham
IDAHO TERRITORY.	
Boise City	Ada
ILLINOIS.	
Alton	Madison
Aurora	Kane
Batavia	Kane
Bloomington	McLean
Cairo	Alexander
Canton	Fulton
Carbondale	Jackson
Centralia	Marion
Chicago	Cook
Decatur	Macon
De Kalb Centre	De Kalb
Dixon	Lee
Duquoin	Perry
Effingham	Effingham
Elgin	Kane
Freeport	Stevenson
Galena	Jo Daviess
Galesburg	Knox
Geneseo	Henry
Geneva	Kane
Jacksonville	Morgan
Joliet	Will
Kankakee	Kankakee
Kewanee	Henry
La Salle	La Salle
Lemont	Cook
Lewistown	Fulton
Lockport	Will
Macomb	McDonough
Mattoon	Coles
Mendota	La Salle
Metropolis City	Massac
Monmouth	Warren
Morris	Grundy
Mount Sterling	Brown
Naperville	Du Page
Olney	Richland
Ottawa	La Salle
Pana	Christian
Pekin	Tazewell
Peoria	Peoria
Pontiac	Livingston
Princeton	Bureau
Quincy	Adams
Rockford	Winnebago
Rock Island	Rock Island
Saint Charles	Kane
Salem	Marion
Sandwich	De Kalb
Springfield	Sangamon
Sterling	Whitesides
Sycamore	De Kalb
Vandalia	Fayette
Waukegan	Lake
INDIANA.	
Angola	Steuben
Columbus	Bartholomew
Elkhart	Elkhart
Evansville	Vanderburg
Fort Wayne	Allen
Goshen	Elkhart
Green Castle	Putnam
Indianapolis	Marion
Jeffersonville	Clarke
La Fayette	Tippecanoe
La Porte	La Porte
Lawrenceburgh	Dearborn
Logansport	Cass
Madison	Jefferson
Mitchell	Lawrence
Muncie	Delaware
Richmond	Wayne
Salem	Washington
South Bend	St. Joseph
Sullivan	Sullivan
Terre Haute	Vigo
Valparaiso	Porter
Vincennes	Knox
Wabash	Wabash
IOWA.	
Afton	Union
Bloomfield	Davis
Boonsborough	Boone
Burlington	Des Moines
Cedar Rapids	Linn
Clinton	Clinton
Corydon	Wayne
Council Bluffs	Pottawatomie
Davenport	Scott
Decorah	Winneshiek
Des Moines	Polk
Dubuque	Dubuque
Fort Dodge	Webster
Glenwood	Mills
Grinnell	Poweshiek
Independence	Buchanan
Iowa City	Johnson
Keokuk	Lee
McGregor	Clayton
Magnolia	Harrison
Marshalltown	Marshall
Muscatine	Muscatine
Oskaloosa	Mahaska
Ottumwa	Wapello
Sidney	Fremont
Sioux City	Woodbury
Washington	Washington
Waterloo	Black Hawk
Winterset	Madison
KANSAS.	
Atchison	Atchison
Baxter Springs	Cherokee
Burlington	Coffey
Chetopah	Labette
Ellsworth	Ellsworth
Fort Scott	Bourbon
Junction City	Davis
Lawrence	Douglas
Leavenworth	Leavenworth
Manhattan	Riley
Osage Mission	Neosho
Salina	Saline
Topeka	Shawnee
KENTUCKY.	
Bardstown	Nelson
Bowling Green	Warren
Covington	Kenton
Danville	Boyle
Frankfort	Franklin
Henderson	Henderson
Louisville	Jefferson
LOUISIANA.	
Baton Rouge	E. Baton Rouge
New Orleans	Orleans
Shreveport	Caddo
MAINE.	
Augusta	Kennebec
Bangor	Penobscot
Bath	Sagadahoc
Belfast	Waldo
Brunswick	Cumberland
Calais	Washington
Eastport	Washington
Ellsworth	Hancock
Houlton	Aroostook
Portland	Cumberland
Rockland	Knox
Saco	York
South Berwick	York
Yarmouth	Cumberland
MARYLAND.	
Annapolis	Anne Arundel
Baltimore	Baltimore
Cambridge	Dorchester
Cumberland	Allegheny
Elkton	Cecil
Ellicott City	Howard
Frederick	Frederick
Frostburgh	Allegheny
Hagerstown	Washington
Port Deposit	Cecil
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston	Suffolk
Chicopee	Hampden
Great Barrington	Berkshire
Lawrence	Essex
Lowell	Middlesex
Lynn	Essex
New Bedford	Bristol
Newburyport	Essex
North Adams	Berkshire
Northampton	Hampshire
Pittsfield	Berkshire
Salem	Essex
Shelburne Falls	Franklin
Springfield	Hampden
Taunton	Bristol
Westborough	Worcester
Westfield	Hampden
Worcester	Worcester
MICHIGAN.	
Adrian	Lenawee
Allegan	Allegan
Alpena	Alpena
Ann Arbor	Washtenaw
Benton Harbor	Berrien
Charlotte	Eaton
Cold Water	Branch
Detroit	Wayne
Dowagiac	Cass
East Saginaw	Saginaw
Escanawba	Delta
Flint	Genesee
Grand Haven	Ottawa
Grand Rapids	Kent
Hastings	Barry
Hillsdale	Hillsdale
Houghton	Houghton
Jackson	Jackson
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo
Lansing	Ingham
Manistee	Manistee
Marquette	Marquette
Marshall	Calhoun
Menomonee	Menomonee
Monroe	Monroe
Mount Clemens	Macomb
Muskegon	Muskegon
Paw Paw	Van Buren
Pontiac	Oakland
MINNESOTA.	
Albert Lea	Freeborn
Austin	Mower
Faribault	Rice
Hastings	Dakota
Henderson	Sibley
Mankato	Blue Earth
Minneapolis	Hennepin
Owatonna	Steele
Red Wing	Goodhue
Rochester	Olmsted
Saint Cloud	Stearns
Saint Paul	Ramsey
Saint Peter	Nicollet
Sauk Centre	Stearns
Wabashaw	Wabashaw
Winona	Winona
MISSISSIPPI.	
Canton	Madison
Columbus	Lowndes
Corinth	Alcorn
Grenada	Grenada
Holly Springs	Marshall
Jackson	Hinds
Natchez	Adams
Vicksburg	Warren
MISSOURI.	
Boonville	Cooper
Brookfield	Linn
Brunswick	Chariton
Butler	Bates
Cameron	Clinton
Cape Girardeau	C. Girardeau
Carrollton	Carroll
Carthage	Jasper
Chillicothe	Livingston
Clinton	Henry
Hannibal	Marion
Hermann	Gasconade
Ironton	Iron
Jefferson City	Cole
Kansas City	Jackson
Lexington	La Fayette
Macon City	Macon
Maryville	Nodaway
Mexico	Audrain
Neosho	Newton
Paris	Monroe
Rolla	Phelps
St. Joseph	Buchanan
St. Louis	St. Louis
Sedalia	Pettis
Springfield	Green
Warrensburgh	Johnson
MONTANA TERRITORY.	
Helena	Lewis and Clarke
Virginia City	Madison
NEBRASKA.	
Beatrice	Gage
Brownville	Nemaha
Columbus	Platte
Fremont	Dodge
Lincoln	Lancaster
Nebraska City	Otoe
Omaha	Douglas
Plattsmouth	Cass
NEVADA.	
Austin	Lander
Carson City	Ormsby
Hamilton	White Pine
Virginia City	Storey
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Claremont	Sullivan
Concord	Merrimack
Dover	Strafford
Exeter	Rockingham
Hanover	Grafton
Hinsdale	Cheshire
Keene	Cheshire
Manchester	Hillsborough
Nashua	Hillsborough
Portsmouth	Rockingham
NEW JERSEY.	
Atlantic City	Atlantic
Boonton	Morris
Bordentown	Burlington
Bridgeton	Cumberland
Burlington	Burlington
Camden	Camden
Elizabeth	Union
Jersey City	Hudson
Newark	Essex
New Brunswick	Middlesex
Paterson	Passaic
Salem	Salem
Trenton	Mercer
NEW YORK.	
Albany	Albany
Amsterdam	Montgomery
Auburn	Cayuga
Binghamton	Broome
Buffalo	Erie
Canandaigua	Ontario
Cohoes	Albany
Cold Spring	Putnam
Corning	Steuben
Dunkirk	Chautauqua
Ellenville	Ulster
Elmira	Chemung
Geneva	Ontario
Goshen	Orange
Greenport	Suffolk
Hempstead	Queens
Hoosick Falls	Rensselaer
Hornellsville	Steuben
Hudson	Columbia
Kingston	Ulster
Lockport	Niagara
Newburgh	Orange
New York	New York
Niagara Falls	Niagara
Norwich	Chenango
Ogdensburgh	St. Lawrence
Oswego	Oswego
Peekskill	Westchester
Port Jervis	Orange
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Rochester	Monroe
Rome	Oneida
Sag Harbor	Suffolk
Schenectady	Schenectady
Syracuse	Onondaga
Utica	Oneida
Watertown	Jefferson
Whitehall	Washington
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Goldsborough	Wayne
New Berne	Craven
Raleigh	Wake
Wilmington	New Hanover
OHIO.	
Akron	Summit
Alliance	Stark
Ashtabula	Ashtabula
Athens	Athens
Bellefontaine	Logan
Berea	Cuyahoga
Canton	Stark
Chillicothe	Ross
Cincinnati	Hamilton
Circleville	Pickaway
Cleveland	Cuyahoga
Clyde	Sandusky
Columbus	Franklin
Crestline	Crawford
Dayton	Montgomery
OHIO—Continued.	
Defiance	Defiance
Elyria	Lorain
Findlay	Hancock
Fremont	Sandusky
Hamilton	Butler
Kent	Portage
Lima	Allen
Mansfield	Richmond
Marietta	Washington
Marion	Marion
Massillon	Stark
Medina	Medina
Newark	Licking
Norwalk	Huron
Oberlin	Lorain
Painesville	Lake
Piqua	Miami
Pomeroy	Meigs
Portsmouth	Scioto
Ravenna	Portage
Salem	Columbiana
Sandusky	Erie
Springfield	Clark
Steubenville	Jefferson
Tiffin	Seneca
Toledo	Lucas
Urbana	Champaign
Warren	Trumbull
Wooster	Wayne
Xenia	Greene
Youngstown	Mahoning
Zanesville	Muskingum
OREGON	
Eugene City	Lane
Portland	Multnomah
Salem	Marion
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Allentown	Lehigh
Altoona	Blair
Bloomsburgh	Columbia
Blossburgh	Tioga
Bristol	Bucks
Carbondale	Luzerne
Chambersburgh	Franklin
Danville	Montour
Easton	Northampton
Erie	Erie
Franklin	Venango
Harrisburg	Dauphin
Johnstown	Cambria
Lancaster	Lancaster
Lewisburgh	Union
Lock Haven	Clinton
Mauch Chunk	Carbon
Meadville	Crawford
Monongahela City	Wash'gt'n
Norristown	Montgomery
Northumberland	N'thumb'd
Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Phœnixville	Chester
Pittsburgh	Allegheny
Pottsville	Schuylkill
Reading	Berks
Scranton	Luzerne
Titusville	Crawford
Wilkesbarre	Luzerne
Williamsport	Lycoming
York	York
RHODE ISLAND.	
Newport	Newport
Pawtucket	Providence
Providence	Providence
Woonsocket Falls	Provide'e
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Charleston	Charleston
Columbia	Richland
TENNESSEE.	
Chattanooga	Hamilton
Knoxville	Knox
Memphis	Shelby
Nashville	Davidson
TEXAS.	
Austin	Travis
Brownsville	Cameron
Galveston	Galveston
Houston	Harris
San Antonio	Bexar
UTAH TERRITORY.	
Salt Lake City	Salt Lake
VERMONT.	
Bellows Falls	Windham
Bennington	Bennington
Brattleborough	Windham
Burlington	Chittenden
Derby Line	Orleans
Island Pond	Essex
Middlebury	Addison
Montpelier	Washington
Rutland	Rutland
St. Albans	Franklin
St. Johnsbury	Caledonia
VIRGINIA.	
Alexandria	Alexandria
Fredericksburgh	Spottsy'n
Lynchburgh	Campbell
Norfolk	Norfolk
Old P. Comfort	Elizabeth City
Richmond	Henrico
Staunton	Augusta
Winchester	Frederick
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.	
Olympia	Thurston
Walla Walla	Walla Walla
WEST VIRGINIA.	
Clarksburgh	Harrison
Kanawha C. H.	Kanawha
Martinsburgh	Berkeley
Parkesburgh	Wood
Piedmont	Mineral
Wheeling	Ohio
WISCONSIN.	
Appleton	Outagamie
Baraboo	Sauk
Beaver Dam	Dodge
Beloit	Rock
Black River Falls	Jackson
Darlington	Lafayette
Dodgeville	Iowa
Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Elkhorn	Walworth
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
Grand Rapids	Wood
Green Bay	Brown
Hudson	St. Croix
Jefferson	Jefferson
La Crosse	La Crosse
Madison	Dane
Manitowoc	Manitowoc
Menomonee	Dunn
Milwaukee	Milwaukee
New Lisbon	Juneau
Oconto	Oconto
Oshkosh	Winnebago
Ozaukee	Ozaukee
Platteville	Grant
Portage City	Columbia
Prairie du Chien	Crawford
Racine	Racine
Richland Centre	Richland
River Falls	Pierce
Sheboygan	Sheboygan
Tomah	Monroe
WYOMING TERRITORY.	
Cheyenne City	Laramie

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of September, 1871:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Casio	Texas	Mo	10,870
Bunker	Webster	"	10,503
City Bluff	Nodaway	"	10,580
Good Water	Iron	"	10,853
Greenhorn	Lewis & Clarke	Montana	16,205
Brown's Station	Ulster	N. Y.	1,090
Bear Bay	Robeson	N. C.	5,003
Mine Creek	Edgefield	S. C.	5,679
Chews Landing	Holmes	Miss	7,024
Smith's Point	Charles	Md	Special
Plymouth	Amador	Cal	14,803
East Elmira	Chemung	N. Y.	1,380
Style's Station	Onondaga	"	1,029
North Landing	Norfolk	Va	4,492
Pleasant Retreat	Clay	W. Va.	1,178
Peter's Creek	Nicholas	"	4,175
Germanville	Edgefield	S. C.	5,676
Rocky Well	Lexington	"	5,670
Bear Creek	Merced	Cal	Special
Laketown	Rich	Utah	16,634
Newsom Creek	Nez Perces	Idaho	15,724
Huntsville	Paulding	Ga	Special
Scholl's Ferry	Washington	Oregon	"
Prairie	Fillmore	Neb	"
Lane's Creek	Marion	N. C.	5,152
Halo Wood	Madison	"	5,202
Grantville	Duncombe	"	"
Oakland	Clarendon	S. C.	5,614
Vinite	Ch'okee Nat'n	Ark	10,503
Amityville	Des Moines	Iowa	11,027
Middle Boulder	Boulder	Col. Ter.	17,052
Gorman	Braxton	W. Va.	4,202
West Belleville	St. Clair	Ill	11,422
Salem	Jewell	Kas	Special
Beaver Meadow	Chenango	N. Y.	1,560
Lansing	Oswego	"	1,553
Franklin	Franklin	Neb	14,432
Poplar Hill	Casey	Ky	9,800
Litchfield Plains	Kennebec	Me	110
Winchells	Dutchess	N. Y.	1,511
Antrim	Tioga	Pa	2,412
Ore Hill	Chatham	N. C.	5,211
Havirdsville	Edgefield	S. C.	5,678
Walker's Mills	Barnwell	"	Special
Heardmont	Elbert	Ga	"
Shidler	Delaware	Ind	"
Pittsford Quarry	Rutland	Vt	402
Scott's X Roads	Mecklenb'gh	Va	4,502
Mouth of E. River	Giles	"	4,165
Corinth	Barbour	W. Va.	4,233
Hinton	Summers	"	Special
Owego	Sheyenne	Dakota	"
Nekoda	Perry	Pa	2,647
Plont's Valley	"	"	"
Oriental	Juniata	"	"
Brown's Store	Union	S. C.	5,645
Monteith	Chatham	Ga	5,606
Norcross	Gwinnette	"	6,017
Circle Hill	Jackson	Fla	6,433
Verbena	Baker	Ala	6,604
Ten Mile	Cloud	Kas	Special
Birmingham	Jefferson	Ala	6,615
Haverford College	Montgomery	Pa	1,891
Maxwell	Hutchinson	Dakota	Special
Dear Branch	Wyoming	W. Va.	4,166
Merry Hill	Bertie	N. C.	Special
Rossea	Colleton	S. C.	5,605
Georges Creek	Pickens	"	5,653
Cromers	Franklin	Ga	6,024
Lombardy	Mac Duffie	"	6,001
Cotton Valley	Calhoun	Miss	7,084
Hueysville	Floyd	Ky	9,085
Bowlesville	Gallatin	Ill	Special
Hogan Mountain	Iron	Mo	"
Ozark Mills	"	"	"
Des Arc	"	"	"
Rush Tower	Jefferson	"	10,865
Johnston's Mills	Reynolds	"	10,771
Round Springs	Shannon	"	10,702
Goodrich	Linn	Kas	Special
Cady	"	"	"
Sugar Valley	Anderson	"	"
Alda	Hall	Neb	14,401
Burgess Mill	Hyde	N. C.	5,036
Staggs Creek	Ashe	"	10,022
Atlanta	Sampson	"	Special
Buford	Gwinnette	Ga	6,017
Landisville	Cumberland	N. J.	1,748
Levels X Roads	Hampshire	W. Va.	4,266
Rutherford	Napa	Cal	14,708
Lovelock	Butte	"	14,776
Woods Valley	Dickson	Tenn	Special
Callaway	Madison	Montana	16,019
Riverton	Franklin	Neb	Special
Walparaiso	Saunders	"	14,474
Clarksville	Baker	Oregon	15,717
Earleville	Cecil	Md	Special
Mare Hill	Madison	N. C.	5,202
Hollow Creek	Lexington	S. C.	5,678
Wellswood	Rapides	La	8,031
Foresville	De Witt	Texas	8,544
South Gabriel	Williamson	"	8,563
Esperanza	Smith	"	8,639
Mill Creek	Bowie	"	7,603
Cordova	McLennan	"	Special
Toddville	Upshur	"	8,637
Johnstonville	"	"	8,618
Ingleside	San Patricio	"	9,512
Rolly Springs	Hopkins	"	Special
Marianna	Polk	"	"
Davisville	Grimes	"	"
West Falls	Falls	"	8,574
Radnor	Peoria	Ill	11,428
Dunlap	"	"	"
Wady Petra	Stark	"	"
Orange	Clarke	"	11,853
Twin Grove	Republic	Kas	14,154
White River	Summit	Col. Ter.	Special

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
East Clarkson	Monroe	N. Y.	Clarkson
Dixie	Bossier	La	Shreveport
Fayetteville	Clay	Kas	Wakefield
Hell Gate	Missoula	Montana	Missoula
Harewood	Baltimore	Md	Rossville
Uchee Anna	Walton	Fla	Knox Hill
Limestone	Kankakee	Ill	Kankakee
Plum Creek	Jefferson	Kas	Oskaloosa
Rainburgh	Siskiyou	Cal	Aldenville
Centrefield	Highland	Ohio	Leesburgh
Piedra Blanca	San Luis Obispo	Cal	Cambria
Bell's Bridge	Shasta	"	American Ranch
West Brook	Blanco	Texas	Blanco
Pa Pa Mo	Oceana	Mich	Pentwater
Union Mills	Platte	Mo	Edgerton
Hampton	"	"	Weston
Estella	Ringgold	Iowa	Mount Ayr
Dollagville	Jefferson	Pa	Reynoldsville
Steamburg	Crawford	"	Conneautville
Greenfield	Erie	"	North East
Rock Bluff	Liberty	Fla	Bristol

UNITED STATES MAIL.

New Baltimore	Wayne	Ill.	Belle Prairie
Neabsco Mills	Prince William	Va	Dumfries
Duganville	Grayson	Texas	Sherman
Excello	Butler	Ohio	Trenton
Lumberville	Iowa	Wis	Helena Station
Creswell	Labette	Kas	Jacksonville
Hope Centre	Hamilton	N Y	Hope Falls
Whitman	Lowndes	Ala	Lowndesborough
Skipperville	Dale	"	Newton
Guahonga	San Diego	Cal	Temecula
Calvert's Store	Kemper	Miss	Rio
Valley City	Neosho	Kas	Osage Mission
Tunnel Hill	Pickens	S. C.	Pickens C. H.
Buena	Van Wert	Ohio	Van Wert
Laurel Hill	Perry	Mo	Wittenburg
Centrefield	Oldham	Ky	Beards Station
Osprey	Monroe	Iowa	Albia
Marked Poplar	Washington	N. C.	Plymouth
Mansfield	Tarrant	Texas	Fort Worth
Big Hill	Labette	Kas	Cherryvale
Pleasant Valley	Cowley	"	Winfield
Lime Stone	Hickory	Mo	Cornerville
Elin	Linn	"	Lineus
Bowling Brook	St. Genevive	"	Punjaub
Bonfils Station	St. Louis	"	St. Louis
Blackwell's Station	St. Francois	"	Farmington
Walcott	Green	Ark	Crowley
Sharpsburgh	Cross	"	Wittsburgh
Shawnee Village	Mississippi	"	Pecan Point
Valley Junction	Hamilton	Ohio	Harrison
Eagle Salt Works	Churchill	Nev	Wadsworth
Oak Grove Furnace	Westmoreland	Pa	Ligonier
Weimar	Wood	Texas	Quitman
Aberdeen	Smith	"	Tyler
Davidson	Montgomery	Ohio	Dayton
Lesourdsville	Butler	"	Trenton
Central Grove	Shawnee	Kas	Dover
Honneguuna	Riley	"	Randolph
Clarke	Wilson	"	Mound Spring

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Beaumont	Chatham	N. C.	5,211
Jennings	Hamilton	Fla	6,450
Newport	Johnson	Iowa	11,359
West's Station	Holmes	Miss	7,001
Flat Rook	Mason	W. Va	4,134
Wayland	Scott	Va	4,571
Mallory's Ford	Orange	"	4,445
Paddy's Mills	Shenandoah	"	4,672
Speedwell	Barnwell	S. C.	5,686
Fort Montgomery	Cherokee	N. C.	5,208
Hagerstown	Fayette	Ill.	11,425
Tongaloo	Smith	Miss	Special
Bolt's Fort	Boyd	Ky	9,775
Clio	Marlborough	S. C.	5,619
Woodville	Greene	Ga	6,006
Craay	Wyoming	W. Va	4,159
Patterson	Pierce	Ga	6,008
Hickory Ridge	Cape Girardeau	Mo	10,731
Diamond Hill	Abbeville	S. C.	Special
Myersville	Williamsburg	S. C.	5,606
Campbell's Bridge	Marion	"	5,620
Old Store	Chesterfield	"	Special
Erwinton	Barnwell	"	5,986
Cedar Shoal	Chester	"	5,637
Cobbville	Telfair	Ga	6,122
Old Landing	Lee	Ky	9,688
Americus	Tippecanoe	Ind	9,043
Raven's Eye	Fayette	W. Va	4,137
Reddies River	Wilkes	N. C.	5,188
Martinsville	Spartanburg	S. C.	5,166
Andersonville	Sumter	Ga	6,015
Sour Lake	Hardin	Texas	8,652
Roan's Prarie	Grimes	"	8,646
Oakville	Live Oak	"	8,522
Flat Rock	Crawford	Ill	11,859

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Jay Hawk	Howard	Kas	Matanzas
Darby Creek	Madison	Ohio	Plain City
Monagau	St. Clair	Mo	Johnson City
Isabella City	Isabella	Mich	Longwood
Muns	Barnwell	S. C.	Elko
Renwick	Lee	Ga	Smithville
Westford	Dodge	Wis	Randolph
Perin's Mills	Clermont	Ohio	McPherson
Pattersons	Ionia	Mich	Belding
Sidney	Coffey	Kas	Strawn
Apple Grove	York	Pa	Winterstown
Fenn's Mills	Allegan	Mich	Fennville

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the 4th page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Not exceeding one ounce, two cents; exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, three cents; exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, four cents, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed: Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santo Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadaloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 245, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) .... 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. .... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. .... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. .... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .... 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same of postage, free. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each oz. or fraction thereof.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceeding.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 7:20, 8:30 A.M.; 1 00, 5:00, 11:00 P. M.; [Way] 12:00 M. and 4:00 P.M.
EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 5:30, 11.30 P. M.
[Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 5:30 P. M.
[Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.
SOUTH—[Through] 7:30 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
[Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.
WEST—[via Allentown] 6:45 A.M.; 2:30, 10:30 P.M.
[via Erie Railway]; 7:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:00 & 11:30 P. M.
CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail .... 5:00 A. M.. 4:00.. 9:00 P. M.
" " [Way] .... 5:00 A. M.. 2:00 P. M.
East Mail .... 5:00 A. M... 1:30 P. M.. 6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South .... 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way] .... 5:00 A. M. 3:00 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown] .... 7:00 A. M.. 3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th. each month .... 10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M.. 3:00 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R. .... 5:00 A. M.. 2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail .... 5:00 A. M.. 4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown.. 5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold .... 5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport .... 2:00 P. M.
Long Island .... 5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola..... 5:00 A. M.. 2:00 P. M.
" via South Side R.R.. 5 A. M.; 2:30 P.M.
Canada. .... 5 A.M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P.M.

SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Brindisi	6th	57	2d
do.	Southampton	28th	61	7th
Brazil	do.	9th	28	5th
Ceylon	Brindisi	6th and 20th	24	2d, 16th, 30th
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	30	7th and 21st
China	Brindisi	6th and 20th	40	2d, 16th, 30th
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	47	7th and 21st
Hong Kong	Brindisi	6th and 20th	40	2d, 16th, 30th
do.	Southampton	14th and 24th	45	7th and 21st
India	Brindisi	every Friday.	24	every Monday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	39	every Sat'day
Singapore	Brindisi	6th and 20th	43	2d, 16th, 30th
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	46	7th and 21st

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A HAND-BOOK
FOR
POSTMASTERS,
SPECIAL AGENTS,
POSTAL RAILWAY CLERKS,
ROUTE AGENTS,
MAIL MESSENGERS,
LAWYERS,
And all others who desire to know how to transact postal business either with
POSTMASTERS OR THE DEPARTMENT,
BY THE
Editors of The Post Office Gazette.
☞ Send for it at once, as the first edition will be issued by the 25th of October.
Price, 35 cents; three copies for $1.
Address
JUDD & DETWILER,
Washington, D. C.

THE LANDMARK:
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
Of Sixteen Pages, devoted to the Interests of MASONRY, LITERATURE, the ARTS and SCIENCES.
Published every Saturday Morning at
No. 40 FULTON STREET, N. Y,
BY
THE LANDMARK ASSOCIATION.
TERMS: $3 A YEAR.

DECALCOMANIE,
OR TRANSFER PICTURES.
Send for a Catalogue. On receipt of $2, we mail, free, a book showing 100 Alphabets, A to Z, for Painters to copy; also 400 Illustrated Designs for Church Windows and 200 for Carriages.
W. ATKINSON & CO.,
(Will Remove May 1st to)
891 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.
IMPROVED STAMPING INK.
All know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden lane, New York.

Claim and Collection Agency.
GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General,)
OFFICE, NO. 369 F ST., COR OF NINTH ST.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address Box 6,171, New York Post Office.

YALE LOCK BOX, No 2

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass
LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for rivating to the wood work of the boxes and the door containing glass in its lower part and a
Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock
above: the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.
FOUR SIZES AND STYLES
LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,
Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions, prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.
Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.
POSTMASTERS are *particularly interested* in putting in boxes BEFORE JULY 1st, as is fully explained in circular.

LIST OF OFFICES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE LOCK-BOXES.

Bangor ..... Me.	Kittaning ..... Pa.
Gardiner ..... "	Oil City ..... "
Portland ..... "	Pittstown ..... "
Concord ..... N. H.	Pittsburgh ..... "
Claremont ..... "	Rouseville ..... "
Burlington ..... Vt.	Sharon ..... "
Brattleboro ..... "	Uniontown ..... "
Essex Junction ..... "	Cumberland ..... Md.
Vergennes ..... "	Salisbury ..... "
Boston ..... Mass.	Culpeper ..... Va.
Adams ..... "	Richmond ..... "
Cambridgeport ..... "	Volcano Wood ..... W. V.
Fitchburg ..... "	Charlotte ..... N. C.
Gloucester ..... "	Goldsboro ..... "
Haverhill ..... "	New Berne ..... "
Hudson ..... "	Tarborough ..... "
Lawrence ..... "	Weldon ..... "
Lee ..... "	Washington ..... "
Northampton ..... "	Wilmington ..... "
Palmer ..... "	Georgetown ..... S. C.
So. Acton ..... "	Mason ..... Ga.
Waltham ..... "	Mobile ..... Ala.
Rockport ..... "	Vicksburg ..... "
Danbury ..... Conn.	Holly Springs ..... Miss.
Guilford ..... "	Meridian ..... "
Hartford ..... "	Brownsville ..... Texas.
New Haven ..... "	Grand Rapids ..... Mich.
New London ..... "	Manistee ..... "
Mystic Bridge ..... "	Coldwater ..... "
Waterbury ..... "	Jackson ..... "
Waterside ..... "	Muskegon ..... "
Providence ..... R. I.	Grand Haven ..... "
Bristol ..... "	Kalamazoo ..... "
Auburn ..... N. Y.	Gallipolis ..... Ohio.
Binghamton ..... "	Hamilton ..... "
Catskill ..... "	Oberlin ..... "
Cold Spring ..... "	Painesville ..... "
Casenovia ..... "	Tiffin ..... "
Islip ..... "	Mendota ..... Ill.
Kinderhook ..... "	Vandalia ..... "
Oswego ..... "	Flora ..... "
Plattsburg ..... "	Morris ..... "
Rome ..... "	Dixon ..... "
Rondout ..... "	Joliet ..... "
Tarrytown ..... "	Wabash ..... Ind.
Whitehall ..... "	Columbus ..... "
Yonkers ..... "	Greensburg ..... "
Poughkeepsie ..... "	Lawrenceburg ..... "
Burlington ..... N. J.	Marrio ..... "
Camden ..... "	Shelbyville ..... "
Dover ..... "	Sigourney ..... Iowa
New Brunswick ..... "	Cedar Rapids ..... "
Paterson ..... "	Beloit ..... Wisc.
Rahway ..... "	Minneapolis ..... Minn.
Salem ..... "	Winona ..... "
Allentown ..... Pa.	Lawrence ..... Kansas.
Birmingham ..... "	Bine Rapids ..... "
Carlisle ..... "	Paris ..... Ky.
Clearfield ..... "	Frankfort ..... "
Connelsville ..... "	Cynthiana ..... "
Downingtown ..... "	Hannibal ..... Mo.
Elizabeth ..... Pa.	Salt Lake City ..... Utah.
Hazleton ..... "	San Francisco ..... Cal.
Huntingdon ..... "	Albuquerque ..... N. Mexico.

Estimates furnished, on application, for wood-work or Post Office boxes. Address
The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
Manufacturers of
UNPICKABLE BANK & SAFE LOCKS,
NIGHT LATCHET, STORE DOOR LOCKS,
Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.
YALE LOCKS.
SECURITY.
FULL SIZE OF KEY.
BEST & CHEAPEST.
FOR SALE BY THE HARDWARE TRADE.

ACCOUNT BOOKS FOR POSTMASTERS.
Wade's Double Index Post Office Book $3 50
Wade's Single Index Post Office Book 1 50
Wade's Double Index (any business) 2 75
Wade's Double Index (smaller size) 1 75
Securely wrapped and post paid to any part of United States on receipt of price. Specimen page and circular free.
Address, A. B. WADE, P.M., SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—OCTOBER, 1871.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	G	P	r 6
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	G	P	s 8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	6	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	12	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 18c per ½oz	....	*14	K	L	M	h 8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h 8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).	....					
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 19c ℘ ½ oz	a	*15	K	L	M	6
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c B	c B	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b 6	c B	c B	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	....	10	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	6
do do closed mail via England	....	*7	4	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	8	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7	4	C	6	6
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	9	7	E	11	h 6
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda, British mail	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	16	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	6	A	A	
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7	4	C	6	6
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	6
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 6
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	6
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	h 6
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b 6	B	B	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	V	4	
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 6
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h 8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	F	12	h 8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	6	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do do do via Trieste	n	*27	Q	R	S	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent *via* Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*16	9	H	12	h 8
do (Upper) do do do	....	16	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England	....	*17	10	H	14	h 6
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	H	14	h 8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	10l	g	g	....
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c B	c B	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b 6	c B	c B	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
France	....	10	2	V	4	....
do open mail, via England	....	*4	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	6
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	6
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	14	9	H	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	h 8
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	q14
Greytown	....	10	2	V	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	16	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	16	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland	....	7	4	A	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	26	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do (and dependent Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), Am. Packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Ibralia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Indian Archipelago, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 16c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	10
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	B	B	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*14	N	G	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	G	P	14
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	A	A	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y	....	8	2	4	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	6l	6
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	4	10	....	6
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	12	2	4	....	10
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	10	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	6	2	V	....	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	9	G	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Panama	....	10	2	V	....	6
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	..
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 6
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	n	*21	N	G	P	s 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	6	F	12	h 6
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	6	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h 6
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via England	....	22	....	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	16	4	....	....	6
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	h 6
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b8	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	6
do do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	6	6
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	6
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
Russia, do do direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*13	6	D	10	h 6
Salvador, via Panama	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	4	10	....	8
Savoy	....	10	2	V	4	....
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	6	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	6	F	12	h 8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	h 6
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 6
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	G	P	s 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	6	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*10	8	G	11	h 8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England)	....	*11	9	G	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	....
do N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 18c. ½oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c. ½oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	6
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyront, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	6	F	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	6	F	12	h 8
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Turk's Island	....	10	2	V	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	16	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	3	6	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas (REGISTERED letters, 18c. *per half oz.*)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	16	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz., & not over 2½ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz., and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Marseilles	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Marseilles	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng*	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng*	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	......
K.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	......
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	......
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	......
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	......
M.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	......
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	......
N.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	......
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	......
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	......
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	......
P.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	......
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	......
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	......
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	16	......
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	......
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	......
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	......
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	......
U.— do	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	14	....	......
V.—	2	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	......
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	......
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	......
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	......
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
B.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	8	....	....	8

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ⅓oz. 16c.; over ⅓ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ⅔oz. 32c.; over ⅔ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will, be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland* or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 30 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 31 " "

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMAN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XII., NO. 2. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1871. WHOLE NO. 134.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

PONN LILY, October, 1871.

I freely admit that I became quite interested in the details of the New Census Post Office during my initial visit, and looked upon the task of finishing upon the morrow with a good deal of pleasure. In the meantime, however, I had a long evening before me, and I was in a good deal of a quandary what to do with myself till bed-time. One feels dreadful lonely among strangers, especially if he is not given to light amusements—and prayer meetings and moral or religious lectures are mighty sca'ce in New Census, as I was informed by a venerable colored person who was busily engaged in dusting out Mr. Quinch's office when I ascended the stairs again to bid that gentlemen good evening, but found he had left for the day. On my way hotelward I observed flaming pictoriel placards stuck up everywhere, announcing various amusements, but there was nothing tempting about them to me, and I thought the best thing I could do would be a little shopping for J. M., and then go to my hotel and kill time to the best advantage. I made a few purchases and stopped to examine some beautiful pictures in a large show window, when I felt a hand laid lightly on my shoulder, and, turning round, found the hand belonged to Judge Waver. I was really glad to see him, for to see one familiar face among so many hundred strange ones was to me an invigorating gratification. "Happy to meet you again, Mr. Tonson," he kindly remarked; to which I replied, "the feeling is fully reciprocated;" and then he went on to say that he was just on his way home from his arduous duties, and that he was always glad when three o'clock arrived. "By the by," he continued, as we walked along together, "what hotel do you patronize, and what are you going to do with yourself tonight?" I informed him that I was stopping at the Massard Pavilion and that I had no special engagement for the evening. "Then," said he, "consider yourself engaged now, and expect me to call on you at half-past 7, sharp;" saying which he bowed himself away and disappeared in the crowd, which was rushing and crushing madly up town. He kept his appointment to the minute, bringing with him two other gentlemen, whom he introduced as Doctor Bildad, Medical Director of the Skating Rink, and Colonel Thimble, of the New Census Mounted Zouaves. I saluted the gentlemen in my most affable way, assuring them that I felt proud of the honor of meeting them, and giving the Judge to understand at the same time that the pleasure of my visit was materially enhanced by his courtesy. "Pray don't mention it, my dear sir," responded the Judge. "This is probably your first appearance in New Census, and as we may not have the pleasure of meeting you again, we desire to show you some of the fine points of the town. You are a friend of Mr. Quinch's, and his friends are our friends, and any attention shown to you will be as gratifying to him as it will be pleasant to us—so what shall it be?"

As I was new to the town, absolutely unfamiliar with its moral amusement resources, and an invited guest, it would have been in bad taste for me to even hint at a selection. I, therefore, remained passive and permitted the gentlemen to arrange the evening programme. Dr. Bildad thought the clinical lectures and anatomical demonstrations by Professor Hyfawrd, at the medical college, would be exceedingly interesting.

"Oh, no! not there," interposed the Judge. "I don't believe our provincial friend has any taste for hearing about Bright's disease or bilious fevers or for seeing humanity cut into mince-meat, however necessary it may be for the promotion of science."

"You are entirely correct, my dear sir," said I; "I don't want any."

"What do you say to witnessing a moonlight drill of our awkward squad in the Dutch Market?" ventured the Colonel interrogatively; "it is deuced funny and our fellows enjoy it mightily. It may be a little startling to fresh people to see the new recruits hanging opposite each other by their heels to the meat-hooks (we call it swinging from the stirrup) and going through the manual exercises with a Prussian needle-gun, with a double-edged sabre a yard long and an ell wide attached to it in one hand, a navy revolver in the other and a bridle-rein held between the teeth, while the drill officer occupies an improvised trapeze between and a little above his inverted pupils, and at every word of command whirling, leaping, swinging or dropping suddenly from his seat, catching himself by his heels and remaining in that position until the order is satisfactorily executed. This, however, only lasts half an hour; the rest of the exercise won't try your nerves a mite. What do you say—is it a go?"

This did not suit the Judge, and he intimated to the Colonel that it would not suit me either. This brought matters to a focus very suddenly, for the doctor said he just remembered that a cynocephalus was to be dissected at the college by a distant relative of Dr. Darwin's to night with a view to crush scepticism on this side of the water in regard to the soundness of the theories contained in the "Descent of Man," which reminded the Colonel that it was imperatively necessary for him to go to the armory, as a selection of belts to be worn at the next dress parade was to be made, and he was to decide whether they should be of eel-skin or electrotyped sheet-iron. So both gentlemen shook me cordially by the hand, said "ta-te" to the Judge and departed.

"I'm devilish glad they've gone," was the first remark of the Judge; "they are good fellows in their way, and it's to my interest to keep on their right side; but neither of them, in my opinion, will ever set an iceberg on fire. And now that they are gone, what do you say to a stroll down to the office to hear if there is any news from our shipwrecked friends of the Dominie Sampson, and after that we'll try something else." "Why, do you expect to find anybody there now?" I inquired. "Now; what do you mean by 'now,' friend Tonson. Why, my dear man, in the New Census office 'the king never dies;' or, in other words, work never ceases. Do you see that sign in that eating-house window over the way?—'Meals at all hours'—change that to 'Mails at all hours,' and it would do for our post office. Come, let us go down; and now that the lamps are lit, we will go by the way of the canal bridge, from the top of which I'll show you a sight that will make you think you are in Venice; and if I could only convert a canal-boat into a gondola and get some one to twang a guitar and barcarole a little for us, the illusion would be perfect." I assured him I was entirely at his service. When we reached the bridge it was thronged with loungers, and we were obliged to pass it without obtaining a view of the placid waters of the New Census Adriatic by gaslight. Just as we got to the end of the bridge a vehicle loaded with a huge pile of mail bags passed us, and by the bright light flashed from a druggist's window I perceived two persons seated therein. The one in front was the driver, who appeared to be watching his horses' ears, and the other was a very small boy, seated at the other end, looking in the opposite direction, a high ridge of bags entirely preventing them from seeing each other. It looked very much as if this boy was placed there to hand out mail pouches to any one who asked for them along the route, and certainly a dozen could have slipped off into the street without the driver or the guard—that is, if this ten-year old was a guard—being a bit the wiser. I called the Judge's attention to it, and asked him if he did not think it rather unsafe. "Yes," said he, "I think it is, but it is the contractor's business, not ours, to see to it." "Has any accident ever occurred?" queried I. "Yes, bags had been found in the street, but no one knows how they got there. A little stir was made at the time, but it soon faded out." "With all due deference, Judge," said I, "I do think that men, and not boys, should accompany the mails between the post office and the railway depot." "So do I, Mr. Tonson, but, as I remarked before, it is the contractor's business, not ours. We have enough to do in receiving and discharging the mails without going out doors to hunt up work. If we had ten or fifteen more superintendents we might do it, but we are too short-handed even now for the herculean labor we have to perform without going out of the way to find more. By this time we had reached the post office building, and turning down a narrow alley way, we were presently at a back entrance of the establishment. The Judge gave one loud and three subdued knocks with a heavy iron ring which hung from the snout of a boar's head screwed to the door, and it was responded to after a while by a sleepy-looking porter, who opened the door and yawned fearfully at the same time, apparently giving us a choice of orifices to enter. We preferred the door, however, as the odor which had issued from the other portal indicated that burning fluid abounded in that direction, if no other impediment was in the way. The place was ablaze with light, and some six or eight men were busily engaged at work, while as many more were lying round on the bags, barrows and tables, seemingly sound asleep. Several men, who were evidently not employed, but visiting friends of the clerks, were sauntering round, probably without knowing what to do with themselves, but possibly watching the chances to appropriate something in the valuable letter or paper way which belonged to somebody else. In the Judge's office we found Superintendent No. 21 fast asleep, embellished with a beautiful Victor Emmanuel mustache, executed with a burnt cork by some unknown hand, and entirely oblivious of time, place or duty. This sight was too much for the Judge's patience—his temper took fire at once, and shaking the somnolent beauty vigorously until he opened his eyes, he exclaimed, "You are a sweet-scented Superintendent, aren't you? If this is the way you attend to your duties, the sooner the postmaster knows it the better." Rousing himself, No. 21 stared vacantly at the ceiling, then folded the fingers of his left hand, and, shutting one eye, brought it to bear on the tips thereof, and finally, leveling both eyes on the Judge, he said, gruffly: "What's the matter o' you? Think I bin asleep, don't you? You were never more mistaken in your life. I was only studying out some improvements for my boys, and I come in here so that I could think undisturbed. The boys know where I am, and when they want me they blow fish-horn No. 21, and I'm on hand in a minute." "Whether you were asleep or not," replied the Judge, "this is not the place to be at this time of night, and I assure you I will lay the matter before Mr. Mulnman in the morning. I just passed through the office, and the place looks more like an Indian encampment than a civilized institution. Not one-half your force is at work, and those who are laboring have so much to do that a thousand mistakes must occur, for their only object is to empty their tables, and it makes no difference to them where the stuff is thrown, only so that it gets into a bag, is locked up and carried away."

"Arn't you putting it rather strong, Judge?" queried 21. "I work more hours than you do, and I reckon things run as smooth when I'm in charge as at any other time. If the boys are shirking their work, it is not with my sanction. I left my two assistants overseeing when I came in here, and it's their fault. I will go and see about it at once, and I hope you won't say anything about the matter to the P. M. this time. I have no fear of the result, for I carry as many guns, politically, as any other man in this shebang. But you know it will annoy the old gentleman, without doing any good." Saying this he went out, and in a moment afterward a general hi-hi-ing and a roar of laughter shook the building. The artificial mustache was a fearful success. It was some time before 21 knew the cause of the boisterous outbreak, but when he did it was crushing; and returning to the seat he had just left, he threw himself into it, burst into tears and exclaimed, "Jerusalem! has it come to this. Judge, pardon this weakness, for I'm only human; but this is a lesson to me; by my forbearance I have lost the respect of my men, but in future I will do my duty faithfully, and you may be-be-bet your bottom dollar they'll do theirs." Turning to me the Judge remarked, quietly, that I must not form any unfavorable opinion of the office from what I had just witnessed; but I could not help thinking that there was a lack of discipline somewhere; for a body of respectable men, occupying such respectable and responsible positions as post-office clerks, who would aid and abet in making their superior officer a target for mockery and jeers—and annoy a whole neighborhood by their horribly discordant mirth—were either beyond control or had run to seed for want of systematized supervision.

I had no desire to see any more of the internal operations of the New Census office—this disagreeable occurrence took all the romance out of it—and taking leave of the Judge, who I perceived was dreadfully chagrined, and disinclined to depart for a while longer, I returned to my hotel, rose betimes in the morning, and as the tongue of the town bell struck seven I was on my way to the rectangular depot to take the train for Pond Lily.

MONS. TONSON.

Items from the British Post Department Report.

From the Report of the Postmaster-General of the Post Office Department of Great Britain, for the year ending December 31, 1870, we take some useful and interesting information, which we give below, interspersing, for comparison, extracts from the report of Postmaster General Creswell for the year ending June 30, 1870.

"During the siege of Paris, from about November 15, 1870, to January 28, 1871 [in this case, owing probably to its being of transitory interest, the report is brought a little beyond the usual time], there were conveyed from London to Tours, France, 1,234 letters by pigeon post. These letters were restricted to twenty words, and were subject to a postage of five pence [nearly ten cents] a word, and six pence for registration."

The "number of letters delivered during the year was 863,722,000." The number delivered in the United States was 590,000,000.

"There are in Great Britain 4,090 money-order offices, at which were issued 10,231,525 money orders."

"On the evening of the 7th of January four heavy mails arrived in London, containing 6,900 registered letters."

"The whole number of registered letters passing through the post was 3,005,994. Of these only 12 were lost. There were, however, many complaints of loss, among them one by a well known company that five £1,000 notes (nearly $25,000) had been lost out of a registered letter. On the evening following the complaint they were found among the rubbish in the dust heap at the company's own office."

"On the 27th of October a letter was registered for Berlin containing inclosures of the value of $350,000; and on the 14th of January preceding five letters were registered for Constantinople, the postage on which was prepaid to the amount of $390."

"The number of valentines was 1,300,201."

"The number of returned letters was 3,792,894, of which 11,505 bore no address at all; 289 of these 11,505 contained money." The number of letters of the same character in the United States was 4,152,460, of which 3,016 had no address.

The number of postmasters was 11,712; of post officers of all kinds, 28,429. In the United States the number of postmasters was 28,492; other officers exclusive of those immediately connected with the department at Washington and post office clerks, 2,513. It would be a low estimate to say that there is at each office an average of one clerk, making a total of post officers 59,427 in the United States.

We often hear complaints that the mail service of the United States is not as thorough and secure as that of Great Britain. This last item alone would refute the opinion, for it shows that letters in that country are exposed to the criminality and carelessness of post officials only to half the extent they are in the United States. When the immensely greater extent of territory, and of course of mail routes, affording greater facilities for dishonesty or carelessness, are also taken into consideration, it would seem that the Post Department of the United States should compare favorably with that of Great Britain.

Communications.

EDITORS OF U. S. MAIL: I desire to enter my voice with the rest—no matter how weak—asking for redress in the present irksome way of collecting postage on printed matter. I try to make all such collections promptly, and I can assure you I am roundly abused for such action by those from whom such collections are due. My method is to charge to boxes, and collect the same on the first of the quarter. Therefore, if a new subscriber commences any time thereafter, I hold the paper, putting a note in his box to call for unpaid matter; and when he calls for it demand postage for the same to the end of the current quarter. But the general delivery is the source of the greatest trial to me. It would make your head ache with amazement to hear the abuse I receive from this quarter alone. My plan for the management of this is to register in a book for the purpose all the papers received, and from this I make my return, at the beginning of the quarter. I collect, for one day, thirty cents on each daily paper of the date of the first day of the quarter, and also five cents on the weekly papers for one week, monthly papers three cents for one month, &c. So you see I have all collected. But here is the trouble. When I begin to collect I cannot let a single paper go out of the office until the postage is paid or I lose the postage. If a party calls for his paper, and I tell him the postage is due, he immediately answers, "All right;" still *does not* offer the required sum, but desires the paper; and when it is explained to him, repeats, "All right; I will hand it to you *some time*." When remonstrated with he flies into a fury, and thinks it a pity he can't be trusted for such a large amount as thirty, five or three cents, as the case may be; produces the money and demands a receipt in full—perhaps, for three cents—which must, of course, be written, thereby occupying much time and discommoding the postmaster and other persons who may be waiting for their mail.

I received this day a most insulting note from a woman about five cents on "Oliver Crook's" little sheet called *People's Weekly*. She sent her child for the paper, and, according to my plan, I could not let it go until the postage was paid. She wrote me a most unwarrantably angry note and called for a receipt.

But again the editors of papers cheat the Government of a deal of postage in several ways, first systematically—in this way: A certain newspaper sends, perhaps, fifty copies of its paper to my office—all registered against the subscribers in my book, and the Government gets this; all right—but suppose to-day their paper is a little extra good, the editor procures the names of a few citizens in each town where his paper is taken, and he puts in four or five extra sheets; the P. M. distributes them and does not discover the increase. In 100 towns you see how much mail matter goes for nothing; or the P. M. seeing the increase may register them as new subscribers, and *no more* numbers come, as *none* subscribe (the editor, having sent them for the purpose of gaining new ones, does not confer the favor again), and here the P. M. has a lot of papers charged to boxes which do not come to hand, and consequently, if not carefully marked off his Register of newspapers received, he charges *himself* with them, receiving of course no postage on them. Another way is, this same publisher bundles up about fifty papers, names all marked on them; when done up he forgets or makes a clear error as to their destination, marks them for the wrong office: on arrival, there are no such subscribers in the place, and the P. M. must send them back or throw them in the box for trash, and the Government has given them transportation *free* again, this is the case often in my office. In fact there are many ways in which the matter comes through the mail without being paid for.

Now for a remedy. It is just as easy when I subscribe for a weekly paper to send $2 20, as it is to pay the 20 cents postage after. ("I would not trouble the exchangen") Let the department issue postage newspaper stamps—one stamp to represent a newspaper. Let them issue them as follows: A stamp to represent one paper, a stamp for two papers, one for 3 papers, for 5, 10, 15, 25, 50, 75 and 100. Let them be sold only to actual publishers of newspapers, at the rate of stamps to represent 52 papers for 20 cents, "the yearly postage of one weekly paper." They can be put in sheets of 100 stamps to represent 1 paper, 100 to represent 2 papers, and so on. Then if an editor in New York City wants to send 50 papers to 50 subscribers in Henderson, let him affix stamps to represent 50 papers, or, if he send but one, affix a stamp representing one paper, and he can send 52 in a year for 20 cents. The Postmaster can see if the stamp is proper at a glance. This will benefit the editor, as he will only buy stamps as he needs them, and will have the funds to do it with from the beginning of the subscription. The cost of issuing the stamps will be more than ten times paid for to the Government by the increase of the revenue from this department. Most of the papers coming into this office come in packages of from 10 to 50. One stamp to represent the number will bring them, and it would be very easy to notice if correctly stamped or not.

Another trouble still is with newsdealers. "The American News Company," for instance, at New York City, send to newsdealers here a certain lot of papers regularly, for which the newsdealers pay at quarterly rates. When the News Company have an issue of papers that are good samples, and our newsdealers do not take, the News Company place them in the bundles with the regular papers, thus smuggling them through, if I do not open and examine each and every bundle as it comes into the office. (The P. M. at New York should cause the A. News Co. to take the oath on page 52, section 210, Postal Regulations of 1866.) These extra papers, if returned to the American News Co., are not charged to the dealer; if not returned, are charged, of course—so the newsdealer demands that I send them without prepayment. I make them pay at the rate of 2c. per 4 oz. or fractional part of 4 oz. Am I right? They complain loudly in regard to it. Now, my plan would obviate all this. The News Co. could put a card on the package, showing its contents, and it could be stamped accordingly. For instance—a package of 30 papers—put on a stamp representing 25 papers, and one representing 5 papers. This would prove no hardship, as the city newsdealers require the country newsdealers to keep deposited on hand with them a certain amount of money—according to the number of papers taken—and from this they debit the country newsdealer, according to the number of papers sent. They could just as well charge the postage, also, in the account, as the country newsdealer is required to pay quarterly in advance by the law. [A mistake. The country newsdealer may pay on his packages as received. Sec. 235 Laws and 202 Reg. 1866.—ED. U. S. MAIL.] This will obviate another vexation, viz.: At the beginning of a quarter a country newsdealer takes 10 *Harper's Weeklys*, 15 *N. Y. Ledgers*, 25 *Days Doings*, etc. He is charged with them, and must pay in advance for the quarter. A number of his readers drop off. He cuts down the number of his papers, as he cannot sell them. Here is a hardship, as he has paid for all to the end of the quarter. Or he may increase the number, and the increase may come for several weeks before the P. M. discovers it, as it is almost impossible to examine every package, though of *this* they make *no* complaint. [The Postmaster should examine every package as received, and charge $\frac{6}{16}$ of a cent for each 4 oz. on each paper or periodical issued weekly or oftener, and 1 cent for each 4 oz. on each paper or periodical issued less frequently than once a week.—ED. U. S. MAIL.] Having set forth a *few* of the evils—and the *half* is not *yet* told—I hope the demand for a change may be heard and considered attentively.

P. M.

Editor United States Mail:

SIR: Sheffield, Pa., "trots out" an "old boy" to beat Columbus City, Ind. His name is Stephen Taylor, and he is now in his seventy-fifth year. He has carried the mail (traveling on foot) from this post office to Sheffield depot post office, two miles, six times a week, for over four and one-half years.

Next!

CHASE OSGOOD, P. M.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of September, 1871, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	318	2,008,830	1,165,474	467,372	2,242,173
Philadelphia	167	1,067,711	496,156	366,711	1,314,687
St. Louis	60	725,467	66,612	134,720	410,600
Boston	70	451,062	132,576	104,786	656,556
Baltimore	55	375,590	50,255	86,229	314,200
Cincinnati	50	345,604	54,977	71,264	269,937
Detroit	23	251,445	22,266	69,961	119,803
Louisville	26	231,094	22,542	53,374	145,309
Cleveland	[illegible]	224,498	21,475	71,501	166,592
Buffalo	32	[illegible]	24,948	76,595	144,494
Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	36,721	78,677	109,482
Albany	24	[illegible]	17,906	60,845	153,756
Milwaukee	21	169,279	[illegible]	40,474	93,234
Indianapolis	19	145,654	11,617	39,087	100,369
Pittsburg	16	134,124	13,365	48,309	117,961
Syracuse	15	127,852	11,263	52,497	78,264
Newark	19	127,231	22,309	48,153	78,029
Washington, D. C.	25	126,301	19,273	64,017	81,411
Troy	13	124,816	11,900	32,173	63,072
Memphis	13	95,125	7,635	28,506	70,065
Richmond	14	88,831	[illegible]	45,284	96,932
San Francisco	24	84,781	14,774	25,774	114,108
Utica	12	76,862	[illegible]	[illegible]	61,817
New Orleans	40	75,620	[illegible]	[illegible]	138,857
Toledo	10	73,051	2,471	26,700	60,704
Nashville	8	70,110	2,570	23,564	31,099
Dayton	12	69,674	4,761	36,338	66,360
Providence	18	68,154	6,490	28,900	32,183
Allegheny	8	62,703	5,623	41,520	24,348
Hartford	10	60,055	6,114	21,207	31,900
New Haven	6	54,367	6,720	19,913	33,534
Wilmington	8	52,801	2,713	20,759	23,374
Jersey City	8	50,501	2,077	13,451	19,925
Lowell	6	46,742	3,287	18,125	47,329
Portland	8	43,669	3,639	23,032	62,259
Worcester	8	41,506	4,689	15,540	23,859
Lynn	6	39,906	1,262	13,249	32,709
Charlestown	5	39,279	1,394	14,350	19,487
Erie	8	37,889	3,796	30,490	17,685
Trenton	4	37,594	2,430	13,176	23,237
Reading	5	36,403	3,014	17,281	18,772
Lawrence	8	36,351	2,213	18,686	35,354
Manchester	8	36,177	2,123	10,773	16,815
Cambridgeport	4	30,679	1,299	10,344	11,038
Lancaster	5	30,150	1,748	10,763	10,914
New Bedford	5	29,703	1,197	11,004	20,222
Cambridge	4	27,984	934	7,454	9,821
Harrisburg	4	25,848	1,947	11,290	7,749
Salem	5	25,789	2,710	13,310	10,670

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge*.

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free*.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1871.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **134** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

Just One Word.

Those of our subscribers who have been so much occupied with official and other business that they have for some months past forgotten to remit the amount of their overdue subscriptions, are hereby requested to take the present opportunity of repairing the omissions and send the dollar at once before they again forget it.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4, 1871.

SIR:—I inclose an order directed against the registration of any matter for countries or places with which the privilege of registration does not exist, and request its publication in the next issue of your paper.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, *Esq., Editor "U. S. Mail," New York.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 1871.

The attention of this Department has been called to the circumstance that letters are frequently registered for foreign countries with which the United States have no arrangement for the exchange of registered letters.

All correspondence registered for countries or places with which the privilege of registration does not exist, is necessarily forwarded from this country as ordinary unregistered matter, and hence cannot be traced beyond the boundary of the United States.

Postmasters are therefore requested to consult the "Tables of Foreign Postage," as published in the several postal papers, and to register no matter to countries or places where registration is not permitted, as shown by the absence of any registration fee in the columns of those tables.

By order of the Postmaster General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12, 1871.

SIR:—Referring to my letters dated respectively Oct. 26, 1870, and Feb. 9 and March 27, 1871, concerning the transmission of correspondence in the German mails via Brindisi, I have now to inform you that this Department has just been advised by the General Post Office in Berlin that from henceforward correspondence from the United States for Aden, Ceylon, Hindoostan and British Possessions in Farther India, viz., Penang and Singapore, also Hong Kong, Yokohama, Shanghai and Australia, can be forwarded to their respective destinations in the German mails via Brindisi, under the conditions and at the combined rates of postage specified in the subjoined table marked "A."

The rates of postage and conditions of payment, it will be seen, are now made the same to each country and place by the way of Germany and Brindisi, and you will accordingly regard all previous instructions concerning the forwarding of correspondence by this route as superseded, and amend the "Table of Postages" in the next issue of your paper in conformity to the present instructions.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, *Esq., Editor "U. S. Mail," New York.*

[A.]

Rates of postage (international and foreign) chargeable on correspondence from the United States for *Aden, Ceylon, British Possessions and Protected States in Hindoostan, and the British Possessions of Penang and Singapore, in Further India; Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Australia, in the German mails via Brindisi.*

ORDINARY LETTERS.—In the direct mail to Germany, 20 cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under; and 21 cents in the closed mail through England to Germany, *prepayment optional.*

REGISTERED LETTERS.—In the direct mail to Germany, 30 cents; and in the closed mail through England to Germany, 31 cents for each single rate of half an ounce or under, and in addition thereto, a registration fee of 8 cents per letter; *prepayment compulsory.*

NEWSPAPERS.—In the direct mail to Germany, if not exceeding 1¼ ounce, 6 cents; exceeding that but not over 2½ ounces, 9 cents; exceeding that but not over 3¾ ounces, 12 cents. In the closed mail through England to Germany, if not exceeding 1¼ ounce, 7 cents; exceeding that but not over 2½ ounces, 10 cents; exceeding that but not over 3¾ ounces, 13 cents; *prepayment compulsory.*

BOOK PACKETS.—In the direct mail to Germany, if not exceeding 1 ounce, 5 cents; over that but not exceeding 2 ounces, 10 cents; over but not exceeding 3¾ ounces, 15 cents. In the closed mail through England to Germany, if not exceeding 1 ounce, 6 cents; over that but not exceeding 2 ounces, 12 cents; over that but not exceeding 3¾ ounces, 17 cents; *prepayment compulsory.*

SAMPLES.—In the direct mail to Germany, if not exceeding 1¼ ounce, 9 cents; over that but not exceeding 2½ ounces, 12 cents; over that but not exceeding 3¾ ounces, 15 cents. In the closed mail through England to Germany, if not exceeding 1¼ ounce, 11 cents; over that but not exceeding 2½ ounces, 14 cents; over that but not exceeding 3¾ ounces, 17 cents; *prepayment compulsory.*

NOTE 1.—The postage rates on packages of printed matter and samples exceeding the weight of 3¾ ounces are not given, but, by adding the foreign charge of 3 cents per each 1¼ ounce to the international postages, chargeable thereon under the United States and German Postal Convention, the full rates on heavier packages can be easily ascertained.

NOTE 2.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of the route.

Additional Mail for Cuba and Spain via New Orleans.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1871.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company, having established a line of steamships between New Orleans and Havre, touching at the ports of Havana, Cuba, and Santander, Spain, arrangements have been made for the forwarding of a mail *from New Orleans* for Cuba and Spain by means of said steamers, comprising the correspondence for that island and country which the senders may wish to have forwarded by this line of steamships, and on which the United States postage shall have been fully prepaid, at the following rates, viz.:

On letters, ten cents per each half an ounce or under; on newspapers two cents each; and on packages of printed matter other than newspapers, when not exceeding an ounce in weight, two cents; when exceeding an ounce but not over two ounces, three cents; when exceeding two ounces but not over four ounces, four cents; and an additional rate of four cents for every additional weight of four ounces or excess thereof.

The departures from New Orleans of the steamers of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, as far as reported, are as follows: November 1, November 29, December 27, 1871; and January 24, February 21, March 20, April 17 and May 15, 1872.

The above postage charges are in like manner to be levied and collected at the office of delivery on the correspondence received in the United States from Cuba and Spain by this line of steamships.

Postmasters will take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly in levying and collecting postage on the correspondence so exchanged with Cuba and Spain.

By order of the Postmaster General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

Post Office Department.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1871.

Inasmuch as correspondents in the United States are subjected to inconvenience because of their inability, since the abrogation of the Postal Convention with France, to fully prepay the postage on letters for France and Algeria, the Postmaster-General has decided to so modify the existing regulations governing the collection of postage thereon as to permit the prepayment in full to destination of the postage on such letters for France and Algeria, as may hereafter be forwarded through the British mails.

Notice is therefore given that the following prepaid rates of postage are in full of all charges to destination on letters for France and Algeria, forwarded via England.

For letters not exceeding one-third ounce in weight, 10 cents; exceeding one-third, but not over one-half ounce, 18 cents; exceeding one-half, but not over two-third ounce, 20 cents; exceeding two-third, but not over one ounce, 26 cents; and so on, adding four cents for each half ounce for United States and ocean postage, and 8 cents for each one-third ounce for British and French postage.

This modification of the existing regulation does not interfere with the mailing of letters for France and Algeria, either wholly unpaid, or partially prepaid, the United States inland and sea-postage of 4 cents per single rate of half an ounce.

By order of the Postmaster-General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

Samples.

The British Post Department has cut the Gordian knot of samples. Notwithstanding the superior facilities that Department has over that of the United States in framing and enforcing laws, not being such servants of the "dear public," and the superior consistency and clearness of decisions that must result from continued occupation of office by one person, it found itself unable to cope with samples. More liberal than those of the United States, the British Post authorities allowed almost every article of merchandise and of personal household use to pass through the mails as samples, and it is difficult to conceive of the consistency of any other ruling. Four or five or a dozen small packages of tea sent by, say, the American Tea Company, to a grocer in St. Louis, are as much bona fide samples as small cuttings of cloth or silk sent by A. T. Stewart to a dry goods dealer in the same city; but the "powers that be" in this country say differently. This, however, is not the point on which we set out to write.

The British Post Department, though so liberal in defining samples, found, in the language of the Postmaster General, "the public felt aggrieved at the restriction, viz., to bona fide samples, and as the difficulty of defining samples in all cases could not be overcome, it was decided to reduce the inland postage to such an extent as would enable the public to send through the post in closed covers, not only patterns and samples, but also any light articles, at moderate charge; thus abolishing altogether the distinction between letters and samples, and providing a cheap and convenient post for small parcels."

Accordingly a very radical change has been made in letter rates of postage, and the sample post has been abolished. Samples as well as other small parcels, not including books or newspapers, are charged as letters at the following rates: not exceeding 1 oz., 1d.; exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 oz., 1½d.; exceeding 2 oz. but not exceeding 4 oz., 2d.; exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 6 oz., 2½d.; and so on.

We do not of course propose that this system should be adopted by the United States; we have referred to it to show how Great Britain met the difficulty which presented itself in defining samples by post, a difficulty which presents itself to our department, and which should be solved in a way satisfactory to the business community. As it now is, one class of dealers have facilities granted to them that are denied to others, and these merely for a difference of material, not for expense of carriage or care.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

Our first letter for consideration is on the subject of that vexed question, the stamping regular newspapers, prepaid at the mailing office, with the words "prepaid," or "prepaid quarterly," as has been the custom in some of the larger offices. Quite a number of postmasters have refused to admit the validity of this proceeding, and insist upon a receipt as required, or postage at transient rates. Strictly speaking, the practice is not technically correct, but it arose from the fact of the impossibility of technical compliance with the regulation. There is, however, no question about its being a sufficient receipt, as the only deviation from the regulation is that the publisher does not prepare and hand to the postmaster ready for signature a receipt for each post office, and give the names of each of the subscribers, whereas the names of the subscribers are taken from the papers, and the postmaster's receipt is by an official stamp, such a stamp as is everywhere recognized to acknowledge the receipt of registered letters. The objection that this stamp of prepayment may be used by post office clerks to surreptitiously send transient papers to their friends has a force which could be readily overcome by committing the stamp to the care of one person, and making him responsible for its proper use. The subject has been referred to the department, and we hope in our next number to be able to announce a final decision, so that the question will be no longer a vexed one.... Another vexed question is presented. The publishers of a monthly inclosed in some of their issues printed notices of expiration of subscription, with date of expiration filled in with writing, whereupon some postmasters threatened to charge letter postage, and the publishers wish to know if they have violated section 209 of the Regulations. It would seem so; such a notice is hardly a bill, though evidently of the nature of a bill, and intended for one; it would be better to avoid all question by sending a regular bill.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Salaries, etc.—W. W. M., R——, Mass.—1. Postmasters receive about the same compensation under salaries that they would under commissions. 2. The salary is fixed for two years, unless readjusted within that time; such readjustment may take place at any time to provide for increased or decreased business. The First Assistant Postmaster General will give information on this subject. Certain statements and accounts must be kept, for which he provides the proper blanks. 3. Differences in favor of postmasters, arising from increase of business, are not made up to postmasters. 4. The General Account is settled quarterly. 5. To procure a readjustment of salary, apply to the Third Assistant Postmaster General as above stated. 6. All post offices are entitled to all kinds of blanks necessary for the business of the respective offices.

Mail Messenger Service.—J. D. P., R——, Cal.—At offices more than eighty rods or a quarter of a mile from depots, mail messengers are employed to carry the mail between the depots and offices. Your office being only two hundred yards, or less than forty rods, distant, you are not entitled to a mail messenger, but the mails should be delivered into your office by the railroad company. Sec. 471 Reg. 1866.

Office Hours.—B. S. G., L—— G——, N. C.—The office hours of post offices vary in different parts of the country, and under different circumstances. The usual business hours of the place is the rule. But this is not to be construed into an obligation to keep an office open till 10 or 11 o'clock at night because some saloon or tavern remains open. From 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening is a very suitable time to close a post office, unless a mail should arrive about that time. Sec. 27, Reg. 1866.

Reporting Returned Request Letters.—J. R. S., S—— O—— [illegible] in 399, Regulations of 1866, req[illegible] ent [illegible] the number of request letters sent back to the writers during each quarter must be sent by special letter to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Post Office Regulations.—T. H., D——, O.—The First Assistant Postmaster General has the disposition of the Post Office Regulations; you could probably procure a copy from him.

Intentional Insufficient Prepayment of Postage.—C. A., O——, O., and H. T. L., R——, Ind.—It has been considered that letters intentionally insufficiently prepaid should be sent to the Dead Letter Office, and till lately this decision was held to apply to insufficiently prepaid letters bearing the card of the writer, though prepaid one rate, and such letters were, accordingly, returned to the writer. But this practice has been changed, and now insufficiently prepaid "card"-letters paid one full rate must be forwarded with the amount due and charged on them, and collected on delivery.

Time of Departure of Mails.—P. J. K., V——, Pa.—A mail carrier has not the privilege of fixing his own time of departure. That time is fixed by contract. But you probably refer to a mail messenger, in which case the time of departure should be so fixed by the postmaster as to allow the mail to be kept opened the proper time, and also give the messenger sufficient time to reach the depot; and he should not loiter on the way. Sec. 76, reg. 1866.

Registration, etc.—B. F. B., D—— W—— G——, Pa.—1. It is not required to send any registry bills or accounts with the quarterly returns. 2. At offices of the fourth class, dead and unclaimed letters should be sent to the Dead Letter Office once a month—sections 362 and 370, regulations of 1866—but if you have special instructions to send only once in three months you must obey them.

Postage.—J. H. B., L——, Pa.—Where one of a number of a regular newspaper weighs over four ounces transient postage should be collected on the excess of weight.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of October, 1871:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Central Park	Gallatin	Monta	16,011
Cowpens	Spartanburg	S. C	5,166
Economy	Rush	Kan	Special
Nashville	Hempstead	Ark	7,602
Tomlinson	Scott	"	7,594
Elm Grove	Pike	Ohio	9,553
South Haven	Sumner	Kas	Special
Dartmouth	Warren	N. Y	"
Camroden	Oneida	"	"
North Almond Val'y	Allegany	"	"
Centretown	Ohio	Ky	
Haley's Mill	Christian	"	8,810
Whipple	Washington	Ohio	9,044
Caywood	"	"	9,044
Dexter City	Noble	"	9,044
New River	Scott	Tenn	10,069
Sheppard	Haywood	"	10,010
Oakley	Overton	"	10,106
Garrott	"	"	10,108
Clarke	Randolph	Ind	12,020
Red Brush	Warrick	"	12,374
Rosiare	Kewaunee	Wis	Special
Rusk	Vernon	"	
Hewettsville	Clark	"	13,347
Gorlaw	Warren	Ill	11,429
Moonshine	Clark	"	11,856
Hancock	Stevens	Minn	12,506
Moorhead	Clay	"	13,508
Centralia	Pembina	Dakota	Special
Rose Point	"	"	13,936
Firesteel	Hawson	"	Special
Ziskov	Yankton	"	"
Bal Ibay	Bradford	Pa	2,653
Mifflin	Schuylkill	"	1,868
Valley Range	Somerset	"	Special
White Oak	Montgomery	Md	
Young's Station	Hamilton	Ill	11,663
Monteith	Allegan	Mich	12,518
Campbell Station	Livingston	Mo	10,514
Republic	Green	"	10,503
Jordan	Scotland	"	10,846
Piatlin	Jefferson	"	10,865
Walnut Bill	Cuming	Neb	14,431
Headland	Henry	Ala	6,812
Bay Spring	"	"	6,812
Bramion	Coffee	"	6,010
Monterey	McNairy	Tenn	7,047
Hendy Creek	Chemung	N. Y	Special
Saline Mills	Polk	Ark	7,602
Bridgewater	Clay	Iowa	11,521
Dutch Mills	Washington	Ark	7,591
East Jefferson	Lincoln	Mo	4
Magnolia Point	Brevard	Fla	5,416
Riverside	Wilkinson	Miss	8,006
Othello	Tunica	"	7,648
Washington	Adams	"	7,173
Sidon	Le Flore	Miss	7,024
Kirkwood	Madison	"	7,141
Haynes Bluff	Warren	"	7,024
Wilton Springs	Cocke	Tenn	5,207
Summit Grove	Vermillion	Ind	12,023
Diamond Springs	Allegan	Mich	Special
Ottawa Station	Ottawa	"	12,521
Clson	Manistee	"	12,911
Marilla	"	"	
Dalton	Muskegon	"	12,521
Littleton	Sumner	Kas	14,150
Pretty Marsh	Hancock	Me	192
Baldwin	Baltimore	Md	Special
Pine Bluff	Caldwell	La	"
Greensboro	Jackson	"	"
Montcalm	Bienville	"	"
Double Walls	Jefferson	Ark	9,519
Stockdale	Guadalupe	Texas	8,533
Hico	Hamilton	"	8,590
Beckhouse	Fayette	"	8,554
Madison Station	Madison	Miss	8,002
Arinwell	Catahoula	La	8,035
Spring Creek	Rapides	"	Special
Knox Point	Bossier	"	8,013
Cotton Valley	Webster	"	8,054
Laconia	Desha	Ark	7,504
Cedar Bill	Yell	"	7,560
Dallon	Randolph	"	7,541
Schoharie	Sac	Iowa	11,333
Royal Ridge	Sioux	"	11,363
Larson	Lao	"	11,001
Bosbach	Plymouth	"	Special
Unity	Johnson	"	"
Damascus	Early	Ga	
Why Not	Lauderdale	Miss	6,771
Hurt's Store	Pittsylvania	Va	Special
Gold Hill	Lee	Ala	8,616
Marthaville	Natchitoches	La	8,067
Laura Town	Lawrence	Ark	7,540
Hartsburg	Logan	Ill	12,427
Wells	Madison	Iowa	Special
Meridian	Sumner	Kas	"
Chikaspa	"	"	"
Scotch Plain	Republic	"	14,210
Cana	Butte	Cal	14,703
Shawville	Washington	Me	Special
Crumb Hill	Madison	N. Y	1,569
Port Ewell	La Salle	Texas	8,535
Hasie Dell	Comanche	"	Special
Barnard's Mill	Hood	"	"
Hanah's Precinct	Giles	Tenn	
Kelly	Christian	Ky	9,612 A
Gramont	Livingston	Ill	11,865
Raven Run	Schuylkill	Pa	1,811
Weedville	Elk	"	2,428
Mt. Ida	Cruishaw	Ala	6,792
Penn	Cass	Mich	12,920
Riverton	Northampton	Pa	Special
Crank's Creek	Harlan	Ky	9,806
Hoopeston	Vermillion	Ill	Special
Somerset	Miami	Kas	10,801
Thjarse	Stearns	Minn	Special
Oakwood	Cecil	Ind	3,006
Oak Bill	Williamson	Ill	11,663
Leeds	Vermillion	"	Special

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Guilford	Wilson	Kansas	Greystone
Flat Branches	Forsyth	N. C	Salem
Elkville	Wilkes	"	Lenoir
Hasel Groon	Madison	Ala	Buntsville
Bennett's Station	Sumter	"	Livingston
Irena	Talladega	"	Talladega
Lynnville	Henry	"	Eufaula
Andersonville	Pickens	"	Palmetto
Burnsville	Dallas	"	Selma
Orange Grove	"	"	Cahaba
Rabbittown	Calhoun	"	Jacksonville
Ball Play	Etowah	"	Atalla
Rayville	Morehouse	La	Bastrop
Nebraska	Scott	Ark	Bluffton
Mormon Mills	Burnet	Texas	Burnet
Magnolia	Anderson	"	Palestine
Mercer's Gap	Comanche	"	Comanche
Harrisburgh	Lyon	Kansas	Emporia
Rock Butte	Douglas	Col. Ter	Pine Grove
Huerfano Canyon	Huerfano	"	Badito
Vine Yard	Bradley	Ark	Warren
Old Town	Phillips	"	Helena
Epperson	Marion	Texas	Jefferson
Pleasant Green	Cooper	Mo	Otterville
Vinemount	Bollinger	"	Laflin
Ornnell	Wallace	Kansas	Bays City
Brooklyn	Linn	"	Barcard
Simonton's Mills	Iredell	N. C	Liberty Hill
Mullins	Baker	Ala	Goosepond
Cottage Home	Cuming	Neb	Wisner
Templeman's C. R'ds	Westmoreland	Va	Montross
Cedar Landing	Meade	Ky	Troy Creek
Saint Joseph	Pah Ute	Arizona	St. George
Bonaja	Rockingham	N. C	Monroeton
Chickalah	Yell	Ark	Danville
Bois Brule	Perry	Mo	St. Marys
Jay	Harrison	"	Brooklyn
Stairfield	Clinton	"	Plattsburgh
Fire Prairie	Jackson	"	Independence
Billings	Barry	"	Pierce City
Finney's Creek	Saline	"	Marshall
Falling Springs	Douglas	"	Vera Cruz
Magnolia	Moniteau	"	California
Hams Prairie	Calloway	"	Albany
White Rock Prairie	McDonald	"	Pineville
Elhoil	San Joaquin	Cal	Liberty
Wyoming	Albany	Wy. Ter	Laramie City
Rosewood	Levy	Fla	Cedar Keys
Cayo Largo	Monroe	"	
Bridger Station	Uintah	Wyoming	Carter
Choctaw Agency	Choctaw	Ark	Fort Smith
Pine Bluff	Ashley	Ark	Hamburgh
Cold Spring	Berkshire	Mass	Otis
Trinity	Catahoula	La	Harrisburgh
Tigerville	Terrebonne	"	Thibodeaux
Bruin	Elliott	Ky	Newfoundland
Oalnasville	Allen	"	Claypoole
Stablewn	Boone	Ind	Northfield
Bald Knob	Taney	Mo	Forsyth
Cedar Creek	"	"	
Newton	Burt	Neb	Decatur
Alexandria	Merced	Cal	Booston
Loke Station	Greenwood	Col	Kit Carson
Hamburgh	Perry	Ala	Marion
Indian Creek	Henry	"	White Pond
Taylor's Creek	St. Francis	Ark	Madison
Neldon	Seward	Neb	Beaver Crossing
Bmineuce	Logan	Ill	Atlanta
Swan Creek	Saginaw	Mich	Saginaw
Getty	Stearns	Minn	Sauk Centre
Forks of Salmon	Klamath	Cal	Sawyer's Bar
Cress	Lyon	Kas	Neosho Rapids
Norman Ridge	Calhoun	W. Va	Belneville
Cumberland	Choctaw	Miss	Bellefontaine
Smithfield	Polk	Texas	Livingston
Point Pleasant	Upshur	"	Gilmer
East Brooklyn	Poweshiek	Iowa	Brooklyn
Rock Creek	Lyon	Kas	Council Grove
Woodland	Robertson	Texas	Kosse
Barris Grove	Harrison	Iowa	Reeder's Mill
Cane Creek	Butler	Mo	Poplar Bluff
Petersburgh	Millard	Utah	Kanosh
Sylvarena	Smith	Miss	Raleigh
Martinsville	Copiah	"	Byhalia
Sugar Creek	Claiborne	La	Homer
North Creek	Phillips	Ark	Helena
Prairie Grove	Washington	"	Fayetteville
Crystal Hill	Montgomery	"	Mt. Ida
Serena	La Salle	Ill	Ottawa
Lewis	Kendall	"	Newark
Orever	Johnson	Mo	Knobnoster
Oreyson	Andrew	"	Fillmore
Freeport	Walton	Fla	Knox Hill
Forkland	Greene	Ala	Eutaw
Goodar's Bluff	Choct'w Nol'n	Ark	Ft. Gibson
Nellie	Ashley	"	Hamburgh
Osage	Carroll	"	Carrollton
Crawfordsville	Crittenden	"	Marion
Tranquilla	Washington	"	Fayetteville
Galley Rock	Pope	"	Lyman
Bosqueville	McLennan	Texas	Waco
Alma	Rusk	"	Henderson
Hansels	Dearborn	Ind	Polla
Farmersville	Mahaska	Iowa	Oskaloosa
Mt. Hope	Delaware	"	Manchester
Ridgely	Platte	Mo	Edgerton
Dee Creek	Taney	"	Forsyth
Capnt	Barton	"	Lamar
Dry Wood	Vernon	"	Nevada
Atkinsville	Montgomery	Kas	Morgan
Advance	Washington	Neb	Nere
Albany	Saline	"	Pleasant Hill
Big Cabin	Cherok. Nat'n	Ark	Chotsau
Daniel's Springs	"	"	
Marble Salt Works	"	"	Ft. Gibson
Lick	Fannin	Texas	Bonham
Red Stone	Nicollet	Minn	New Ulm
Pajarito	Bernalillo	N. Mex. T	Albuquerque
Pittsville	Fort Bend	Texas	Richmond
Todd's	Shelby	"	Center
Midway	Madison	"	Madisonville
Galnesville	Kent	Mich	Fisher's Station
Walnut Creek	Fremont	Iowa	Sidney
Ovid	Taylor	"	Bedford
Ballass Ferry	Nodaway	Mo	City Bluff
Diemond Bill	Abbeville	S. C	Antreville
Bamilton	Crawford	Kas	Monmouth
Ralston	Grant	New Mex. T	Silver City

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Tuolumne City	Stanislaus	Cal	Special
Jackson	Randolph	Ark	7,523
Loozahoma	De Soto	Miss	7,036
Nealsco Mills	Prince William	Va	4,648
Kluge Valley	Benton	Oregon	15,138
Pleasant Run	Tucker	W. Va	4,244
Eudra	Chicot	Ark	7,643
Meadville	Franklin	Miss	7,178
Bailey's Store	Shelby	Ky	Special
Shiloh	Union	La	8,050
Blackwell Station	St. Francois	Mo	10,502
Haleyaburgh	Lunenburgh	Va	4,404
Cottage Hill	Bexar	Texas	8,533
Savastopol	Trinity	"	8,648
Dry Creek	Lancaster	S. C	5,622
Elm Creek	Bell	Texas	8,536
Trinity	Catahoula	La	8,031
Centrefield	Highland	Ohio	Special
Rabbit Town	Calhoun	Ala	6,797
Valley Junction	Hamilton	Ohio	Special
Shady Dale	Jasper	Ga	6,147

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to.*
Berlin Station	Brie	Ohio	Ceylon
Blm Springs	Butler	Iowa	Green
Leicester	Dane	Wis	Waunakee
East Greene	Chenango	N. Y	Brisben
Pollinger	Madison	Mont'a	Gaffney's Stat'n
Walnut Grove	Morris	N. J	Mount Freedom
Free Soil	Fillmore	Minn	Wykoff
New Dublin	Scott	"	Lisbon
Coneburgh	Marion	Kan	Peabody

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of November, 1871.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Guion	U. S.	1	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Inman	U. S.	2	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	2	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Havana	U. S.	4	Havana & Mexico
Inman	U. S.	4	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Bremen	U. S.	4	GermanStates viaBremen
French	France	7	French Mails via Brest
Hamburg	U. S.	7	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion	U. S.	8	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Bermuda	U. S.	8	Bermuda
Inman	U. S.	9	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	9	Havana & West Indies
Bremen	U. S.	11	GermanStates viaBremen
Inman	U. S.	11	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Hamburg	U. S.	14	Europ v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S.	14	Havana & West Indies.
Guion	U. S.	15	Europe via Queen & Liv.
Aspinwall	U. S.	15	South Pacific, K. & C. A.
Inman	U. S.	16	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	16	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Bremen	U. S.	18	GermanStates viaBremen
French	France	18	French Mails via Brest
Inman	U. S.	18	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Hamburg	U. S.	21	Europe v Ply., Cb. & Ham.
Guion	U. S.	22	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Inman	U. S.	23	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Havana	U. S.	23	Havana
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Brazil, Argentine & St. T.
Havana	U. S.	24	Havana & Mexico
Bremen	U. S.	25	GermanStates viaBremen
Inman	U. S.	25	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Hamburg	U. S.	28	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion	U. S.	29	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Inman	U. S.	30	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Aspinwall	U. S.	30	S. Pacific & Cent'l Amer.
Havana	U. S.	30	Havana, Nassau & W. I.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster,
New York.

Letter Address.

Please carry this letter at a rapid rate
To Westminster, Mass., the "Old Bay State."
If W—— R—— you do not see,
Please send this back at once to me.

"Conaly Pechy frakerd Pol Stret for thosand woae huaded and tow." Translated would be: Conaolly Peechy, 4103 Paul street, Frankford, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the 4th page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Not exceeding one ounce, two cents; exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, three cents; exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, four cents, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents.* In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandratta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 8 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples, of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. If the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here.*

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz *via Havana,* the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desoado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four [illegible] except [illegible] published or circulated [illegible] Congress. Sec. 223, Law, 1866

O[illegible] sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 45, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........ 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz............ 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.............. 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz..... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz............ 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.... 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same of postage, free. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 18 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each oz. or fraction thereof.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokohama, the 12th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 23 days.

N. B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 7:20, 8:30 A. M.; 1 00, 5:00, 11:00 P. M.; [Way] 12:00 M. and 4:00 P. M.
EAST—[Boston Express] 8:30 A. M.; 5:30, 11:30 P. M.
[Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 5:30 P. M.
[Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.
SOUTH—[Through] 7:30 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
[Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.
WEST—[via Allentown] 6:45 A. M.; 2:30, 10:30 P. M.
[via Erie Railway]; 7:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 4.00 & 11:30 P. M.
CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 8:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P. M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail............5:00 A. M. 4.00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]...........5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail....... 5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..8:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South..................... 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]..................5:00 A. M. 3.00 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th. each month......................10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail....................5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold..................... 5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport.............................. 2:00 P. M.
Long Island.......................... 5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
" via South Side R.R..5 A.M.; 2:30 P.M.
Canada.....................5 A.M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P.M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia...	via Brindisi........	3d	57	13th
do.	Southampton........	26th	61	4th
Brazil......	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon......	Brindisi........	3d and 17th	24	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton........	11th and 25th	30	4th and 18th
China......	Brindisi........	3d and 17th	40	18th and 27th
do.	Southampton........	11th and 25th	47	4th and 18th
Hong Kong.	Brindisi........	3d and 17th	40	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton........	12th and 25th	45	4th and 18th
India......	Brindisi........	every Friday.	24	every M'nday
do.	Southampton........	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore ..	Brindisi........	3d and 17th	42	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton........	11th and 25th	46	4th and 18th

Mails for the above places are despatched from New York four times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A HAND-BOOK
FOR
POSTMASTERS,
SPECIAL AGENTS,
POSTAL RAILWAY CLERKS,
ROUTE AGENTS,
MAIL MESSENGERS,
LAWYERS,
And all others who desire to know how to transact postal business either with
POSTMASTERS OR THE DEPARTMENT,
BY THE
Editors of The Post Office Gazette.
☞ Send for it at once, as the first edition will be issued by the 25th of October.
Price, 35 cents; three copies for $1.
Address
JUDD & DETWILER,
Washington, D. C.

THE LANDMARK:
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
Of Sixteen Pages, devoted to the Interests of MASONRY, LITERATURE, the ARTS and SCIENCES.
Published every Saturday Morning at
No. 40 FULTON STREET, N. Y,
BY
THE LANDMARK ASSOCIATION.
TERMS: $3 A YEAR.

POST OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK.
WADE'S Double-index Post Office Book........ $5 60
WADE'S Single-index Post Office Book 1 50
A. B. WADE, South Bend, Indiana.

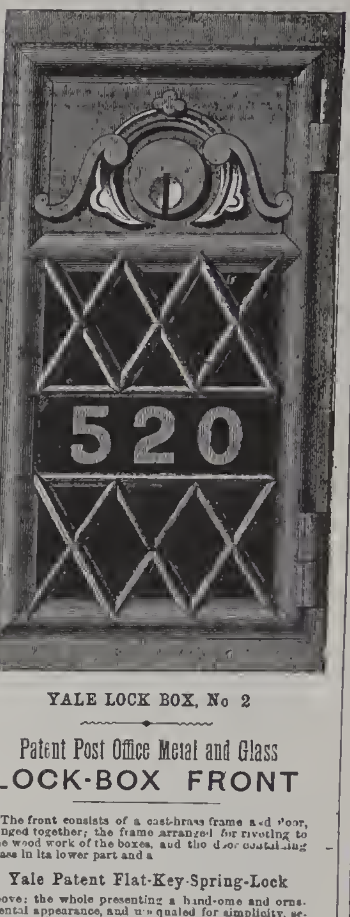
DECALCOMANIE,
OR TRANSFER PICTURES.
Send for a Catalogue. On receipt of $2, we mail, free, a book showing 100 Alphabets, A to Z, for Painters to copy; also 400 Illustrated Designs for Church Windows and 200 for Carriages.
W. ATKINSON & CO.,
(Will Remove May 1st to)
894 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.
IMPROVED STAMPING INK.
All know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden lane, New York.

Claim and Collection Agency.
GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
OFFICE, NO. 369 F ST., COR. OF NINTH ST.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address Box 6,171, New York Post Office.



YALE LOCK BOX, No 2

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass
LOCK-BOX FRONT

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key Spring-Lock

above; the whole presenting a hand-some and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES
LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,
Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions, prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

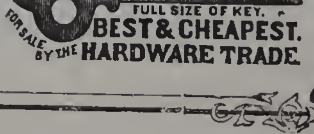
POSTMASTERS are *particularly interested* in putting in boxes DURING THIS YEAR, as is fully explained in circular.

LIST OF OFFICES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE LOCK BOXES.

Bangor........	Me.	Kittaning........	Pa.
Gardiner........	"	Uniontown........	"
Portland........	"	Cumberland........	Md.
Concord........	N. H.	Salisbury........	"
Claremont........	"	Culpeper........	Va.
Burlington........	Vt.	Richmond........	"
Brattleboro........	"	Volcano Wood........	W. V.
Essex Junction........	"	Charlotte........	N. C.
Vergennes........	"	Goldsboro........	"
Boston........	Mass.	New Berne........	"
Adams........	"	Tarborough........	"
Cambridgeport........	"	Weldon........	"
Fitchburg........	"	Washington........	"
Gloucester........	"	Wilmington........	"
Haverhill........	"	Georgetown........	S. C.
Hudson........	"	Macon........	Ga.
Lawrence........	"	Mobile........	Ala.
Lee........	"	Holly Springs........	Miss.
Northampton........	"	Vicksburg........	"
Palmer........	"	Meridian........	"
So. Acton........	"	Brownsville........	Texas.
Waltham........	"	Waxahachie........	"
Rockport........	"	Grand Rapids........	Mich.
Athol........	"	Manistee........	"
Pittsfield........	"	Coldwater........	"
Gilberville........	"	Jackson........	"
Rockport........	"	Muskegon........	"
Danbury........	Conn.	Grand Haven........	"
Guilford........	"	Kalamazoo........	"
Hartford........	"	Gallipolis........	Ohio.
New-Haven........	"	Hamilton........	"
New London........	"	Oberlin........	"
Mystic Bridge........	"	Painesville........	"
Waterbury........	"	Tiffin........	"
Waterside........	"	Mendota........	Ill.
Providence........	R. I.	Vandalia........	"
Bristol........	"	Flora........	"
Auburn........	N. Y.	Morris........	"
Binghamton........	"	Dixon........	"
Catskill........	"	Joliet........	"
Cold Spring........	"	Peoria........	"
Cazenovia........	"	Waukegan........	"
Islip........	"	Wabash........	Ind.
Kinderhook........	"	Columbus........	"
Oswego........	"	Greensburg........	"
Plattsburg........	"	Lawrenceburg........	"
Rome........	"	Muncie........	"
Rondout........	"	Shelbyville........	"
Tarrytown........	"	Sigourney........	Iowa
Whitehall........	"	Cedar Rapids........	"
Yonkers........	"	Hopkinton........	"
Poughkeepsie........	"	Ackley........	"
Burlington........	N. J.	Beloit........	Wis.
Camden........	"	Sparta........	"
Dover........	"	Berlin........	"
New Brunswick........	"	Shreveport........	La.
Paterson........	"	Minneapolis........	Minn.
Rahway........	"	Mankato........	"
Salem........	"	Winona........	"
Allentown........	Pa.	Winona........	"
Birmingham........	"	Lawrence........	Kansas.
Carlisle........	"	Blue Rapids........	"
Clearfield........	"	Paris........	Ky.
Connelsville........	"	Frankfort........	"
Downingtown........	"	Cynthiana........	"
Elizabeth........	"	Lexington........	"
Hazleton........	"	Hannibal........	Mo.
Huntingdon........	"	Mexico........	"
Oil City........	"	Plattsmouth........	Neb.
Pittstown........	"	Salt Lake City........	Utah.
Pittsburgh........	"	San Francisco........	Cal.
Rouseville........	"	Albuquerque........	N. Mexico.
Sharon........	"		

Estimates furnished, on application, for wood-work or Post Office boxes. Address

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
Manufacturers of
UNPICKABLE BANK & SAFE LOCKS,
NIGHT LATCHET, STORE DOOR LOCKS,
Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.



UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—NOVEMBER, 1871.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	38	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	23	b6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	12	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 18c per ½oz.	....	*14	K	L	M	h8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).	....					
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 19c ₩ ½ oz	a	*15	K	L	M	6
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b4	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	....	CC	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Australia, British mail via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British Mail via Brindisi	....	23	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*7	4	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	8	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	6	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	9	7	E	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Bermuda, British mail	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	6	A	A	
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	4	10	....	6
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	16	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h6
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	6
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape du Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon.	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
Chili, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong. Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h6
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b6	B	B	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	10	2	V	4	
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	16	4	....	....	8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h6
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	F	12	h6
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	6	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h6
do (Middle) do do do	....	*16	9	H	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	16	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	10l	g	g	....
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b6	cB	cB	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h5
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h6
France, direct mail	....	10	2	V	4	....
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	6	C	6	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	6	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	14	9	H	12	h6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	h8
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	q14
Greytown	....	10	2	V	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	16	4	....	....	6
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland	....	7	4	A	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r6
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	6	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	8	F	12	h6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	26	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
Kerasound, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	h6
do do do do. (clo'd m'l via Eng.)	....	12	6	F	12	h6
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	26	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	B	B	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	16	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	6	A	A	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	12	h6
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	....
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	6l	6l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	6
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	12	2	4	....	10
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	6	2	V	....	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	9	G	13	h6
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Panama	....	10	2	V	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	26	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r6
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Panama	....	22	4	10	10	6
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	6	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	6	F	12	h6
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Piojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	6
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	8	6
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h6
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via England	....	22	....	....	....	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	16	4	....	....	6
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b8	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h6
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	6
do do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	6
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h6
Russia, do do direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h8
Salvador, via Panama	....	10	2	v	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	4	10	....	8
Savoy	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	6
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	h8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	h8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	2	V	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	B	B	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	23	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*10	8	G	11	h6
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England)	....	*11	9	G	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	14	14	....
do N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 18c. ½oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c. ½oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	6
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Borgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kostendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rostchock, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration* to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	11	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	6	F	12	h6
Turk's Island	....	10	2	V	....	....
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	6	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet	....	10	8	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. pkt. 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	10	2	V	....	....
do (British) Brit. mail via St. Thomas	....	10	2	....	....	8
(REGISTERED *letters*, 15c. *per half oz.*)						
do (not British), do do	....	16	4	....	....	8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.*]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	8
do North German Union via Trieste	a	20	N	O	P	8
do do do via England and Trieste	a	21	N	O	P	8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1⅓ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2⅔ oz.	Not over 2⅔ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2⅔ oz., and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3⅓ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Marseilles	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Marseilles	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	6
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via Eng.	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via Eng.	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via Eng.	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	......
K.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	......
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	......
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	......
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	......
M.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	......
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	......
N.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	......
G.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	......
G.— do do via England & Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	......
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	......
P.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	......
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	......
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	......
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	18	......
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	......
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	......
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	......
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	......
U.— do	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	14	....	......
V.—	2	....	....	8	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	......
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	......
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	......
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	......
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
B.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	8

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, *via* Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

CC.—Open mail to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepayment optional.—Via England: For 1-3 oz. and under, 10 cents; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., 16 cents; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 cents; prepayment compulsory.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "by French mail" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—Letters only can be registered.

i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 5 cents each, by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fee on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly* unpaid) subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 30 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 31 "

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XII., NO. 3. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1871 WHOLE NO. 135.

Report of the Postmaster-General.

We give below such extracts from the Report of the Postmaster-General as our limited space will permit, embracing those portions likely to be of most interest to our readers:

FINANCES.

The ordinary revenues of this Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, were $20,037,045 42, and the expenditures of all kinds $24,390,104 08. For the year ended June 30, 1870, the ordinary revenues (not including the amount of money-order funds deposited as postal receipts for convenience of transfer) were $18,879,377 65; and the expenditures (not including the amount of money-order funds retransferred) were $23,348,837 63. The increase of revenue for the year 1871 over the year 1870 was $1,157,667 77, or 6.13 per cent., and the increase of expenditures $1,041,266 45, or 4.45 per cent., showing a net increase in revenue of $116,401 32. The increase in revenue for the year 1871 over the year 1869 was $2,722,689 70, or 15.72 per cent., and the increase of expenditures for 1871 over 1869 was $1,251,978 56, or 5.41 per cent. The increase in revenue for 1871, compared with 1870, was less than the increase for 1870, compared with 1869, by $270,042 16; and the increase of expenditures for 1871, compared with 1870, was greater than the increase for 1870, compared with 1869, by $740,590 32.

STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The number of adhesive postage-stamps issued during the year was 496,126,175, representing	$14,630,716 00
Stamped envelopes, plain, 49,954,626, representing	1,482,474 75
Stamped envelopes, "request," 48,111,650, representing	1,484,181 50
Newspaper wrappers, 6,609,000, representing	132,180 00
The whole number of stamps, envelopes and newspaper wrappers was 602,901,450, of the aggregate value of	$17,629,551 25

The number of packages of postage-stamps lost in the mails during the year was six, representing $358; and of stamped envelopes three, representing $51 70; being much less than the losses from similar delinquencies in 1870 and previous years.

CONTRACTS—TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.

There were in the service of the department on the 30th June, 1871, 7,286 contractors for the transportation of the mails.

Of mail routes in operation there were 8,951, aggregating in length (exclusive of special routes) 238,359 miles, in annual transportation 107,572,794 miles, and in annual cost $11,529,395. Adding the compensation of railway post-office clerks, route-agents, local agents, mail messengers, mail route messengers and baggage masters in charge of registered packages, amounting to $1,875,526, the aggregate annual cost was $13,404,921.

The service was divided as follows:

Railroad routes: Length, 49,834 miles; annual transportation, 55,557,048 miles; annual cost, $5,724,979—about 10.30 cents per mile.

Steamboat routes: Length, 20,334 miles; annual transportation, 4,684,778 miles; annual cost, $776,943—about 16.58 cents per mile.

Other routes, on which the mails are required to be conveyed with "celerity, certainty and security:" Length, 168,191 miles; annual transportation, 47,330,968 miles; annual cost, $5,027,473—about 10.82 cents per mile.

There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 7,127 miles; in annual transportation, 10,547,798 miles, and in cost, $644,743. Adding the increased cost for railway post-office clerks, route, local and other agents, $404,636, the total increase in cost was $1,049,378.

The foregoing statements of distances and costs do not include service for "special" offices. There were at the close of the year 2,115 of these, each with a mail-carrier whose pay from the department is not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office. "Special" routes and their carriers are included, however, in the number of contractors and routes as given above.

The new railroad routes put in operation during the year 1871 amounted to 6,107 miles; during 1870, to 4,190 miles; and during 1869, to 3,519 miles—making in the aggregate an addition in three years of 13,816 miles to the 36,018 miles in operation on July 1, 1868. The increase in three years exceeds 38 per cent., and in the last year alone it reached the unparalleled proportion of 17 per cent.

MAIL BAGS, LOCKS AND KEYS.

A table appended to this report exhibits in detail the number, description and cost of mail bags, locks and keys purchased and issued during the year. The total number of new mail bags procured and put in service was 60,400, of which 54,000 were used for transmission of printed matter and 8,400 for letter mails. Their cost was $86,015. Contracts for furnishing mail bags of all kinds were made during the year, according to law, after due advertisement, at prices averaging about 18 per cent. less than the last contracts for similar articles.

The necessity of substituting new kinds of mail locks and keys for those formerly in use demanded very large purchases during the year. The number of locks of the new kinds purchased was 100,000, and of keys 63,000, at a cost of $68,190. Adding $1,273 40, the cost of repairs, the total expenditures are shown to be $69,463 40.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

The number of complaints of missing letters during the year is 4,600, of which 2,057 were registered and 2,543 unregistered, containing bonds, drafts and currency to the nominal amount of $418,748 92. Of registered letters, 659 were accounted for as received at their destination, and only 283 have been reported as actually lost. The remaining cases are in the hands of special agents for investigation.

For violations of the postal laws 123 persons have been arrested, of whom 51 have been convicted and sentenced to different degrees of punishment, and the remainder are in the hands of the Department of Justice, to be dealt with according to law.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICES.

The statement hereto appended shows an increase of eight lines and 2,956 miles of railway post-office service. The number of lines in operation on the 30th day of June, 1871, was 49, extending in the aggregate over 11,208 miles of railroad and steamboat routes. Upon 8,660 miles the service is performed daily, upon 2,527 miles twice daily, and upon 21 miles four times daily, equivalent in all to 13,798 miles each way daily. Counting all the lines both ways, the aggregate service is 27,536 miles daily, and 10,072,540 miles annually. The number of clerks employed was 513, at an annual cost of $649,400, against 375 clerks, at a cost of $442,600 for the previous year, showing the increased cost for the fiscal year to be $206,800. Of this amount the sum of $28,600 was expended for the equalization of salaries, the clerks in the western division and on two lines in Massachusetts, numbering in all 143, having been paid, previous to July 1, 1870, for the same class of duties, each $200 per annum less than those upon the other lines. Deducting this sum, the increased expenditure is $178,200.

The want of sufficient room upon the cars now in use prevents, however, the proper distribution of the large through paper-mails, subjecting them to frequent delays at the various distributing offices for separation, while the letter-mails go directly forward to their destination.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The total number of letters exchanged, during the year, with foreign countries, was 20,295,998, an increase of 1,936,620 over the number reported for 1870. Of this number, 10,461,868 were sent from, and 9,834,130 were received in, the United States.

The number of letters (single rates) exchanged in the mails with European countries was 14,113,560, an increase of 912,114 over the number reported for 1870.

The total postages on the letters exchanged with foreign countries amounted to $1,735,264 32, being $229,296 16 less than the amount reported for 1870.

APPOINTMENTS.

The report of the Appointment Office shows the following:

Number of post offices established during the year	2,407
Number discontinued	854
Increase	1,553
Number in operation on June 30, 1870	28,492
Number in operation on June 30, 1871	30,045
Number to be filled by appointments of the President	1,172
Number to be filled by appointments of the Postmaster-General	28,873
Appointments were made during the year:	
On resignations	4,307
On removals	1,179
On changes of names and sites	178
On deaths of postmasters	309
On establishment of new post offices	2,407
Total appointments	8,370
Number of cases acted on during the year	9,416

FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The free delivery system has been in operation during the year in fifty-two of the principal cities, with the following aggregate results:

Number of letter carriers	1,419
Mail letters delivered	112,612,693
Local letters delivered	27,046,760
Newspapers delivered	32,610,3 3
Letters collected	113,287,602
Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses	$1,359,923 23
Postage on local matter	758,120 78

EMPLOYES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following table will show the number of postmasters, contractors, clerks in post offices, route agents, railway post office clerks and other officers in service on June 30, 1871:

Postmasters	30,045
Contractors	7,286
Clerks in post offices	3,439
Letter carriers	1,419
Route agents	684
Railway post office clerks	513
Mail route messengers	103
Local agents	82
Special agents	52
Total	43,623

DEAD LETTERS.

The number of letters, domestic and foreign, received at the dead letter office during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Domestic letters, classed as—	
Ordinary	2,931,244
Drop	492,300
Unmailable	373,363
Hotel	26,732
Fictitious	66,264
Registered	5,162
Returned from foreign countries	77,019
Total domestic letters	3,973,075
Foreign letters	221,673
Whole number	4,194,748

Of domestic letters not registered, 16,218 contained money amounting to $58,608 37, in sums of $1 and upward; and of the registered letters, 2,359 contained $19,204 61, making a total of 18,577 letters, containing $78,812 98. Of these, 17,082, containing $74,420 90, were delivered to the writers or persons addressed; 2,902, containing $10,397 02, which could not be returned to the owners, were filed for reclamation; and 1,495, containing $4,392 08, were outstanding. The number inclosing sums less than $1 was 14,356, containing $3,808 92; of which 12,413, containing $3,094 90, were delivered to the writers, and 2,543, containing $711 02, were filed for reclamation.

The number of letters containing bank checks, drafts, deeds, etc., was 18,193, of the nominal value of $3,075,869 23; of which 17,905, of the nominal value of $2,855,030 31, were delivered to the owners, and 1,288, of the nominal value of $220,838 92, were outstanding or filed for reclamation.

The number of packages and letters containing jewelry, books and other property was 6,438; of which 4,293 were delivered, and 2,200 were filed for reclamation.

The number containing photographs was 42,119; of which 36,544 were delivered, and 5,575 were filed. The number containing receipts, bills of lading, etc., was 28,196; of which 27,081 were delivered, and 1,115 were filed. The number containing postage and revenue stamps and articles of small value was 40,749; of which 37,889 were delivered, and 2,860 were filed.

The number of letters without inclosures remailed to the writers was 1,628,803; of which 1,334,303 were delivered, and 294,500 were returned to the office and destroyed. The number in which the writer's name and local address were omitted or were illegible, and of letters containing circulars, etc., and consequently destroyed, was 2,173,984.

Of the unmailable letters, 301,472 were detained for postage, not being prepaid, as required by law. They were either wholly unpaid, were not prepaid one full rate, or were stamped with illegal or revenue stamps; 68,373 were misdirected, the post office, State or some necessary part of the address being omitted, and 3,518 had no address whatever.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

During the last fiscal year, the number of money-order offices in operation was 2,078. On the 31st day of July, 1871, 376 additional money-order offices were established, so that the whole number of such offices is at present 2,452.

The number of domestic money-orders issued during the year was 2,151,794, the aggregate value of which was		$42,164,118 03
The number of such orders paid was 2,121,664, amounting in value to	$41,705,667 03	
To this sum is to be added the amount of orders repaid to the purchasers	321,669 28	
Total of payments		42,027,336 31
Excess of issues over payments		$136,781 72

The amount of fees or commissions paid by the public to postmasters for the issue of orders was $295,286 15.

This statement shows an increase over 1870, in the amount of orders issued, $8,109,923 32, or 23 4-5 per cent.; in the amount of orders paid, of $8,099,411 52, or 23 4-5 per cent.; and in the amount of fees received, of $60,050 35, or 25¼ per cent.

The average amount of the money-orders issued during the year was $19 53. This amount varies but little from year to year, not having fallen below $18 for the last five years, and having only once slightly exceeded $20.

The receipts and expenditures of the last year, as adjusted and reported by the Auditor, were as follows, viz.:

RECEIPTS.

Fees received for money-orders issued		$295,286 15
Amount received for premium on drafts		277 23
Total		$295,563 38
EXPENDITURES.		
Commission to postmasters and allowances for clerk hire	$177,773 56	
Allowances for remittances lost in transmission by mail	7,716 00	
Incidental expenses, stationery and fixtures	8,893 04	
		194,381 60
Excess of receipts over expenditures, being revenue derived from the transaction of the money-order business		$101,181 77

Out of the whole number of orders paid, viz., 2,121,664, payment of [illegible], amounting to $922 68, was claimed to have been improperly or fraudulently obtained. In nine cases the amount of the orders, $891 64, was recovered by special agents and paid to the rightful owners. In five cases, amounting to $141, the paying postmasters were held responsible for the erroneous payment and required to pay over that amount to the several persons entitled to receive it. The Department refunded the amount of two orders, for $45, improperly paid, the postmaster not having been found at fault. In four cases, amounting to $81, the claim for compensation was not allowed, as it was discovered upon investigation to be without good foundation. Ten cases, of the value of $274 14, are still pending.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

It was stated in my last annual report that negotiations were in progress for the establishment of an international system of postal money-orders between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. As those negotiations, which were conducted by means of epistolary correspondence for a period of eighteen months, failed to effect an agreement as to the provisions of such a system, I decided, in May last, to send a competent officer of this Department to confer personally with the postal authorities of the United Kingdom upon the points in controversy. The Superintendent of the Money-Order System was accordingly dispatched to London for that purpose on the 25th of that month, as a special agent, duly authorized to negotiate the terms of a convention for a money-order system between the two countries, subject to my approval, by and with the advice and consent of the President. The special agent succeeded in negotiating a convention for that object, which was signed in London June 30, 1871, and approved and signed in Washington July 27, 1871. A copy of that convention will be found in the appendix. In pursuance of its provisions, the money-order system between the two countries went into operation October 2, 1871. From that date up to October 28, a period of four weeks, the amount of the orders remitted from this country to Great Britain was $63,061 13, and of orders in the opposite direction $14,684 19, a manifest indication that this system of exchange supplies an existing public want, and will be extensively used by remitters of small sums to and from Great Britain.

A communication having been received May 15, 1871, from the post department of the German Empire, expressing a desire to enter into negotiations "for the introduction of the money-order system into the postal intercourse between the two countries," I instructed the special agent above mentioned to proceed, after having completed negotiations with the British office, to Berlin, and to treat with the post department of Germany as to the terms of a convention for establishing an international money-order system with that country. A convention to that end was duly negotiated, in pursuance of these instructions, with an authorized agent of the German post department, at Berlin, July 22, 1871, and now awaits complete ratification by the proper authorities of both countries. By the terms of this convention, the money-order business between the two countries is to commence on the 1st of October, 1872.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The Postmaster General being required by a clause of the first section of the civil appropriation act of March 3, 1871, to fix the rates to be paid for telegraphic dispatches by the several Departments of the Government, I called to my assistance Brigadier General Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and upon his recommendation, supported by the legal opinion of Hon. William Whiting, specially retained as Assistant Attorney General, I passed an order, dated June 29 last, declaring—1st. That the rates for all telegraphic communications known as the signal-service messages and reports should be two cents for each word for each circuit over which it may pass in accordance with the schedule of circuits and plans of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and that no additional or extra allowance should be made under any pretext whatever; 2d. That for all other communications on behalf of the Government the rate should be one cent per word for each distance of two hundred and fifty miles or fraction of such distance.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The postal telegraph is by far the most important subject now inviting consideration in connection with the transmission and interchange of intelligence. The governments of the continental countries of Europe have, with few exceptions, claimed and exercised for years past the right of controlling and managing the electric telegraph, and in every instance with a degree of success commensurate with the care and attention bestowed upon their respective administrations. In Sweden, Norway, Russia, Bavaria, Italy, Turkey, Greece and Spain, great advantages have been gained by making the telegraph a part of the public postal system; while in Switzerland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Prussia and France, where modern appliances and improvements have been more thoroughly utilized, the policy of governmental control has been fully vindicated. It remained for Great Britain to give a practical test of the public system as compared with the management of corporations and companies of private stockholders. After a protracted and most laborious investigation, Parliament passed, on 31st July, 1868, "An act to enable Her Majesty's Postmaster General to acquire, work and maintain electric telegraphs," which was followed on the 9th August, 1869, by an act providing the money necessary to purchase the undertakings of the several telegraph companies in Great Britain and Ireland. On the 5th of February, 1870, the transfers were effected, and the work of the postal telegraph began. At first, serious difficulties were encountered by reason of the delay in passing the money bill and the inadequate preparations to accommodate the immense increase of business which immediately followed the large reduction of rates. These difficulties, however, were soon overcome, and, thanks to the indefatigable and intelligent labors of Hon. Frank Ives Scudamore, second secretary, and his assistants, the advocates of the measure can already boast of its triumphant success. The charges established in the beginning were uniform throughout the United Kingdom, without regard to distance, and were fixed at the maximum permitted by law, that is to say, one shilling (24 cents) for the first twenty words or part of twenty words, and threepence (six cents) for each additional five words or part of five words, exclusive of signature and address. Referring to an elaborate report of Mr. Scudamore, it appears that the average cost of inland messages was about one shilling, one penny, (26 cents,) against an average cost prior to the transfer of one shilling, sevenpence, (38 cents,) showing a reduction in price of nearly one-third. In the first week after the transfer, the number of messages (exclusive of news and press messages) forwarded from all stations was 128,872; in the week ending 31st March, the number had risen to 160,775. The average weekly number in 13 weeks, to 30th June, was 177,410; the average number in 13 weeks, to 30th September, was 200,787; and the average number in 13 weeks, to 31st December, was 208,572. In the week ending on the 31st December, which is usually considered the worst week in the year for telegraphic work, the number was 144,041, or nearly 16,000 in excess of the number of the first week. The total number of messages forwarded in the three quarters, to 31st December, 1870, was as follows: In quarter to 30th June, 2,306,340; in quarter to 30th September, 2,610,237; in quarter to 31st December, 2,646,438. In addition to the foregoing, ample provision was made for the press and news work. The companies, before the transfer, sent news to 306 subscribers in 144 towns only in the United Kingdom; the postal telegraph sent news to 1,106 subscribers in 365 towns. The companies sent news to 173 newspapers only; the postal telegraph sent news to 467 newspapers: showing an increase of 221 in the number of towns to which news was sent, an increase of 800 in the total number of subscribers for news, and an increase of 294 in the number of newspapers taking news. There was, moreover, a vast increase in the quantity of news transmitted. The companies sent, during the session of Parliament, nearly 6,000 words of news daily; during the remainder of the year, they sent nearly 4,000 words daily. The postal telegraph sent, during the session of Parliament, in behalf of the news associations, nearly 20,000 words of news daily; and during the remainder of the year, nearly 15,000 words daily. The postal telegraph also transmitted from 15,000 to 20,000 words daily for the ordinary newspaper correspondents; and seven newspapers routed special wires during the night at the uniform rate of £500, instead of rates ranging from £750 to £1,000, as before. Two other wires were about to be rented to newspaper proprietors at the close of the year, and many more could have been rented if the department could have spared them. There has been doubtless a still further increase of messages during the current year. By an official statement received from the British office, the number of messages for the week ending September 23, 1871, is shown to be 256,456, against 189,636 for the corresponding week of last year. This increase for a single week of 66,820, averaged through the year, would exhibit an annual increase of 3,474,640 messages. The financial results are even more satisfactory.

These facts, all tending with overwhelming force in one direction, demonstrate conclusively the utility of the postal telegraph for both government and people.

Some may hesitate to adopt it in this country because of the great extent of our territory, the paucity of our population in certain large sections, and the great expense involved in extinguishing the rights of telegraph companies. The first two are the same objections that were urged for many years against all ameliorations of our postal service; nevertheless, postages have been cheapened and made uniform, and, at the same time, the postal system has been maintained and improved. Rightly viewed, the extent of the country is a strong argument in favor of a postal telegraph and the additional facilities and uniform rates it will afford. It is only in countries of large extent that the value of instantaneous, or nearly instantaneous, communication can be appreciated. Who, that desires to convey or acquire any information, would hesitate between sending a telegram from New York to California in seven minutes for twenty cents, and sending a letter in seven days for three cents? Our sparse population is rapidly growing more dense by the acquisition of one million and a quarter of people per annum. As railroads are extended across the plains and through the mountains, they banish solitude and reclaim the wilderness with a celerity unknown to men of the last generation. The emigrant of to-day moves as part of an organized community. The railroad preserves for him a channel of constant supply, and the telegraph keeps unbroken the communication between the new and the old homestead. Before many years we shall hear complaints, not that we have too much land, but rather that we have not land enough.

It is true that a large sum of money will be required for the purchase of the present telegraph lines and their appurtenances. But if this be a difficulty, delay only magnifies it; for, admitting that the Government must at some time become the exclusive proprietor of the telegraphs, it is clear that every year will add to the amount of purchase-money it will have to pay. The companies now in existence will extend their operations, and new companies will be organized from time to time, all of whom would demand compensation for a surrender of their privileges and property. I therefore deprecate further delay as injurious to the public interests. The Postoffice Department is now prepared to undertake the organization and management of the telegraph in connection with its other duties. Indeed, I believe that the Department itself can aid materially in raising the money needed for the purchase through postoffice savings banks, if Congress will authorize their establishment. The security of the Government being the best that could be obtained, many depositors would give it the preference over every other. By paying four per cent. interest, at the most, on deposits, a large fund could be readily accumulated and invested, under the direction of the Treasury Department, in the public securities. The proceeds of these investments could be used to reimburse the original purchase-money and all other expenditures for construction and repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Convinced of the wisdom of establishing the postal telegraph and post-office savings banks in this country, I earnestly recommend the passage by Congress of the laws necessary therefor. In my judgment, those laws should provide as well for the absolute purchase of the lines and appurtenances of all telegraph companies now in operation as for the exclusive right and authority of the government, after the several purchases shall be concluded, to conduct the business of transmitting telegraphic messages.

Again I renew my recommendation for the repeal of the franking privilege. Its existence is utterly incompatible with an economical and vigorous administration of postal affairs. Flagrant frauds have been practiced during the past year, and will continue to be practiced, under its cover, so long as the privilege is protected by law. I refer to my arguments on this subject in former reports with unshaken confidence in their soundness.

The bill "to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post-Office Department," known as the postal code, having failed in the last Congress, has been again introduced into the Senate. Much time and labor having been expended in perfecting it, I trust it may be passed at the approaching session with as little delay as possible. It contains some new provisions of much importance—among others, an authority for the introduction of correspondence-cards, an improvement for which a strong desire has been manifested on the part of the public.

The salaries of the three Assistant Postmasters General and the Superintendents of Foreign Mails and the Money-Order System are entirely incommensurate with their valuable services. The government, in simple justice to a class of officers whose faithful labors in its behalf require them to remain with their families in Washington during the entire year, should not hesitate to increase their annual compensation to $5,000. I cheerfully reiterate my acknowledgment of their conspicuous merit and industry, and earnestly commend them to the favorable consideration of Congress.

COMMUNICATIO

B——, Me., Nov. 16, 1871.

Editor U. S. Mail:

DEAR SIR: I would call your attention to quite an aggravating case we had a short time since at this office. The Cashier of one of the banks in this city made complaint that he had lost three letters containing checks, drafts, etc., to the amount of $8,000. He made his affidavit that he mailed the letters himself. In the meantime the President of the bank notified other banks that the letters were stolen in this office, that we had a lot of demoralized soldiers, etc., and that it was not safe to send valuable letters by mail. We did all we could to find the missing letters, notified special agents and the offices where the letters were directed, but could get no trace whatever of them. Six weeks after the letters were lost, the Cashier came into the office and handed us the three letters all right, they having been in a coat all the time hung up at his house, he not having worn the coat since the day the letters were lost. I would add that the President of the bank has never been near the office to make any explanation whatever, but the Cashier acted the part of a gentleman and immediately notified us and was very sorry he had caused us so much trouble. This case goes to show how easy it is to make a mistake, and before a person makes oath to a thing he should not have any doubt whatever in the case.

E. A. C., Asst. P. M.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of October, 1871, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	322	2,202,542	1,199,815	466,967	2,476,250
Philadelphia	167	1,074,073	546,033	415,330	1,435,073
Chicago	106	1,043,340	134,470	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	416,[illegible]
Boston	70	490,661	169,706	130,815	733,659
Baltimore	55	404,571	49,383	93,226	333,349
Cincinnati	50	356,123	65,713	70,007	379,030
Detroit	25	249,790	25,170	90,526	144,184
Louisville	26	241,784	26,000	56,479	160,296
Cleveland	26	222,534	23,624	66,444	174,461
Buffalo	32	231,224	26,133	75,815	141,840
Brooklyn	43	226,473	39,696	77,496	111,316
Albany	24	192,425	17,767	60,496	165,299
Milwaukee	31	179,237	16,345	39,548	104,126
Rochester	16	164,891	14,127	74,041	114,713
Pittsburg	18	143,444	35,067	46,783	131,373
Indianapolis	19	139,364	11,818	28,319	109,423
Washington, D. C.	25	135,932	18,553	60,061	100,165
Troy	13	131,570	13,673	33,177	96,416
Syracuse	16	130,133	13,378	51,343	79,185
Newark	18	126,736	20,449	62,255	77,839
Memphis	19	109,405	8,039	27,518	94,111
Richmond	14	91,138	4,306	26,415	48,214
San Francisco	24	87,111	17,820	26,668	119,115
Utica	12	84,105	9,931	31,645	63,785
Nashville	8	79,667	3,620	21,875	34,972
New Orleans	40	76,460	9,844	29,676	117,673
Williamsburg	12	74,632	4,379	19,792	26,324
Toledo	10	72,769	5,141	25,237	84,394
Dayton	12	71,578	8,115	34,046	66,046
Providence	12	71,106	12,087	26,964	30,170
Allegheny	9	64,951	23,129	34,944	26,327
Hartford	10	60,808	8,611	21,978	34,480
New Haven	8	58,540	7,041	19,961	33,938
Jersey City	8	53,147	3,556	16,601	2,183
Wilmington	8	51,713	5,950	22,192	25,804
Lowell	6	50,040	3,057	16,538	83,325
Worcester	8	43,947	5,491	13,757	25,234
Portland	8	43,627	3,176	21,787	62,031
Charlestown	5	41,525	1,659	15,269	81,983
Cambridge	4	41,332	3,501	9,594	10,789
Lawrence	8	40,988	1,894	16,904	44,018
Erie	6	40,160	4,426	29,049	16,160
Manchester	6	38,518	1,626	17,461	18,072
Reading	6	36,649	2,453	15,116	19,874
Lynn	5	36,182	2,001	12,546	29,095
Trenton	4	34,883	2,820	13,898	23,123
New Bedford	5	32,372	1,446	12,640	21,579
Cambridgeport	4	32,009	1,928	8,876	14,068
Lancaster	5	30,411	1,537	10,460	10,891
Salem	8	28,141	3,951	10,863	20,781
Harrisburg	4	27,423	8,396	16,364	16,073

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of December, 1871.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Inman	U. S.	2	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	2	GermanStates viaBremen
French	U. S.	2	French Mails via Brest
Havana	U. S.	2	Havana
Hamburg	U. S.	5	Europe v Ply.,Ch.&Ham.
Guion	U. S.	6	Europe via Queen.& Liv.
Havana	U. S.	7	Havana & West Indies
Inman	U. S.	9	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	9	GermanStates viaBremen
Hamburg	U. S.	12	Europe v Ply.,Ch.&Ham.
Guion	U. S.	13	Europe via Liverpool
Inman	U. S.	14	Europe via Liverpool
Havana	U. S.	14	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Mexican	U. S.	14	Havana & Mexico
Aspinwall	U. S.	15	S. Pac., K. & Cent'l Amer.
French	U. S.	16	French Mails via Brest
Bremen	U. S.	16	GermanStates viaBremen
Hamburg	U. S.	19	Europe v Ply.,Ch.&Ham.
Guion	U. S.	20	Europe via Liverpool
Inman	U. S.	21	Europe via Liverpool
Bermuda	U. S.	21	Bermuda
Havana	U. S.	21	Havana
Havana	U. S.	23	Havana
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Argentine, Brazil & W. I.
Bremen	U. S.	23	GermanStates viaBremen
Inman	U. S.	23	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S.	26	Europe v Ply.,Ch.&Ham.
Guion	U. S.	27	Europe via Liverpool
Inman	U. S.	28	Europe via Liverpool
Havana	U. S.	28	Havana, Nassau & W. I.
Aspinwall	U. S.	30	South Pacific & C. A.
Bremen	U. S.	30	GermanStatesviaBremen
Inman	U. S.	30	Europe via Liverpool

P. H. JONES, Postmaster, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1871.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **134** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

Just One Word.

Those of our subscribers who have been so much occupied with official and other business that they have for some months past forgotten to remit the amount of their overdue subscriptions, are hereby requested to take the present opportunity of repairing the omissions and send the dollar at once before they again forget it.

Sundry Post-office Matters.

The collecting-defaced-stamps fever has broken out again. Somebody is offering $300 for 1,000,000 such stamps, and some other bodies have had their ideas so worked upon that they think this somebody is the Postmaster General. We have repeatedly stated that defaced stamps, in the hands of honest people, are worthless for any purpose but old paper, except in a few instances of stamp dealers, with whom a small quantity has a small value for sale to stamp collectors. Sometimes dishonest men get hold of defaced stamps and clean some of them sufficiently to be able to use them for paying postage; but it is a dangerous practice, as there is a penalty of fifty dollars for the use or attempt to use every such stamp. (Section 299, Laws of 1866.) We advise all persons to "let alone" defaced postage stamps; they are dangerous playthings. ......We have a letter from a new postmaster, continuing the subscription to the MAIL, the former postmaster having held the office forty years, while his wife had been his assistant for twenty years. These are long terms of postal service, one of them carrying us back to the days of Andrew Jackson. But this ancient postmaster was not well posted in the present postal law, for on all packages open at the ends, whether dry goods or not, he charged postage at third-class rates...... We have now a request to discontinue the MAIL, because the postmaster "is too busy to use it." "A poor excuse is better than none," and a poor excuse this is. We should not be surprised if at that office there should be some "overcharges," "undercharges" and *no charges.* Our foreign postage table for this month has received a thorough examination, and some changes made where we found that lower rates may be charged. The community whose postmaster does not have time to use the MAIL will not receive the benefit of these changes......We have a letter in which the inquiry is made, "Why not increase the amount that may be sent by money order?" The object of the money order system is to afford security in remitting small amounts, and general facilities for drawing the money not afforded by banks. It is desirable to avoid competition with the banking interest......A post office clerk asks us to be explicit on the matter of forwarding letters. The general rule is that a letter that has not passed from the custody of the post office may be forwarded without additional postage; but if it has been delivered and then brought to a post office to be forwarded, a new postage must be charged, though it need not be prepaid. A letter in the hands of a carrier for delivery is still in the custody of the post office to which that carrier is attached......We have a letter from Maine, inquiring the rate of postage on rug designs. Our correspondent was not sufficiently explicit in stating the material of the design. If it is paper the postage is at miscellaneous rates, but if canvas or other textile fabric the postage would be at letter rates. But a postmaster through whose office such matter merely passes has no right to detain it or return it, but must forward it; the postmaster at the office of delivery should charge and collect whatever postage may be due.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Blanks and Marking Stamps, etc.—E. D., B——, N. J.—Official envelopes are furnished by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, blanks (except Mail Registers) and marking stamps by the First Assistant Postmaster General, but offices where the gross receipts are not $50, are not entitled to marking stamps.

Delivering Mail Matter on a General Order.—H. R. F., C——, Pa.—A general order in writing is sufficient to authorize a postmaster to deliver mail matter, without reference to the manner in which it will afterward be delivered to the parties for whom it is intended. Sec. 59, Reg. 1866.

Time of Closing Mails.—B. T. O. C., B——, Mich.—The regulation time for closing mails at all offices other than distribution offices, is a half an hour before the time fixed for their departure, unless the departure is between 9 o'clock P. M. and 5 o'clock A. M., in which case the mail may be closed at 9 P. M. Sec. 76, Reg. 1866.

Eligibility for Postmaster.—M. N. D., W——, N. Y.—A postmaster may hold a State office provided the law of the State does not forbid it.

Statement from the Post Office Department.—N. H. E., A——, N. Y.—The Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department furnishes statements quarterly of the General Account. These will show any discrepancy with your own account. You should keep your account so that you can swear to its correctness and be able to produce receipts for every payment you have made. The Auditor is very exact and will not enforce the payment of any claim when it can be shown to be unjust. Sometimes receipts are not sent to him, sometimes they are sent but do not reach him. You should always take duplicate receipts.

The County Papers.—D. S., F——, S——, O.—Only one copy of the same weekly paper can be sent free to each subscriber in the county. If more are sent, postage should be charged on them, and the proper Special Agent informed of the circumstances.

Undelivered Newspapers.—E. L. R., H——, Pa.—Undelivered newspapers must be sold at the end of a quarter, and the proceeds credited to the Department. How to compel publishers to discontinue sending newspapers, after being notified they are not taken out, is a question not settled. Many publishers labor under a hallucination, that by continuing to send papers to persons who are in arrears for subscription they can collect for papers sent up to the time of discontinuance, and for this reason continue to send to the dead, diseased, dissatisfied and bankrupt. There may be in some of the States a law or decision to that effect, but postmasters in their official capacity have nothing to do with enforcing State laws.

Office Hours.—T. B. V., P—— P——, Mich.—Eight o'clock in the morning is not an unreasonable hour to open an office in the country during the winter months. If a mail arrives at 5.30 A. M., it is not necessary to keep the office open from that time nor to open it before 7 or 8 o'clock, according to the season. Sec. 27, Reg. 1866.

Advertising Letters.—F. F., D——, L.—The regulation requires that letters at offices where the salary is less than five hundred dollars should be advertised once a month by the posting of manuscript lists. Sec. 362, Reg. 1866.

Forwarding Letters.—C. R. J., G——, Pa.—Letters that have not been out of the custody of a post office may be forwarded free of postage. If any postmaster marks "due 3" on such letters it is through ignorance or mistake.

Letters Not Prepaid.—"Unmailable letters" and letters "held for postage" are to be sent to the Dead Letter Office once a week, separate from the regular returns. Sec. 874, reg. 1866.

Registration.—G. R. D., M——, N. Y.—A registered letter should not be sent to the party addressed until the receipt for it has been signed by him or some person authorized to sign for him. This, of course, does not apply to the delivery of registered letters by letter carriers....J. M. S., M——, Mich.—Registered package envelopes, in which registered letters have arrived, should be retained by the postmaster about six months, and then sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Postage.—F. M. A., G——, N. Y.—Any blanks containing writing are subject to letter postage, such as policies of insurance filled in, etc., etc....G. J. B., M——, Tenn.—Flowers are subject to letter postage.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

POND LILY, December, 1871.

The depot was reached in good season, and having purchased my ticket I took one of the thousand settee-seats ranged around the walls of the spacious waiting-room, to watch the opening of the door admitting passengers to the cars; and a patience-tiring wait I had of it. After a while, however—it seemed an age—three terrific knocks resounded through the immense hall, and simultaneously three huge doors rolled back and were swallowed up in the wall, and a general rush was made for the gaping apertures. After a severe struggle I succeeded in getting through, and was making my way toward the front of the train for the purpose of locating in the smoking-car, when I suddenly found the platform blockaded by a party of sportsmen, who were engaged in a war of words with the train conductor in regard to the disposition to be made of the canine moiety of the excursionists. The hunters were intent upon taking their dogs (a hound, a pointer and a spaniel) into the smoking coach, and the conductor was determined they should go into the baggage car, and he ultimately succeeded in having things his own way, at the expense, however, of a good deal of blustering and threatening on the part of the dissatisfied sports. The way being clear I entered the car and took a seat, and soon after the irate Nimrods followed in Indian file; and now having a front look at the party I recognized in the leader, C. I. Doolittle, one of Judge Waver's indispensable assistants in the New Census post-office. The recognition was mutual, and the young gentleman extended his hand, and of course mine met it, and they grasped each other, and a cordial shake was the antiquated but natural result, and this was followed by an introduction to his comrades, Messrs. Blore and Strykur, who proved to be two of the superintendents who were on board the ill-fated Dominie Sampson when she was wrecked, and who had succeeded in reaching land by diving from the bows of the vessel and making a submarine passage to the tow-path, a distance of at least fifteen feet. Their narrow escape and the courage displayed in that trying hour entitled them to some reward—and Mr. Mainman, the postmaster, thought a leave of absence for a fortnight would indicate his profound appreciation of their noble daring, and at the same time engender a spirit of emulation in his establishment which would develop itself when the exigency or opportunity arose. The vexed question with the favored officials was how to spend their holidays; but it was cleverly settled by the invalid Doolittle, who, being the possessor of a half score of dogs and a small armory of fowling-pieces, suggested that if he, too, could obtain a vacation, he would join the gentlemen in a hunting excursion and would furnish the animals and weapons. By a little adroit management this was effected, and here they were *en route* for the Shawangunk Crosstimbers. They were all clad in corduroys, heavy top-boots, and skull-caps with turn-up peaks half as large as carriage-dashers. Their guns were double-barreled, monstrous-throated things, closely verging on to the bell-mouthed blunderbusses of the olden time; and if success depended upon the apparel and appointment of the party, it was assured beyond peradventure. I invited Doolittle to sit by me, as our way lay over the same route as far as Pattypan Junction; and a moment afterward a gong sounded, the engine gave three short half-smothered whistles, and we rolled out of the depot. I purposely remained silent to give my neighbor an opportunity to broach any subject most pleasing to him, and he presently fell to it, with the inquiry: "Well, Mr. Thompson—" "Tonson, if you please," said I. "I beg your pardon, Mr. Tonson," said he, adopting the correction; "but I was about to ask what you think of our shop in town. It's considerable of an institution, don't you think so, eh?" "It's a large establishment, certainly," I replied; "but it strikes me that there is more help employed than is necessary, or else the labor is very unequally divided. The first day I visited the office twenty-three of the assistants were off on an excursion. To-day I learn that three of you can be spared for a fortnight. Now, this large supervising force is needed, or it is not. If it is, business must suffer by its absence; if not, its presence must act as a clog on the real workers, and as an unnecessary drain on the postal exchequer." "There is not any too much help, Mr. Tonson," rejoined my neighbor; "but, unfortunately, it is not exactly of the right kind. Position or preferment in our office does not (as in too many other public offices) always depend upon efficiency and integrity. The question 'Is he honest, is he capable?' is too frequently subordinate to one much easier to answer, 'Who are his backers?' As to our superintendents, they are essentially necessary to the prompt and systematic arrangement and operation of the details of the various departments of an office the size of ours, for you know it is one of the largest in the country, and their temporary absence would not affect the harmonious running of the machinery if that machinery was composed of the proper material and manipulated by intelligent and competent minds, but unfortunately this is not always the case, and you are therefore correct to a certain extent when you say the business must suffer by the absence or lack of vigilance on the part of the overseers. If we live long enough, however, we will see civil service reform in operation, and then merit will find its level and honesty and efficiency will have their just reward. If it comes in my day, I may be weighed in the balance and probably found wanting; but I am not selfish, I assure you, and would not for a moment desire to retain a position that I was voted unfit to fill." Just here a newsboy burst into the car shouting, "Mister, your dogs is loose, and one of 'em has jumped out of the baggage-car." Without saying a word, Doolittle seized his gun, rushed on to the platform and leaped from the flying train. I raised the window quickly and looked out, and, to my great horror, saw the young man rolling over and over down an embankment at least twenty feet high, and at the same time I observed his hound scudding across the fields as if old Nick was after him. The train was stopped as speedily as possible, and we hurried back, expecting to find poor Doolittle dead as a door-nail, but to our joyful surprise we saw him sitting bolt upright in a swamp, with his gun on his left shoulder, but his right arm was doubled up in such a way as to show us at a glance that it was broken. We took him out of his uncomfortable situation as tenderly as possible, and conveyed him to the train, and soon after reached the village of Windward, where the excursionists debarked and the injured gentleman was placed under the care of a physician. I accompanied them to the hotel, and concluded to remain with the party until I knew the result of Doolittle's injuries. As it was uncertain how long I would be delayed, it was necessary to telegraph to J. M., for I knew if I did not get home on that train, without giving a reason, she would imagine all kinds of dreadful things had befallen me. (She is not jealous, however.) The telegraph office and post office were in the same room, and when I entered I found the postmaster and another individual engaged in a hot discussion over the payment of a money order. It appeared that on the previous day an order had been presented for payment, and the postmaster gave his check therefor. It was after bank hours, and of course the money could not be drawn. This morning the check was paid, and another order had been received and presented, and another check tendered in payment, but it was peremptorily refused. The exasperated citizen had evidently been advised by some one of the illegality of the postmaster's mode of doing business, and referred him to section 335 of the Postal laws. The functionary declined to refer to the authorities on the subject, and turning to me inquired if I was familiar with the nature of the business under discussion, and at the same time reflecting seriously on the obstinacy and ignorance of a man who would refuse to take a bank check.

"Inasmuch as you have solicited my views in regard to this subject," said I, "I will give them to you very plainly. If a money order is presented to you for payment, and you give a check on the bank for it, it is *prima-facie* evidence that you have deposited your money-order funds in bank. If you have made such deposit, you have no doubt made it in your own name, and not in the name of the Post Office Department. If, therefore, you have deposited the money in your own name, it is placed to your credit along with your own money, and becomes a personal instead of a government fund, and goes out of the custody of the Money Order Department. In drawing against this fund, you cannot discriminate between your personal and official disbursements, and, as a matter of course, you use this money in all your unofficial pecuniary transactions. Now this is clearly converting it to your own use, and this is deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of said money-order funds as shall be thus disposed of, and the penalty for which is imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount embezzled." The rural official seemed amazed at this view of the case, and made haste to apologize to the gentleman, went out, and returned in a few moments with the money and paid the order which had just been presented, and then thanked me cordially for my opinion. After I had dispatched my telegram, he thanked me again, said he no doubt would have got himself in trouble, but now that he knew his duty he would be swift to correct his error and certain to "toe the mark" hereafter. When I returned to the hotel, the doctor informed me that Doolittle's injuries were not at all serious—his arm was fractured and his shoulder slightly contused—that was all, and he would be all right in a few days. I passed the day in his room, Blore and Strykur occupying their time in sauntering round the town and leering at the provincial sylphs, and in the evening I took the train for home.

In due time I reached the Saikes mansion, and found everything ship-shape and everybody glad to see me. During my absence all hands must have worked like beavers, for the transatlantic novelties had all been unpacked and properly arranged or stowed away, and not a vestige of the frightful array of boxes, barrels and bags, which thronged the house and all the approaches to it when I left, was to be seen. Even the fierce-looking Communist, with the double-dagger moustache, had been metamorphosed into the mildest mannered man imaginable, and the hirsute ornament on his upper lip had lost its rigidity and drooped over the corners of his mouth as limp as a rag. Saikes was got up regardless of expense, while J. M. sailed down the broad walk to meet me as richly appointed as Cleopatra's barge. Her hair and head-gear were stunning, the work, no doubt, of some of the French attaches. Quaint shaped pendants had usurped the place of the modest jet drops in her ears, a string of pearls and brilliants encircled her throat, two or three flashing hoops kept company with the plain gold ring which I had placed on her finger, while a robe of velvet, cut very low in the neck, relieved by cuffs and ruffles of lace, with a trail the Lord knows how long, had been substituted for the suit of black in which she was wont to encase herself on Sundays and other festive occasions, and when the dear good woman embraced me in due and ancient form I was almost suffocated by the pungent odors of the French scents with which she had perfumed herself.

MONS. TONSON.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of November, 1871:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Chaires	Leon	Fla	8,409
Ockolockonee	Wakulla	"	6,443
Clements Depot	Tuscaloosa	Ala	6,615
Goose River		Dakota	Special
Baker's X Roads	White	Tenn	"
Morton's Gap	Hopkins	Ky	9,612 A
Nottoway Mills	Southampton	Va	4,415
Madison	Boone	W Va	4,141
Westford	Martin	Minn	13,598
Gilberton	Schuylkill	Pa	1,815
Park Mills	Frederick	Md	Special
Rowland	Morgan	Ohio	Special
Falmouth	Lincoln	Mo	10,515
Linn's Mills	"	"	Special
Mountainville	Orange	N. Y	1,010
Borington	Garrard	Ky	Special
Rapid River	Kalcaska	Mich	Special
Speaker	Sanilac	"	12,687
Neville	Allegheny	Pa	Special
Dundee	Talbot	Md	"
West Fork	Christian	Ky	"
Mundy's Station	Owen	Ind	12,001
Moneka	Peoria	Ill	11,409
Himmonah	Chickasaw N'n	Ark	Special
Water Creek	Searcy	"	7,570
Atlanta	Cass	Texas	8,614
Black Store	Freestone	"	8,588
Salt Lick Valley	Lewis	Ky	9,624
Barton Creek	Dickson	Tenn	Special
Wedron	La Salle	Ill	11,901
Oatee	Tuscola	Mich	12,912
Green Oak Station	Livingston	"	12,517
Napeleon	Lincoln	Neb	Special
Governor's Island	New York	N Y	"
Flowery Branch	Hall	Ga	8,017
Pickettville	Gibson	Tenn	10,010
Pine Grove	Blount	Al	8,654
Cotton Port	Meigs	Tenn	10,207
Bogard's Fork	Crawford	Ind	Special
Baxter	Johnson	Ark	"
Centre Prairie	Saber	"	7,568
Creswell	Marion	Mo	Special
Daviess	Daviess	"	"
Junction Ranch	Beaver Head	Mon	18,630
Yreka	Deer Lodge	"	Special
Lappe	Lancaster	Pa	1,952
Deep Valley	Greene	"	2,830
Cannon	Josh Bell	Ky	9,704
Hendrix	Crawford	Ind	12,115
South Smithfield	Somerset	Me	8
Parkville	Hartford	Conn	955
Mount St. Mary	Frederick	Md	2,962
Maxville	Sharp	Ark	7,550
Welcome	Austin	Texas	8,551
Long Bottom	Freestone	"	7,575
Hull	Pike	Ill	11,903
Lost Nation	Clinton	Iowa	Special
Brookfield Centre	"	"	"
Centre Junction	Jones	"	"
Onslow	"	"	"
Nashville	Jackson	"	11,191
Danforth	Washington	Me	161
Kossuth	"	"	59
Dickson's X Roads	Bossier	La	7,606
Cassandra	Avoyelles	"	8,013
Fraimville	Burleson	Texas	Special
Bingen	Adams	Ind	12,257
Otter	La Salle	Ill	11,492
Kitching's Mills	Orangeburgh	S C	5,690
Orange Grove	Volusia	Fla	8,471
Arcadia	Montgomery	Ala	6,756
Sunny Hill	St. Helena	La	8,022
Cameron	Cameron	"	Special
Libertyville	Vigo	Ind	"
Baldwin	Queens	N Y	1,044
Goose Creek Island	Beaufort	N C	5,236
Loveland Station	Mahoning	Ohio	9,041
Suy Mills	Jackson	Mo	Special
Langdon	Washington	Minn	13,513
Mouth of Coburn	Pike	Ky	9,654
San Antonio	Buchanan	Mo	Special
McDade	Bastrop	Texas	8,572

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Steamburgh	Crawford	Pa	Special
Farmville	Pitt	N. C	Special
Moore's Bridge	Tuscaloosa	Ala	8,713
Fernvale	"	"	"
Centre Star	Lauderdale	"	8,634
Browningsville	Bracken	Ky	9,778
Bonfil's Station	St. Louis	Mo	10,504
Morrison's Mills	Alachua	Fla	8,460
Serena	La Salle	Ill	11,901
Ferguson	St. Louis	Mo	10,504
Ham's Prairie	Callaway	"	10,607
Hickman's	Tuscaloosa	Ala	6,709
White Rock	Bedford	Va	4,519
Georgetown	Copiah	Miss	7,174
Bluff Creek	E. Feliciana	La	8,029
Big Creek	Rapides	"	8,068
Tigerville	Terrebonne	"	8,001
Ouachita City	Union	"	7,623
Bucklucky C. H	Choctaw Nation	Ark	7,587
Cold Well	White	"	7,523
Prairie Grove	Washington	"	7,591
Crawfordsville	Crittenden	"	7,512
Taylor's Creek	St. Francis	"	7,533
Cow Bayou	Orange	Texas	8,658
Mormon Mills	Burnet	"	8,561
Fort Hill	Oconee	S. C	5,812
Woodlawn	Edgefield	"	5,887
Fitzpatrick's	Bullock	Ala	8,893
Elysian Fields	Harrison	Texas	Special
Ridgeley	Platte	Mo	10,630
North Creek	Phillips	Ark	7,514
Pittsville	Fort Bend	Texas	8,570
Providence Centre	Lucas	Ohio	Special
Goodwin's Mills	York	Me	137
Stockton	Baldwin	Ala	8,819
Oakey Streak	Butler	"	8,795
Hale's Mills	Fentress	Tenn	10,104
King Hill	Etowah	Ala	Special
Wells	Attala	Miss	7,118
Tioga	Neosho	Kas	Special

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Spring Branch	Butler	Kas	Plum Grove
Bear Creek	Luzerne	Pa	White Haven
East Sharpsburg	Blair	"	Roaring Spring
Wirtonia	Cherokee	Kas	Columbus
Forest Hill	Lyon	"	Emporia
Apperson's	Charles City	Va	Charles City C. H
Calvert	St. Francis	Ark	Madison
Esom Hill	Trinity	Texas	Homer
Johnston's Inst'te	Hays	"	Austin
Mountain Home	Bell	"	Salado
Avon	Polk	Iowa	Des Moines
Virginia Grove	Louisa	"	Morning Sun
Barton	Newaygo	Mich	Big Rapids
East Leroy	Calhoun	"	Cecilia
Kipp's Corners	Genesee	"	Ortonville
Waconda	Marion	Oregon	Belpassi
Goodwin's Mills	York	Me	Lyman
Peach Orchard	Laurence	Ky	Stone House
Blooming Grove	Dane	Wis	Madison
Canoe	Winneshiek	Iowa	Decorn
Zoar	Cedar	"	Oasis
Merrimac	Jefferson	"	Fairfield
Woodmansie	Burlington	N. J	Shamong
Haineport	"	"	Masonville
Easton	Ionia	Mich	Ionia
Curries Store	Caddo	La	Greenwood
North Garden	Albemarle	Va	Charlottesville
Yomassee	Beaufort	S. C	Beaufort
Colesville	Bossier	La	Bellevue
Rolling Prairie	Madison	Ark	Rally Hill
Gardner	Noble	Ohio	Sharon
Leeds	Vermillion	Ill	Rossville
Cowskin	Sedgwick	Kas	Belle Plaine
Sherman	Marion	Ark	Yellville
Eighty-Eight	Barren	Ky	Fallen Timber
Maysville	Pike	Ill	New Salem
Cypress Top	Harris	Texas	Houston
Egypt	Wharton	"	Eagle Lake
Carre	Hill	"	Hillsborough
Stonewall	Freestone	"	Fairfield
Clintonville	Cedar	Mo	Stockton
Richland Crossing	Navarre	Texas	Corsicana
Rush Lake	Palo Alto	Iowa	West Bend
Pallas	Green	Mo	Springfield
Woodland	Pulaski	"	Richland
Brickville	Merced	Cal	Hill's Ferry
Sheldon	Monroe	Wis	Sparta
Montgomery	Montgomery	Kas	Liberty
Gilmer	Clinton	Wyoming	Evanston
Calhoun	Harrison	Iowa	Magnolia
Hackberry	Floyd	"	Owen's Grove
Edgar Springs	Phelps	Mo	Edgar Prairie
Spring Valley	Adair	"	Nineveh
Elk Run	Fauquier	Va	Bristersburgh
Ivy Hill	Haywood	N. C	Jonathan's Creek
Rosedale	Bolivar	Miss	Perrons
Concord	Calhoun	"	Pittsboro

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Howard	Conway	Ark.	Lewisburg
Scott Land	Jefferson	Wash.	Easton
Childsville	Mitchell	N. C.	Bakersville
Big Coon	Jackson	Ala.	Stevenson

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Brookville	Pike	Mo.	Aberdeen
Gaffney's Station	Madison	Montana	Gaffney
McPherson	Clermont	Ohio	Perins Mills
Paxton's Store	Pike	Mo.	New Hartford
East Rush Creek	Perry	Ohio	Trio City
Shawville	Washington	Mo.	Vanceborough
Attica	Ellsworth	Kan.	Bosland
Fort Summit	Daviess	Mo.	Jameson
Harvey	Dane	Wis.	Dane Station
Dane	Dane	Wis.	Springfield Corn'rs
Stone House	Lawrence	Ky.	George's Creek
Delta Mills	Walla Walla	Wash. Ter.	Waitsburgh
Trumbull, Long Hill	Fairfield	Conn.	Long Hill

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the 4th page are as follows:

On LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

On NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

On PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Not exceeding one ounce, two cents; exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, three cents; exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, four cents, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed: Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made by *United States postage stamps*—not in money.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but not to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Lebuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less then four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG.—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 3, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to or from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &C., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inagua, Long Island, Marignana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands); the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Cocho,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress. Sec. 223, Law, 1866.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 45, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)	30	"
For Tri-Weekly, " "	15	"
For Semi-Weekly, " "	10	"
For Weekly, " "	5	"

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same of postage, free. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokohama, the 12th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceeding.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 7:20, 8:30 A.M.; 1:00, 5:00, 11:00 P. M.; [Way] 12:00 M. and 4:00 P.M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 5:30, 11:30 P. M.
[Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 5:30 P. M.
[Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 7:30 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
[Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 6:45 A.M.; 2:30, 10:30 P.M.
[via Erie Railway]; 7:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:00 & 11:30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5:00 A. M..4:00..2:00 P. M.
" " [Way]	5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail	5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat]	4:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way]	5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South	7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]	5:00 A. M. 3:00 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore]	10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]	7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th. each month	10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown]	7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R.	5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown	5 A.M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold	5 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Keyport	2:00 P. M.
Long Island	5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola	5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
" via South Side R.R.	5 A.M.; 2:30 P.M.
Canada	5 A.M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P. M.

SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Brindisi	1st and 29th	57	25th
do.	Southampton	23d	61	2d and 30th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Brindisi	1st, 15th and 29th	24	11th and 25th
do.	Southampton	9th and 23d	30	2d, 16th, 30th
China	Brindisi	1st, 15th and 29th	40	11th and 25th
do.	Southampton	9th and 23d	47	2d, 16th, 30th
Hong Kong.	Brindisi	1st, 15th and 29th	40	11th and 25th
do.	Southampton	9th and 23d	45	2d, 16th, 30th
India	Brindisi	every Friday.	24	every M'nday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Brindisi	1st, 15th and 29th	42	11th and 25th
do.	Southampton	9th and 23d	46	2d, 16th, 30th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A HAND-BOOK FOR POSTMASTERS, SPECIAL AGENTS, POSTAL RAILWAY CLERKS, ROUTE AGENTS, MAIL MESSENGERS, LAWYERS,

And all others who desire to know how to transact postal business either with POSTMASTERS OR THE DEPARTMENT, BY THE Editors of The Post Office Gazette.

☞ Send for it at once, as the first edition will be issued by the 25th of October.

Price, 35 cents; three copies for $1.

Address JUDD & DETWILER, Washington, D. C.

THE LANDMARK: A WEEKLY JOURNAL Of Sixteen Pages, devoted to the Interests of MASONRY, LITERATURE, the ARTS and SCIENCES. *Published every Saturday Morning at* No. 40 FULTON STREET, N. Y, BY THE LANDMARK ASSOCIATION. TERMS: $3 A YEAR.

POST OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK.
WADE'S Double-Index Post Office Book...... $5 60
WADE'S Single-Index Post Office Book........ 1 50
A. B. WADE, South Bend, Indiana.

TO POSTMASTERS.

The publication of Tryon's System, the most approved for its simplicity, certainty, celerity and cheapness, will be resumed, and the work ready for delivery, early in December of this year. Send for descriptive circular. Address, WM. TRYON, Bethalto, Madison County, Illinois.

November 15, 1871.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS. IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

All know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $3; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden lane, New York.

Claim and Collection Agency. GEO. WM. McLELLAN, (Late Assistant Postmaster-General.) OFFICE, NO. 369 F ST., COR. OF NINTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.

ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address Box 6,171, New York Post Office.

YALE LOCK BOX, No. 2.

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above: the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES

LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,

Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions, prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

POSTMASTERS are *particularly interested* in putting in boxes DURING THIS YEAR, as is fully explained in circular.

LIST OF OFFICES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE LOCK-BOXES.

Bangor	Me.	Kittaning	Pa.
Gardiner	"	Uniontown	"
Portland	"	Cumberland	Md.
Concord	N. H.	Salisbury	"
Claremont	"	Culpeper	Va.
Burlington	Vt.	Richmond	"
Brattlboro	"	Volcano Wood	W. V.
Essex Junction	"	Charlotte	N. C.
Vergennes	"	Goldsboro	"
Boston	Mass.	New Berne	"
Adams	"	Tarborough	"
Cambridgeport	"	Weldon	"
Fitchburg	"	Washington	"
Gloucester	"	Wilmington	"
Haverhill	"	Georgetown	S. C.
Hudson	"	Macon	Ga.
Lawrence	"	Mobile	Ala.
Lee	"	Huntsville	"
Northampton	"	Holly Springs	Miss.
Palmer	"	Vicksburg	"
So. Acton	"	Meridian	"
Waltham	"	Corinth	"
Rockport	"	Brownsville	Texas.
Athol	"	Waxahachie	"
Pittsfield	"	Grand Rapids	Mich.
Gilberville	"	Manistee	"
Rockport	"	Coldwater	"
Danbury	Conn.	Jackson	"
Guilford	"	Muskegon	"
Hartford	"	Grand Haven	"
New Haven	"	Kalamazoo	"
New London	"	Pontiac	"
Mystic Bridge	"	Gallipolis	Ohio.
Waterbury	"	Hamilton	"
Waterside	"	Oberlin	"
Providence	R. I.	Painesville	"
Bristol	"	Tiffin	"
Auburn	N. Y.	Mendota	Ill.
Binghamton	"	Vandalia	"
Catskill	"	Flora	"
Cold Spring	"	Morris	"
Cazenovia	"	Dixon	"
Islip	"	Joliet	"
Kinderhook	"	Peoria	"
Oswego	"	Waukegan	"
Plattsburg	"	Wabash	Ind.
Rome	"	Columbus	"
Rondout	"	Greensburg	"
Tarrytown	"	Lawrenceburg	"
Whitehall	"	Muncie	"
Yonkers	"	Shelbyville	"
Poughkeepsie	"	Sigourney	Iowa
Glens Falls	"	Cedar Rapids	"
Burlington	N. J.	Hopkinton	"
Camden	"	Ackley	"
Dover	"	Beloit	Wisc.
New Brunswick	"	Sparta	"
Paterson	"	Berlin	"
Rahway	"	Shreveport	La.
Salem	"	Minneapolis	Minn.
Allentown	Pa.	Mankato	"
Birmingham	"	Winona	"
Carlisle	"	Lawrence	Kansas.
Clearfield	"	Blue Rapids	"
Connelsville	"	Paris	Ky.
Downingtown	"	Frankfort	"
Elizabeth	"	Cynthiana	"
Hazleton	"	Lexington	"
Huntingdon	"	Hannibal	Mo.
Oil City	"	Mexico	"
Pittstown	"	Plattsmouth	Neb.
Pittsburgh	"	Salt Lake City	Utah.
Ronseville	"	San Francisco	Cal.
Sharon	"	Albuquerque	N. Mexico.

Estimates furnished, on application, for wood-work or Post Office boxes. Address

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co., STAMFORD, CONN., Manufacturers of

UNPICKABLE BANK & SAFE LOCKS, NIGHT LATCHET, STORE DOOR LOCKS, Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.

YALE LOCKS. SECURITY. FULL SIZE OF KEY. BEST & CHEAPEST. FOR SALE BY THE HARDWARE TRADE.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—DECEMBER, 1871.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	b10	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	n	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via Trieste	o	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	S	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	12	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	G	11	λ8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi. reg. let. 18c per ½oz.	....	*14	K	L	M	λ8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	λ8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 19c ₱ ½ oz	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b8	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	....	CC	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b16	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*7	4	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	8	2	4	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	2	λ8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	2	λ8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	3	6	6	....
Bertat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Bermuda	....	10	2	4	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail, via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	λ16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*2	6	E	2	λ8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	C†	C†	t8
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	....	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*7	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	D†	D†	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	....	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direc, via Brindisi	o	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	o	21	N	O	P	s8
Chili, British mail, via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b6	D†	D†	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Corsica	....	....	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	λ8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	F	12	λ8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	n	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	o	*26	Q	R	6	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do do via Eng. & Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	λ8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*16	9	H	12	λ8
do (Upper) do do do	....	....	2	....	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	....	14	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*17	10	H	14	λ8
do (Middle) do do	....	*17	10	H	14	λ8
do (Upper) do do	....	17	10l	g	g	....
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	....	15	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b8	cB	cB	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	2	λ
do do do (closed mail via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
France, direct mail	....	10	2	V	4	....
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	2	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	10
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	H	12	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	λ8
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	g14
Greytown, via Colon	....	18	4	10	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British), reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.	....	10	2	V	....	8
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland, via England	....	14	6	D†	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	31	N	O	P	s8
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	18	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	7	F	10	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	6
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	o	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	o	23	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ6
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do do. (clo'd m'l via Eng.)	....	12	8	F	12	λ8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	D†	D†	16
do N. German via Brindisi	o	*14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	C†	C†	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	8	2	4	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	12	2	4	....	10
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	λ8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	6	2	V	....	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	9	G	13	λ8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Panama	....	10	2	V	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	n	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	n	*21	N	O	P	s8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
Pistra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Ploejeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*0	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	D	8	λ8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	λ8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	λ8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	6
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Russia, do do direct	....	*11	5	D	8	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	λ8
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	2	v	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Savoy	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	6	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	λ8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	λ8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	λ8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	λ8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	2	7	E	11	λ8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	8

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do via North-German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do N. German Union and Brindisi	o	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	o	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	2	V	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	D†	D†	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*10	8	G	11	λ8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England,	....	*11	9	G	18	λ8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	b4	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	o	15	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	o	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 18c. ½oz.	o	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c. ½oz.	o	*15	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	o	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	8	F	12	λ8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via Sooth.	....	16	4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American packet (postage on registered letters, 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	3	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. packet, 23d of each month from N. Y. (reg. letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas (registered letters, 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	8
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	6
do North German Union via Trieste	o	20	N	O	P	8
do do do via England and Trieste	a	21	N	O	P	8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2¾ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz., and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	20	....	....	20
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Brindisi	4	....	....	8	....	....	16	....	....	16
C.—via North German Union direct	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	16
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	....
K.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	....
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	....
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	....
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	....
M.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	....
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	....
N.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	....
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	....
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	....
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	....
P.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	....
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	....
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	....
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	18	....
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	....
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	....
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	....
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	....
U.— do	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	14	....	....
V.—	2	....	....	8	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	....
X.—	....	....	6	....	10	....	....	10	....	....
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	....
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	....
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
B.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	8	....	....	8
C.†—	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
D.†—	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

CC.—Open mail to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepayment optional.—Via England: For 1-3 oz. and under, 10 cents; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., 16 cents; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 cents; prepayment compulsory.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly superscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

F.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will, be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 30 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 31 " "

t.—10 cts. reg. fee additional for every ½ oz.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XII., NO. 4. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1872. WHOLE NO. 136.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

POND LILY, Dec., 1871.

Domestic arrangements, to my thinking, are as nearly perfect as possible at the Saikes mansion, and a serener or more agreeable family circle, to my mind, cannot be found. Saikes is a trump, and the more I know him the better I like him. To be sure he will intermittently drag in his barbarous attempts at French, and in his festive moods dislikes to discourse of anything but Parree and its attractions—but with all this I esteem him very much, and J. M., observing this growing attachment, spares no pains to show her appreciation of my regard for her cousin. During his tour abroad the good man had imbibed some liberal ideas in regard to the hospitality displayed by the owners of large landed estates toward their tenantry and others, and he determined to practically apply them by getting up an old-fashioned Christmas banquet—a feast of good things—not to be surpassed by the best cooks and caterers in the country, and to which all the neighbors and the leading folks at Obtuse Angle were to be invited. Preparations were at once made to carry out the plan, and operations commenced by sending out invitations, to every one of which favorable responses were received. The resources of our farm were inadequate to supply all the solid food for the occasion, and the whole country side therefore was foraged for choice fish, flesh and fowl, to say nothing of butter and eggs and *sich*. These supplies were brought in, as prearranged, the day previous to Christmas, which was a most inauspicious one, and when "thick" night had covered the land a terrific gale of wind and rain broke loose, which threatened for a while to wash out Pond Lily entirely, and after the scare was over leaving saddening impressions, because we feared our invited guests would be unable to come on the morrow—and we knew how disappointed they would be, and then, too, as some one religiously remarked, so much good food would be wasted.

But Christmas day duly arrived—and a beautiful, bright, glorious day it was—and toward the hour of eleven the people began to assemble. Every one that had been invited put in an appearance, and, presuming on old acquaintanceship, a number of them had brought their friends along, and by midday the house and grounds presented a lively appearance. A placard over the front entrance announced: "Dinner at 3 o'clock. Guests in the meantime have the freedom of the place, to do as they like and enjoy themselves as they please." Among our visitors from "Obtuse Angle" were Postmaster Grawdles, Colonel Convex, the editor of the *Boundless Continent;* Doctor Belwax, the leading physician, and Judge Sloth, the head of the legal firm of Sloth, Moth & Gweezy. At the suggestion of Mr. Saikes, these gentlemen were constituted a Committee of Arrangements, they adding thereto a dapper little city lawyer named P. Winkum Bohber, "who's a perfect Jehu in gittin' up fun," as Sloth facetiously remarked. The postmaster proposed adjourning to the parlors and singing Christmas hymns (voted down). Convex (whose elongated upper lip seriously affected his pronunciation) went in strong "for a fawx chase wid a cat" (negatived without a division). Belwax feared the ground was too damp for outdoor sports, and thought the time would be better exhausted in reading and in conversation with the ladies in the house. (The young men all voted for this, but they were in the minority.) Sloth hollowed his hands and brought them together until their finger-tips tenderly touched, closed one eye, looked at the bridge of his nose with the other a few moments, then, having mentally settled matters, he deliberately proposed "that all hands go inside and refresh, and then work'll seem more easy." This was carried unanimously, with a vociferous "hear! hear!" from Bobber, which caused all our rural friends to look in his direction, supposing he had something more attractive to offer. Cousin Gratius forthwith led the way to the "salong de vang," as he denominated it, and when our provincial friends saw the wonderful display of potables, they were amazed. Bohber was the only individual who evinced no surprise, and in the most nonchalant manner commenced to sing something like this:

"When I feel it gurgling, murmuring
Down my throat and my æsophagus"

—but Sloth just here placed his hand on the little fellow's mouth, and whispered audibly to him, "Bohber, my boy, silence in the court; no flash songs here!" and Bohber desisted. In a few moments the corks began to fly, and the work of moistening human clay commenced. After the first broadside several gentlemen proposed to retire, but Sloth intimated that it would be discourteous to go before returning the compliments of the season to their host, who had just toasted them, and to the lady of the mansion, although she was not present. As this arrangement bade fair to consume the interval before dinner, I considered it prudent to withdraw, particularly as a little note from J. M. was placed in my hand by a servant about that time, containing the to me significant words, "Be discreet." As I turned to go out I caught the postmaster's eye, which plainly said I want to get away, too, and we left the room together. To avoid those whom we feared would soon become demonstrative, we went into the library, locked the door, seated ourselves in a couple of well-stuffed capacious arm-chairs, and prepared to await the announcement of dinner; but I had scarcely settled myself in my seat before Mr. Grawdles pulled from his hat the last week's copy of the *Boundless Continent* and pointed to an editorial, headed "Where are we now, and what are we coming to?" I read the whimsical, senseless effusion which was intended for a severe attack on postmasters generally, and the "Obtuse Angle" functionary in particular, who appeared to feel it very sensibly.

I assured him there was nothing in the silly article that ought to annoy him—he rather should be pleased with it, as it censured him for doing his duty faithfully and fearlessly. Convex's great cause of complaint was that he was prohibited from inclosing in his papers mercantile hand-bills, quack circulars, etc., printed at his office, without subjecting them to materially increased postage. He went on to state that it was the common practice in some large cities for publishers to inclose circulars, supplements, prospectuses, sheet-music, pictures, every variety of advertising placards, plug tobacco, steel pens, writing paper, etc., etc., and they always went through unmolested, and it was therefore time the public press should let the world know that the postmaster of a small village usurped authority for some *good* reason of his own, which the largest offices in the land do not assert. Again a friend of his in the city, availing himself of a clause in the postal tariff relative to samples, had sent him, in separate packages prepaid at sample rates, a can of oysters, a box of cigars, and six bandana handkerchiefs, which duly arrived, but when called for, a bill for postage was presented, which probably exceeded in amount the value of the articles. Of course Convex was too shrewd to be swindled, and declined to take the packages. The postmaster "tried to throw dust in his eyes by telling him they were marked up at the mailing office, but that was too transparent—not any for Joseph. If postmasters want to increase their income, they must do it in some other way." Many similar ridiculous charges were made, and all of them were too contemptible to irritate or annoy anyone familiar with postal matters. I laughed a little, however, at the stupidity of this rural journalist, and then threw the paper into the grate. "Grawdles, my dear fellow," said I, "is it possible that such an absurdity as that can give you a moment's uneasiness? I do not know how long you have been postmaster, nor how long you may be; but if you never have anything worse than that said about you, you will deserve to be canonized. Don't you know that to falsely accuse and abuse post offices is the best hold of impecunious publishers, decaying business men, quack doctors, lottery swindlers, confidence operators, and Jeremy Diddlers of all kinds, who have this silent, convenient and ubiquitous agent to lay the blame upon for countless miscarriages of matter which was never mailed, or if mailed was duly received by these contemptible rascals and denied to their dupes? The lying sharps and the flats exchange condolences over these alleged losses: the flats are convinced, by sage reasoning, that the post office has done it all, the sharps in some cases offering to divide the loss and excite the admiration of the flats—in short, if the father of lies would unroll the scroll of falsehoods written up against the post offices of the country, it would probably make him blush; but the only satisfaction to be got from him would be, 'What are you going to do about it?' There are others, too, who are regarded as honorable, respectable people, who do not hesitate to 'stretch a little' if they get in a close corner. Mr. B. is on a visit to a neighboring city; by accident he becomes short, borrows $25 of his friend C., to be returned as soon as B. gets home. C waits some time, and finally gives B. a hint. B. writes back, 'My dear C., I sent the amount next day' (only he did not). 'Confound the post office! I won't risk money again. I'll send you a check to-morrow for the amount' (which he does). Love-letters are lost (which were never written)—fault of post office. Promises to do certain things, to meet parties at certain times and places are alleged to have been duly mailed (which they were not), but not received, and of course a moiety of the parties are disappointed, and the poor post office is the villainous wretch that caused the trouble. Why, my dear man, I believe where there is one mistake or miscarriage of a letter by the postal authorities there are ten thousand caused by private individuals. Of course there are frequent causes of complaint; but a close scrutiny of the motives and character of the persons making them will show what weight to attach to them." My plain talk relieved Grawdles very much, and he assured me he would treat Convex's tirades with contempt hereafter. I suggested that he should avoid giving cause of legitimate complaint to the editor of the *Boundless Continent*, or anybody else, and he had nothing to fear for his official or social reputation. Our conversation was interrupted here by the first gong. I showed Grawdles to a dressing-room, and then hurried away to our "boudwar." You ought to see it. Saikes arranged it, and he says it is an exact copy of one he saw in Parree. J. M. was there, looking charming, and in ecstasies because everything had gone on so nicely; and everybody seemed to be delighted with everybody and everything. All the gentlemen had gone into the parlors, and it was arranged that a shooting match for an imaginary turkey was to come off after dinner, in which the ladies were to join. "Goodness knows," she continued, "there is nothing but those huge horse-pistols and muskets in the house, except your Springfield rifle; but for mercy's sake don't let any one have that, particularly the ladies, for I don't believe it has been fired off in over two years, and I'm sure it will burst." I assured the dear woman that it should not be fired off by anyone until she gave the word; and we went down stairs to join the genial congregation. I will not say anything more about the feast than that it was a glorious success. Saikes and J. M. did the honors, and the whole affair—with songs, speeches and toasts—passed off with great *eclat*. In the afternoon there was shooting, quoit pitching, out doors, and dancing and parlor croquet within; and when the time for breaking up arrived every individual present solemnly declared it to have been the happiest day of their lives.

MONS. TONSON.

Among the Mails.

I was sworn in and entered upon the duties of the office on the 1st of July, 18—. Yes, I was sworn into the office, and for fear one oath would not answer the purpose, I swore in the office every day for a year; at the end of which time I had become so profane that I swore myself out of office without any difficulty.

I shall never forget that first day's experience. It was as hot as an attic sleeping-room, and the office about as large.

Mails were in from Slangville, Talk Town, Blow-on-Valley, Lip Creek, Gap Hill, Buzzin Flats, Crackfield and Shouting Hollow.

Mails were in from the East, West, North and South.

Way mails, side mails, catch mails and through mails, all slung at you like bundles of wheat when you can't mow them away half as fast as they are slung. I stood in the midst of that mountain of mail matter so helpless and dumfounded I didn't know what the *matter* was. I was as weak and limber as the limpiest bag in the pile. I actually did not know myself from the sides of sole leather that lay about me.

In ten minutes the mails went East and West; in fourteen they went North and South, and already a half-dozen sorrel-whiskered, raccoon-capped stage drivers were shouting "Mails!" "Hurry up there!" "D——d slow this morning!" and I heard one shimbly-shambly, grass-fed mule director say to another, "I guess the new deputy is a better hand on sorting taters than he is letters."

I knew I wasn't much of a sorter that day, nor much of a fighter any day, but I did *sorter* want to get at that miserable skinfull of revilement, and show him my proficiency as distributing clerk, but I was otherwise engaged.

Frantically I seized the mail key, and the first thing I attempted to do with it was to wind the office clock. Finally I succeeded in getting the mail bags open and all emptied into a huge box in the centre of the office.

As near as I could guess there must have been about fourteen bushels of unassorted mail matter. If it had been about fourteen bushels of beans to be handpicked, the task would not have seemed more formidable.

Slangville letters went to the right, Talk Town letters went to the left, Blow-on-Valley went over the right shoulder, Lip Creek over the left, Gab Hill went directly over the head, and Shouting Hollow between the legs; the space directly in front being reserved for Bottleford.

I was a little particular at first not to make any mistakes, but the grumbling of those waiting for their letters, and the shouting of the drivers without, warned me that my time was nearly up. So I just threw them around like dealing whist, gave each a fair proportion, reserving the biggest pile for Bottleford.

Then I stuffed the mail-bags, and jerked them out of the office door, and the hurry and impatience of those miserable drivers vanished as soon as they got possession of them. One, the noisiest of the lot, the one who made the undignified and ta-tered comparison, as a sorter, actually hung around for half an hour, staring at me through the window, and laughing at my perplexities. He said he would have me reported at headquarters.

I made up my mind if I ever got a chance I would report at his headquarters, and hind, too, for the matter of that.

The stage-drivers disposed of, a more formidable and more impossible task presented itself.

Three hundred and fifty letter-boxes to be hunted up, each with the owner's name in fine hand written on its upper margin. My boss, the P. M., told me I must find them out myself, then I would always remember where they were.

He was a man who had far more confidence in his judgment than I had in my memory. I recollect (and very surprising it is that I do) when I was first put upon the multiplication table—the solid square table, as constructed in the days of Daboll and Willet—I remember how dim, how uncertain, how unintelligible its twelve ranks of figures looked beginning with 1 and ending with 144.

Just so that parallelogram of hollow squares looked to me at that moment. It seemed that each individual owner was gazing with blood-thirsty eyes upon his number, and unless he received a letter he would go for the deputy. In a fit of desperation I seized a large package of letters.

Alonzo Plummer was the first name. Where was Alonzo Plummer's box? If the name had been written on it in letters as big as horse-shoes, I could not have seen it. I slammed it into the nearest box.

I did so with all the rest.

Every box had a letter as far as they went, and then I raised the slide. A rush was made for the opening.

"No. 9, No. 77, No. 50, No. 60, No. 102, sir, No. 240, if you please; anything for Storkes? anything for Bilger? No. 319, No. 185; anything for Shellgrave? anything for Pickletop?"

And so it went, every mouth belching for a number or a name. I shoved out the letters indiscriminately and impartially, without regard to age, sex, nationality, color or previous condition.

Everybody got letters, but not one in fifty got their own.

"Here, Sam," says one, "is a letter for you in my box."

"Yes, and here is one for you in mine."

"What's this doing in my box?" says another.

"Ah, yes, excuse me, a slight mistake, belongs to Mr. Bangs."

"Bangs, did you say? I just asked and you said there was nothing for Bangs."

With my pencil I marked on it the number of the box from which I had taken it, and handed it out, remarking in a tone of injured innocence that "it was a mistake of the sender and not of mine."

"What is that nasty Polly Ines' letter doin' in my box?" screamed a rural swainess on the right of the attacking column.

"Mistook your name."

Madam thought it was politeness.

But the greatest pest of all was the school children. As soon as school was out there was one wild race for the post office. They began to inquire as soon as they came within shouting distance. They would inquire for themselves, and then for anybody that lived within five miles of them.

"Anything for any of the Murphys?" yells a little freckled-faced, yellow-topped potato mouth, with nationality so strongly developed that you could smell it.

"Anything for Jane Murphy?"

"No."

"Anything for Ann Murphy?"

"No."

"Anything for Tom Murphy?"

"No."

No, not for Pat Murphy, nor Dennis Murphy, nor Pete Murphy, nor for any Murphys, dead, living, unborn, native or foreign-born, naturalized or otherwise, male or female—why created He them? The Murphy family disposed of, the FitzGeralds, and FitzPatricks, and FitzMoloneys were thrown at me until I caught them myself. I had Fitz chronic, and I could tell every day when they were "coming" on.

Children came to the office to inquire for letters, so young that they hadn't strength to carry home the *Weekly Tribune*, and who didn't know the difference between a letter and a door-plate. Not weekly, nor semi-weekly, nor daily; but hourly, as often as they could think of it. I have often seen them hang around the outside waiting for their hour to come and inquire for letters.

Great strapping girls came every day for weeks and months, who had the measles oftener than they had a letter; but they might have come to see the deputy, which was better than the measles, if not quite so good as receiving a letter.

One man came every day for three weeks, and made a terrible rumpus every time he came about the carelessness and inefficiency of the mail service. At last his important letter arrived, and it proved to be a patent medicine almanac of last year, but he had got fifteen or twenty dollars worth of labor and information out of me for nothing, and he was accordingly satisfied.

I like an inquiring mind. It shows research and progress. It is the spirit reaching out for something by which to draw itself higher; and it gets hold of a soft thing when it grabs a deputy postmaster.

He can get more civil answers out of him in one minute, than he can blast out of all the railroad conductors in Christendom, and he gets it for nothing, which is very wrong.

If the government would charge a farthing for every NO that is given in answer to the inquiry, "Is there anything in the office for me?" it would pay off the national debt in six weeks; and another great advantage would be, their deputies would not be required to NO so much, which would give people of ordinary minds and women a chance to display themselves.—*Lansing Republican.*

Singular Recovery of Lost Letters.

The Hartford *Courant* gives the following account of the recovery of two letters supposed to have been lost in the mails: On the 25th of November a letter containing a check for $1,000 was mailed from this city to a firm in Norwich. It was not received by the firm, and for several days the parties interested, and the postal authorities, have been busy in endeavoring to trace it. Yesterday a letter was received giving the news of its discovery under the following circumstances: "I received your letter, with another, this afternoon, through the post office, in a package from a friend, who stated that a Mr. Perry, from Greenville, purchased last Saturday an overcoat for his son, and that on inspecting the pockets after he reached home he found the two letters therein, which he handed to his friend to deliver to me. On inquiry I learned that a young man who lived with me, and whom I often sent to the post office to deliver and receive letters, bought an overcoat a day or two previous to the 25th ult., which did not suit him, and that on the evening of the 25th he exchanged with the clothing dealers for a better fitting one. The probabilities are that he went into the post office and got the letters and placed them in the overcoat pocket, and went from there to the clothiers' and made the exchange of coats, leaving the letters in the pocket, where they remained until discovered by the next purchaser of the overcoat."

This case goes a little beyond the one given by us last month.

COMMUNICATIO .

E—— P——, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1871.

EDITOR OF U. S. MAIL: There is one thing I wish to speak about, not having seen the same in the MAIL. That is, respecting Letter Way Bills.

The thought has often occurred to me that if letters to which way bills were attached were inclosed in official envelopes, plainly directed to the postmaster at the office of destination, it would prevent loss of way bills, and in the end aid to increase the revenue of the Post Office Department.

It would also aid postmasters in rating postage on insufficiently prepaid foreign letters, for sometimes the amount is not plainly written or stamped at the exchange offices, and when the bills are lost it is difficult to determine the amount due on them.

Should the exchange and distributing post offices inclose all insufficiently prepaid letters with their proper bills, in an official envelope, plainly directed to postmaster at office of delivery, the department would, I think, save more than cost of envelope in increase of postage on letters alone.

When sent in the customary manner bills are lost, and letters are frequently delivered without noting the undercharged or postage due; but if such letters were sent in a separate envelope to the postmaster he would at once perceive the same, and charge accordingly.

H. J. S., Ass't P. M.

The following letter from a *female postmaster*—not *postmistress*—is quite amusing. The gentleman who would prefer the "gentleman in black" to a woman for postmaster, must be a strong opponent to "Woman's Rights." His reasoning in this particular case is inimitable:

D——, Mass., Dec., 1871.

Editor of the United States Mail:

DEAR SIR: I was without the MAIL from August until about the 1st of December, and I felt as I think a mariner must without any compass, entirely at the mercy of the winds and waves, but thank fortune I have it once more, so I feel strong for any emergency. I am truly sorry for that P.M. who "is too busy to use it." His must be a model office. I not only read it as a duty, so that I may know what I am about, but because it gives me real pleasure. The only thing I dislike in post-office business is collecting newspaper postage. I hope the time will come when all postage will be prepaid, and no franking. That day will certainly be a happy one for postmasters. When the vacancy in this office was to be filled there were two petitions circulated, one for the old postmaster's wife, who is seventy-four years old, and the one for myself. One man who was called upon to sign said he would rather have the d—l than either of us, as he thought the proper place for women was in the kitchen, but he would put his name upon the paper for the oldest one, as he thought "there was some hope of her dying off the soonest," and leaving the place vacant for a man. But a few earnest advocates in my behalf carried the day, and I am bound to serve Uncle Sam faithfully, and with the help of the UNITED STATES MAIL, as faithfully, I hope, as any man who "is too busy to use it."

With respect, M. G. P., P. M.

In the following letter will be found an instance of the wrong done by postmasters exercising a discretion in charging postage, instead of adhering to the law. The writer of the letter charges his brother postmaster with "taking advantage of the postal laws," and complains that it was not right. We must differ with him: it is right to obey the law, it is wrong not to obey it; and it is a double, or triple, wrong; it is a wrong to the Department, it is a wrong to the postmaster's oath of office, and it is a wrong to the parties interested in the mail matter. The writer of the letter also thinks it would have been "a slight performance to have removed the wrapper." He is apparently ignorant of the fact that clothing, except to certain persons in the military and naval service (sec. 223, Laws 1866), is chargeable at letter rates, whether open to inspection or not:

L——, December —, 1871.

POSTMASTER: *Sir*—Some time in November I sent two pairs of stockings from this office, done up in a snug package, addressed to Mrs. M. Nichols. The postage on them was only eight cents, which was put on in stamps, and it would have been the slightest performance in the world to remove the paper on the end and disclose the contents.

I am informed that you took the advantage of the postal laws and charged eighty cents more, which was not *right.*

——, Postmaster.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1872.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **136** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1871.

SIR: I have to request that you will cause the inclosed official notice respecting the postal convention just concluded between the United States and Denmark, to be published in the next issue of your paper.

I am, very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

J. GAYLER, Esq., Editor U. S. MAIL, New York.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1871.

A postal convention establishing and regulating an exchange of correspondence between the United States and Denmark has been concluded, and will be carried into operation on the 1st of January next. It provides for a direct exchange of correspondence in closed mails between the two countries by means of the steamers in regular service between their territories, as well as by the steamers employed in transporting mails between New York on the one side and Hamburg and Bremen on the other, embracing letters, newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples of merchandise.

The international postage on ordinary letters is established at 7 cents in the United States and 12 skilling Rigsmont in Denmark per each single rate of 15 grammes (½-ounce) or fraction thereof—prepayment optional; and the letters so prepaid in one country are to be delivered free of all charges whatsoever in the other. But if any letter shall be forwarded unpaid or insufficiently paid, it will be charged on delivery, besides the unpaid or deficient postage, with a fine or additional postage of 4 cents in the United States, and 6 skilling Rigsmont in Denmark. It is particularly to be observed, however, that the maximum weight of letters thus exchanged between the United States and Denmark is fixed at 250 grammes (8¾ ounces.)

Other classes of correspondence, when posted in the United States for transmission in the closed mails to Denmark, will be subject to the following rates of postage, the prepayment of which is compulsory, viz:

Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

Book-packets, prints of all kinds and patterns or samples of merchandise, when not exceeding one ounce in weight, 3 cents; when exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, 6 cents; when exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, 8 cents; and for packets exceeding four ounces in weight an additional rate of 8 cents for every four ounces or fraction of four ounces. But if the postage on this correspondence should not be wholly prepaid, it will, nevertheless, be forwarded to destination, charged with the deficient postage; and in addition thereto a fine or additional postage of 4 cents in the United States, and 6 skilling Rigsmont in Denmark, will be collected on delivery.

Any international correspondence, as well printed matter and samples as letters, may be registered; and the correspondence so registered will, in addition to the rates of ordinary postage, be subject to an international registration fee of 16 cents in the United States and 8 skilling Rigsmont in Denmark; and the fee as well as the ordinary postage on all matter so registered shall always be prepaid.

New York and Chicago are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States for all mails forwarded to or received from Denmark under the provisions of this convention.

Postmasters will take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly in levying and collecting postage on the correspondence exchanged with Denmark on and after the 1st of January next.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, December 8, 1871.

A postal convention has been concluded between the United States and the Republic of Ecuador, establishing and regulating the exchange of international correspondence between the two countries by the ordinary means of communication via the Isthmus of Panama.

This convention, which goes into operation immediately, establishes a combined international postage of 20 cents in the United States, and of 2 reals in Ecuador, per each single rate of half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce, the prepayment of which is compulsory; and the letters so prepaid in one country are to be delivered free of all charges whatsoever in the other.

But for all correspondence other than letters, it is provided that the two countries may respectively levy and collect such rates of postage adapted to their interior administration and to the cost of sea transportation as they shall deem advisable. The following rates of postage are accordingly to be levied and collected in the United States on all correspondence (except letters) postpaid therein and addressed to the Republic of Ecuador, or posted in that country and received in the United States, viz.:

Newspapers, 2 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 2 cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof.

Prints of all other kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books; sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, if not exceeding one ounce in weight, 2 cents; when exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, 3 cents; when exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, 4 cents; and an additional rate of 4 cents for every additional weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

New York and San Francisco are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States for all mails forwarded to and received from Ecuador under the provisions of this convention.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly from and after this date.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

136.

To our Subscribers.

Before you throw away the wrapper of this issue of the MAIL, examine it, and if it bears the number 136, or a lower number, you owe for renewal. Please remit *immediately*.

Sundry Post-office Matters.

Our first letter presents to us a question for decision, wherein different sides are taken by the two postmasters at the ends of a short stage route. The question is: Can a mail carrier, going over his route on an extra trip, and not carrying the mail, take letters not in prepaid stamped envelopes? He cannot. He is a mail carrier during the whole time of his contract, whether actually carrying the mail or not.... A Western correspondent inclosed the end of an envelope on which is printed a notice stating that three or more firms may send circulars in the same envelope to any one address. The envelope is evidently the business envelope of an advertising agency. We should like to know where this agency finds the authority for its notice. Three circulars may be sent by one firm for one rate of postage, viz., two cents, but not three envelopes of two or more firms.... Our next letter comes from a postmaster who has been refitting and enlarging his office, and putting in boxes. He inquires if the Department will allow him the whole or a part of the expense. The Department does not make any allowance for such expense, except where the Government is directly interested in the premises. The same correspondent asks if he must deliver the village papers, numbering some 1,000 weekly, through the post office free of postage, or of pay for his trouble. He curtly inquires, "if it is the law," and we reply as curtly, "it is the law." It can be found in section 3 of Act of July 27, 1868. The section was framed specially to meet the case of weekly papers deliverable in the village where published.... Our next is an interesting and complimentary letter, wherein the writer also takes strong ground in favor of prepayment of postage on all mail matter, and describes his method of keeping newspaper accounts, which is similar to the admirable systems advertised on our third page.... Our next is an inquiry for "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags," written by the late Mr. Holbrook, the founder of this paper. The book has been some time out of print, and we do not know where a copy is to be had..... We give our next letter in full, without further commentary than that it contains words of practical wisdom:

I wish you would urge the adoption of a 5c. postal order rate for all sums not exceeding $10. One does not like the bother of getting an order for one, two and three dollars and having to pay 10c. for it over and above. Without a 5c. rate, nine out of ten will risk their currency in small sums as I now do my dollar.

A. J.

Below will be found the new rule of the Treasury Department, concerning the redemption of fractional currency:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Washington, Nov. 18, 1871.

On and after the 1st day of January, 1872, the existing rules governing the redemption of all kinds of paper money, which now is, or may hereafter become redeemable at the Treasury of the United States, will be changed to read as follows:

First. Fragments of a note, constituting less than one-half, will not be redeemed at all, unless on clear and satisfactory proof of the total destruction of the missing part.

Second. An entirety of less than five-eighths of a note, and being clearly half a note, will be redeemed at half the face value of a whole note.

Third. An entire piece, constituting five-eighths of a note, will be redeemed at its full face value.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer U. S.

Approved. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Carrying the Mail between a Depot and Post Office.—W. A. M, G—— I——, Neb.—If a post office is situated within one quarter of a mile of the depot, it is the duty of the railway company to deliver the mail at the office, but if situated a greater distance a mail messenger should be employed; but authority to do this must be obtained from the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C. Sec. 471, Reg. 1866.

Unclaimed Newspapers.—H. J. S, De B——, N. Y., and B. D. R., G——, Pa.—If newspapers are unclaimed or refused, it is your duty to notify the publishers; if after this they continue to send the papers, you must sell them (the papers, not the publishers) at the end of the quarter and credit the proceeds to the department. Here your duty and responsibility end, unless it may be in cases where many papers are sent that are not detained, you should notify the special agent of the district in which the publishers do business. If a publisher after seeing such notice continues to send papers, and then writes to know what has become of the papers and demands pay for them, you as a matter of courtesy should inform him what disposition you made of them; but as for pay, he has no more right to expect it than if he threw his papers in his own waste-basket and not in yours. Secs. 391 and 392, Reg. 1866.

Basis of Salaries.—D. B. B., C——, Me.—The basis of salaries is the old method of commissions; the salaries are readjusted every two years. But in offices of the third, fourth and fifth classes they may be readjusted oftener, by complying with certain regulations which will be furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster General. They are too long for us to publish here.

Distributing Circulars through Post Office Boxes.—W. J. B., M——, N. Y.—Circulars, whether addressed or not, if deposited for local delivery, should be charged at one cent each.

County Papers.—L. J. S., S—— W——, Conn.—A subscriber to receive a county paper free of postage must reside in the county in which it is published; that is, it must be his county paper; but he may receive it at a post office in an adjoining county if it is the office at which he usually receives his mail matter. It often is the case that a person resides near or on a county line, and that the most convenient office to him is a little way in the adjoining county. There are even cases where villages are situated in parts of two counties. It is to meet such cases as these that this provision was made. If the subscriber lives out of the county of publication he must pay postage, although his post office is in such county, unless the papers were deposited for local delivery.

Overweight of a Regular Paper.—R. W. H. B., M——, Iowa.—Where one number of a regular paper, which usually weighs under four ounces, weighs over four ounces, transient postage should be charged on the excess over four ounces and collected on delivery.

Registration.—J. A. G, N—— C——, Mass.—There are no hours fixed for registration. Letters for registration should be received at any time, and mailed by the first mail, if received in time to exercise the proper care in conducting the business. It would be well to have a time fixed for this, say fifteen to thirty minutes before closing the mail. This would have a tendency to relieve the postmaster of the care of registered letters that would otherwise be deposited too late for the first mail.... G. P. M., S——, Pa.—1. The name of the office to which a registered letter is post-billed should be entered on the post bill, and if a distributing office, the initials D. P. O. should be added. Sec. 10 Regn. Reg. 2. But these initials need not be added to the address on the registered package envelope. Sec. 10 Regn. Reg. 3. The return registered bill should be sent by the same mail as the letter, but not in the same envelope. 4. The name of the mailing office should be entered in the lower blank line of the return bill.

Postage on Letters to France.—E. L. C., S—— O—— C——, Pa.—A letter for France, prepaid 10 cents and not marked by any particular route, is sent by the first mail, for which the 10 cents is sufficient postage.

Postage on Drop-Circulars.—D. A. M., P——, N. Y.—Drop circulars filled in with writing are subject to a postage of one cent per each half ounce, at offices where a free delivery is not established, and two cents where there is a free delivery.

Postage on a Newspaper to a Subscriber who has Removed.—L. J. S., S—— W——, Conn.—A subscriber who removes from a town before the time for which he has paid quarterly postage, on a regular paper, has expired, should notify the publisher of the paper and have the address changed. He should also get from the postmaster to whom he paid the postage, a receipt for it; this receipt, presented to the postmaster at the new place of address, will be sufficient warrant for him to deliver the paper without postage. The postmaster who collects the postage is the one to make the return of it to the department.

Circulars Filled in With Writing.—J. C., G——, Cal.—Circulars or any printed matter having blank spaces filled in with writing are subject to letter postage. Sec. 244 laws 1866.

Charging Postage on Package of Blank Receipts Franked by a Member of Congress.—J. Z. L., L——, Tex.—If a package of mail matter, franked by a Member of Congress, is mailed at the office where the franking member is at the time, the package is entitled to pass free of postage. But if the member is at another place, or in other words, if he has "left his frank behind him" (Sec. 128 Reg. 1866), the package should be charged with postage. Chapter XV. of Regulations of 1866 contains full information. .... The postage on "other matters," as stated on our third page, is 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. In one issue the 4 had dropped out.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of December, 1871:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Packett's Ferry	Lawrence	S. C.	5,666
Perry's Landing	Brazoria	Texas	8,516
Dresden	Smith	Kas	14,132
Centre	Howard	"	Special
Cedron	Lincoln	"	"
Calmar	McPherson	"	"
Bramlette	Woodson	"	14,006
Alva	Cloud	"	14,205
Tisdale	Cowley	"	14,161
Mulberry	Saline	"	Special
Island	Neosho	"	14,062
Stearn's Prairie	Platte	Neb	14,446
Hammond	Boone	"	14,445
Cotesfield	Howard	"	Special
Summit	Butler	"	"
Tecoma	Elko	Nev	14,701
Upper Matole	Humboldt	Cal	14,736
Manchester	Mendocino	"	14,732
Dorris Bridge	Siskiyou	"	14,983
Clatskanie	Columbia	Oregon	Special
Fair Ground	Marion	"	14,773
Norton	Clackamas	"	15,123
Summer House	Clatsop	"	15,129
Rockport	Summit	Utah	16,625
Florence C. H.	Idaho	Idaho	15,705
Ula	Fremont	Col	17,049
Rocky Ford	Bent	"	17,031
Livermore	Larimer	"	Special
Hugo	Douglas	"	14,001
Colorado Springs	El Paso	"	17,001
Richville	Pembina	Dakota	Special
Crooked Brook	Washington	Me	181
Camp Hill	Tallapoosa	Ala	8,616
Palestine	De Soto	Miss	7,035
Tul-lah-le-kee	Cherokee Na'n	Ark	10,512
Chatham	Bracken	Ky	9,621
Beech	Wayne	Mich	12,517
Lockwood	Kent	"	12,518
Harrelson	Grant	Wis	13,230
Mount Roy	Brown	Kas	14,007
Glenwood	Sevier	Utah	16,610
Demarest	Bergen	N. J.	1,603
Montvale	"	"	Special
Lorena	Lexington	S. C.	5,676
Hanov'r Corner	Ripley	Ind	Special
Caledonia	Carroll	La	8,041
Coosada Station	Elmore	Ala	6,601
Gallaway	Pulaski	Ark	7,501
Berryville	Henderson	Texas	8,596
Walker's Landing	Decatur	Tenn	9,772
Walbridge	Wood	Ohio	Special
Hutchinson	Reno	Kas	"
Harvard	Clay	Neb	14,451
Daviesville	Jasper	Miss	7,163
Folks' Store	Ada	Idaho	16,622
Goodwin's Corner	Union	Ind	Special
Donnellson	Lee	Iowa	"
Central Mine	Keweenaw	Mich	"
Sears	Osceola	"	12,516
Reed City	"	"	12,518
White Rock	Goodhue	Minn	Special
Painter's Mill	Preston	W. Va.	4,219
Churchwell's Mills	Jackson	Ala	6,045
Warner	Washington	Ohio	9,044
Nora	Marion	Ind	12,231
Myersville	Nicholas	Ky	Special
Corydon	Henderson	"	"
Clarksdale	Christian	Ill	11,426
Thackery	Hamilton	"	11,900
Dahlgreen	"	"	"
Opdyke	Jefferson	"	"
Wisner	Tuscola	Mich	12,890
Trufant	Montcalm	"	12,517
Cora	Smith	Kas	Special
Smithland	Cedar	Neb	14,470
Curlew	"	"	"
Bow Valley	"	"	"
Langell's Valley	Jackson	Oregon	15,152
Hot Springs	"	"	"
Yanax	"	"	"
Linkville	"	"	"
Isthmus	Coos	"	15,114
Dell	Minnehaha	Dakota	13,916
Sebago Lake	Cumberland	Me	202
Swedeland	Montgomery	Pa	1,802
Irwin	Putnam	Fla	6,462
Warrensburg	Macon	Ill	11,427
Addieville	Washington	"	11,900
Waupeton	Dubuque	Iowa	11,016
Turkey River	Clayton	"	"
Annville	Lafayette	Mo	Special
Lead Centre	Miller	"	10,649
Esperanza	Pontotoc	Miss	7,076
Cut Off Mills	St. Francis	Ark	Special
Denson's Landing	Perry	Tenn	9,771
French Settlement	Livingston	La	8,026
Burtonsville	Montgomery	Md	2,986
Chase's Lake	Lewis	N. Y.	Special
Ladentown	Rockland	"	"
Sterling's Mills	Robeson	N. C.	5,031
Goshen	Henderson	Texas	8,625
West Shoals	Martin	Ind	12,010
Chandlerville	Merrimack	N. H	298
Williamsville	Worcester	Mass	Special
Pleasant Mount	Baker	Ala	6,065
Comer's Bluff	Tippah	Miss	7,046
Clam Falls	Polk	Wis	Special
Balsam Lake	"	"	"
Milltown	"	"	"
Cedar Lake	"	"	"
Ashland	Ashland	"	"
Carpenter	Mitchell	Iowa	13,511
Falmouth	Missaukee	Mich	Special
Dykes	Texas	Mo	"
Rensselaer	Ralls	"	10,515 A
Germantown	Smith	Kas	Special
Monroe	Lincoln	"	14,131
Cottonwood	Chase	"	14,143
Elkton	Nuckolls	Neb	14,092
Brooklyn	Franklin	"	Special
Buffalo	Webster	"	"
Atlanta	Saline	"	"
Leslie	Wayne	"	14,475
Cornelius	Washington	Oregon	15,110
Buel	Elko	Nev	Special
Highlandville	Norfolk	Mass	606
Tylerville	Middlesex	Conn	Special
Stauffer	Westmoreland	Pa	"
North Union	Montgomery	Ind	12,349
Texas Ranch	Bent	Col	17,031
East Phœnix	Maricopa	Arizona	17,211
Castorland	Lewis	N. Y.	1,025
Dunn Brook	Oneida	N Y	Special
Sussex Mills	Sussex	N J	1,729
Battle Lake	Otter Tail	Minn	18,733
Beckwith	Vermillion	Ill	12,017
Axtell	Marshall	Kas	14,004
Lucieville	Saline	Neb	Special
Shady Springs	Ashe	N C	"
Mountville	Laurens	S C	5,669
Oak Lodge	Choctaw Nat'n	Ark	7,596
Oak City	Grundy	Mo	Special
Horsey's X Roads	Sussex	Del	"
Bear Creek	Scioto	Ohio	"
Sedan	"	"	"
Mount Joy	"	"	"
Bakersport	Hopkins	Ky	9,738
Juniata	Adams	Neb	Special
Warren	Madison	"	14,465
Roseville	Pierce	"	14,428
Central Valley	Orange	N Y	1,010
Lebanon Lake	Sullivan	"	Special
Cannelton	Beaver	Pa	"
Wellsville	Henry	Va	4,551
Wallace Prairie	Grimes	Texas	8,579
Weaver's Corners	Huron	Ohio	9,385
Shelbourne	White Pine	Nev	16,417
Homestead	Hudson	N J	1,602
Hot Springs	Siskiyou	Cal	15,152
Mount Fairview	San Diego	"	Special
Parks' Fort	[illegible]	Kas	14,001
Porter's Ranch	Smith	"	14,205
Walton	Marion	"	14,143
Belle Prairie	Fillmore	Neb	Special
Woodburn	Marion	Oregon	14,773
Young	Onondaga	N Y	1,977
Cigarville	"	"	1,577
Woodard	"	"	1,577
Rockdale	Randolph	Ala	6,723
Creswell	Bradley	Ark	7,517
Lees Ferry	Dallas	"	7,519
Jewett	Leon	Texas	8,583
Lake Fork	Hopkins	"	8,604

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office*
Tarrant	Hopkins	Texas	Sulphur Springs
Atoy	Cherokee	"	Rusk
Walstonville	Fremont	Col	Colfax
Maxwell	Delaware	Ohio	Galena
Cornville	La Salle	Ill	Dayton
Plato Corners	Kane	"	Elgin
French Lake	Wright	Minn	Buffalo
Ravena City	Los Angeles	Cal	Los Angeles
Petroliopolis	"	"	"
Gilman's Depot	Sullivan	N. Y.	Monticello
Wood	Orange	N. Y.	Goshen
Toby Creek	Marion	S. C.	Marion C. H
Ouachita City	Union	La	Monroe
Levett	Jennings	Ind	North Vernon
White Water	Butler	Kas	Peabody
Lone Elm	Howard	"	Elk City
Lewa	"	"	Sycamore
Bruno	Montgomery	"	Thayer
Hyoc	McPherson	"	Salina
Mills Creek	Chase	"	Cedar Point
Millington	Middlesex	Conn	East Haddam
Loyal Hill	Green	Ark	Four Mile
Botany	Shelby	Iowa	Harlan
Sheffield	Dubuque	"	Dubuque
White Cloud	Nodaway	Mo	Maryville
East Sandwich	Barnstable	Mass	Sandwich
Camp Stanton	De Kalb	Ala	Chattanooga, Tenn
Passe de Terre	Stevens	Minn	Morris
Brier Creek	Columbia	Pa	Berwick
Mound Place	Coahoma	Miss	Moon Lake
Saunder's Creek	Simpson	"	Westville
Commerce	Tunica	"	De Soto Front
Tuggleville	Trigg	Ky	Cadiz
Sharp Corners	Milwaukee	Wis	Milwaukee
Creswell	"	"	Milwaukee
Christiansburg	Wapello	Iowa	Ottumwa
Smead	Lyon	"	Rock Rapids
Forest Store	Douglas	Mo	Munger's Mills
Clarence	Calhoun	Mich	Partello
Bacchus	Hopkins	Texas	Sulphur Springs
Cold Water	Cross	Ark	Harrisburgh
Baraga	Houghton	Mich	Houghton
Mahopac	Oakland	"	Pontiac
Virginia Ranch	Siskiyou	Cal	Yreka
Warrensburgh	Iron	Utah	Summit
Council Bend	Crittenden	Ark	Memphis
Centre Ridge	Conway	"	Springfield
Gird's Creek	Missoula	Monta	Corvallis
Centre Brunswick	Rensselaer	N. Y.	Troy
Timber Creek	Hunt	Texas	Shiloh
Acomb	McLennan	"	Waco
Gibraltar	Lyon	Iowa	Canton, Dakota
Newhope	Caroline	Md	Preston
Hope	Somerset	"	Westovers
Vanhook's Store	Person	N. C.	Roxborough
Renterville	Escambia	Ala	Pollard
East Alton	Belknap	N. H	Alton
Martinsville	Spartanburgh	S. C.	Spartanburgh
Linden	Dallas	Iowa	Adell
Glaze City	Camden	Mo	Lime Creek
Creekville	Daviess	"	Gallatin
Crawford House	Coos	N. H	Wh. Mount'n House
Port Orchard	Kitsap	Wash. Territ'y	Seattle

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Clintonville	Coffee	Ala	6,619
Guilford	Wilson	Kas	14,091
Wirtonia	Cherokee	"	14,146
Franktown	Washoe	Nev	15,404
Huerfano Canyon	Huerfano	Col	Special
Reel Town	Tallapoosa	Ala	"
Randolph	Pontotoc	Miss	7,082
Pea Ridge	Lauderdale	Pa	Special
Cypress Top	Harris	Texas	8,503
Lake	Newaygo	Mich	Special
House Creek	Wilcox	Ga	8,138
Mount Zion	Hancock	"	Special
North Garden	Albemarle	Va	4,620
Newtonville	Fayetteville	Ala	6,713
Bartonville	Walker	"	6,689
Green's Cut	Burke	Ga	8,104
Pine Bluff	Ashley	Ark	7,646
Floyd	Carroll	La	8,041
Elmwood	Tuscola	Mich	Special
Forked River	Ocean	N. J.	"
Cowskin	Sedgwick	Kas	14,217
Rowe's Pump	Orangeburgh	S.C.	5,604
Higginsville	Hampshire	W. Va.	4,266
Gilman	Hamilton	N. Y.	1,197
Pomaria	Newberry	S.C.	Special
Bold Spring	Franklin	Ga	6,032
Mobley's Pond	Scriven	"	6,128
Laurenceville	Monroe	Ark	7,509

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to.*
Buchtel	Isabella	Mich	Loomis
Lisbeen	Scott	Minn	Lashoen
Blakeville	Cheshire	N. H	West Rindge
Pliny	Saline	Kas	Prescott
Strawbridge	York	Pa	New Park
Brady	Kalamazoo	Mich	Vicksburgh
Blytheville	Jasper	Mo	Joplin
Plymouth	Christian	"	Billings
Brookfield Centre	Clinton	Iowa	Elwood
Lyoalor	Vernon	Mo	Walker
Huerfano Canyon	Huerfano	Col	Gardner
Monument	Pike	Ill	Nebo
Prescott	Saline	Kas	Pliny
Edinburgh	Hillsdale	Mich	Montgomery
Williamstown	Jefferson	Kas	Rural
Charlemont	St. Clair	Mo	Appleton City
Baldwin Mills	Jackson	Mich	Baldwins

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of January, 1871.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Guion....	U. S....	3	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Havana ..	U. S....	3	Havana & Mexico
Havana...	U. S....	4	Havana & West Indies
Inman....	U. S....	6	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Bremen..	U. S....	6	German States via Bremen
Hamburg.	U. S....	9	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion....	U. S....	10	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Havana...	U. S....	11	Havana and Nassau
Inman....	U. S....	13	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Bremen ..	U. S....	13	German States via Bremen
French...	U. S....	13	French Mails
Havana...	U. S....	13	Havana
Aspinwall	U. S....	15	S. Pac., K. & Cent'l Amer.
Hamburg.	U. S....	16	Europe via Ply., Ch. & H.
Guion....	U. S....	17	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Havana...	U. S....	18	Havana
Bremen ..	U. S....	20	German States via Bremen
Inman....	U. S....	20	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Mexican..	U. S....	23	Havana and Mexico
Brazilian..	U. S....	23	Brazil, Argentine & W. I.
Hamburg.	U. S....	23	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Guion....	U. S....	24	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Havana...	U. S....	25	Havana and Nassau
French...	U. S....	27	French Mails
Bremen ..	U. S....	27	German States via Bremen
Inman....	U. S....	27	Europe via Queen. & Liv.
Hamburg.	U. S....	30	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Aspinwall	U. S....	30	South Pacific & C. A.
Guion....	U. S....	31	Europe via Queen. & Liv.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the 4th page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Not exceeding one ounce, two cents; exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, three cents; exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, four cents, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed: Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a

UNITED STATES MAIL.

United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here.*

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Granada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadinos,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inagua, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayro,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Cocho,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cnagua,	Los Saintos,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Doseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress Sec. 223, Law, 1866

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 45, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........ 35 cents.
Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.......... 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.......... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.......... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz..... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.... 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same of postage, free. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 23 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokohama, the 12th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 23 days.

N. S.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10:30 P. M.; [Way] 12:00 M. and 4:30 P.M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6 & 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 7:00 A. M.; 5:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 7 A. M.; 12:30 & 10:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail..........5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]..........5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail...... 5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South .... 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]..............5:00 A. M. 8:00 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th. each month............10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A.M.. 3:00 & 4 30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail..................5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold.................. 5 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Keyport.......................... 1:30 P. M.
Long Island.........5:00 & 9 30 A. M., 4 00 P. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
" via South Side R.R..7 A.M.; 2:00 P.M.
Canada. ....5 A.M.; 3, 4.00, 9 P. M.

SUNDAYS all mails close at 11:00 A. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia...	via Brindisi........	26th	57	22d
do.	Southampton........	20th	61	27th
Brazil......	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon......	Brindisi........	12th and 26th	24	8th and 23d
do.	Southampton........	6th and 30th	30	13th and 27th
China.......	Brindisi........	12th and 26th	40	8th and 23d
do.	Southampton........	6th and 30th	47	13th and 27th
Hong Kong...	Brindisi........	12th and 26th	40	8th and 23d
do.	Southampton........	6th and 30th	45	13th and 27th
India.......	Brindisi........	every Friday.	24	every M'nday
do.	Southampton........	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore...	Brindisi........	12th and 26th	43	8th and 23d
do.	Southampton........	6th and 30th	46	13th and 27th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE
TO
POSTMASTERS.
COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

Tryon's system for keeping, rendering and collecting accounts of postage in advance on newspapers, periodicals and box rents is distinguished for simplicity, certainty, celerity and cheapness. Price for system, with sixteen blank sheets, sufficient for offices of the fourth and fifth class for two years, $2. Blank sheets extra of that number, for larger offices and all who have ordered the system, $3 50 per 100, postage paid. Send for descriptive circular and example to

WM. TRYON, BETHALTO, ILL.

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TESTED FOR YEARS,
AND
FOUND TO BE JUST THE THING.

WADE'S DOUBLE INDEX POST OFFICE BOOK, $5 50

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Two Thousand Post Offices now Using it, and as soon as worn out they want a second copy.

Sent securely wrapped and post-paid on receipt of price. Address

A. B. WADE, P. M.,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

CONNEAUTVILLE, Pa., Dec. 9, 1871.
Have used your book two years, and am well pleased with it. Send me another.
GEO. D. VAN TASSEL, P. M.

MARLBORO', Mass., Dec. 5, 1871.
I bought one in 1870, and like it much. Send me another.
J. S. FAY, P. M.

RUSHVILLE, Ind. Nov. 2, 1871.
Have used your book for one year. For neatness, quality of material and the simple and easy method of keeping accounts, the book is unequaled.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 5, 1871.
Inclosed M. O. Send one of your unequaled Double Index P. O. Books. I have had one, and could not think of running my office without it.
JOHN H. TIERNEY, P. M.

DU QUOIN, Ill., Dec. 18, 1871.
Have used your book for two years, and would not do without it for three times the price. Send another.
F. B. KELLEY, P. M.

The eighth edition of "Wade's Double Index Post Office Book" is bound in cloth, has 232 pages (making a perfect double index), and is superior to former editions. Securely wrapped and post-paid for $5 60. Money (less postage) returned if not satisfactory. "Wade's Single Index P. O. Book" (post-paid), $1 50.

Address A. B. WADE, P. M.,
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address Box 6,171, New York Post Office.

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FOR
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SPECIAL AGENTS,
POSTAL RAILWAY CLERKS,
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MAIL MESSENGERS,
LAWYERS,
And all others who desire to know how to transact postal business either with
POSTMASTERS OR THE DEPARTMENT,
BY THE
Editors of The Post Office Gazette.

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IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

All know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

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(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
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WASHINGTON, D.

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YALE LOCK BOXES.

23,000 IN USE IN 170 POST OFFICES.

YALE LOCK BOX, No. 2.

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass
LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood-work of the boxes and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above; the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES

LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,

Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions, prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

CALL-BOXES and other Post Office Furniture made by special machinery at very reasonable Prices.

ESTIMATES submitted on Application.

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
Manufacturers of
Unpickable Bank and Safe Locks,
Night Latches, Store Door Locks,
Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.

YALE LOCKS.
SECURITY.
FULL SIZE OF KEY.
BEST & CHEAPEST.
FOR SALE BY THE **HARDWARE TRADE.**

CAUTION.

THE YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO. desires to notify Postmasters and others using, purchasing or manufacturing Metallic Post-Office Lock Boxes, that proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York against certain infringers of the letters patent for Post-Office Lock Boxes, heretofore granted to Linus Yale, Jr., the exclusive right to manufacture under said letters patent being in the undersigned.

And we are advised and believe that the several Post-Office Lock Boxes now in the market (all of which were introduced after and modeled from that made by us) are likewise infringements of the said letters patent. We will not hesitate to proceed vigorously against any and all persons who manufacture, buy or use any of them, and we desire the users of the Boxes to understand that they are equally liable in damages with the manufacturers.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec., 1871. YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—JANUARY, 1872.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	b10	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	3	6	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	λ8
do do closed mail, via England	....	12	8	F	12	λ8
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	G	11	λ8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 18c per ½oz	a	*14	K	L	M	λ8
do do closed mail via England	....	*12	9	G	13	λ8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 19c ½ oz	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b6	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	....	CC	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do closed mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (Registered letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	9	V	....	S
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*8	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*7	4	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	4	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	8	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	6	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	9	7	E	11	λ8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	9	6	6	....
Berlin, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Bermuda	....	10	9	V	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	λ16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	C†	C†	t8
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	8	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*d	2	k4	....	5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	P	10	λ8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	8	P	12	λ8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	D†	D†	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
Chili, British mail, via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	8	P	12	λ8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b8	D†	D†	16
Corsica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	16	4	....	....	8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	λ8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	P	12	λ8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g	....	7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	V	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*16	2	H	12	λ8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*16	9	H	12	λ8
do (Upper) do do do	....	16	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*17	10	H	14	λ8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	H	14	λ8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	10l	g	g	....
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b8	cB	cB	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
France, direct mail	....	10	2	V	4	....
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ6
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	6	C	6	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	6
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	14	9	H	12	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	λ8
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	q14
Greytown, via Colon	....	18	4	10	....	8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	16	4	....	....	6
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British), reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.	....	10	2	V	....	6
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland, via England	....	14	6	D†	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....

COUNTRIES.	Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco	....	10	9	10	....	....
Ibralia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Ionian Islands, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	18	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	7	P	10	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	9	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	P	10	λ8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do do. (clo'd m'l via Eng.)	....	12	8	P	12	λ8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b6	B	B	18
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	D†	D†	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	C†	C†	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	P	10	λ8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	P	12	λ8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	4	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Newfoundland	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	12	2	4	....	10
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	λ8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	8	2	V	....	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	2	O	13	λ8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	6
Panama	....	10	2	V	....	8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	G	P	s8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	P	10	λ8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*6	8	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	D	8	λ8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	8	D	10	λ8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	b8	A	A	18
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	λ6
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b8	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*8	3	C	6	8
do do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Russia, do do direct	....	*11	5	D	8	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	λ8
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	8
Savoy	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	6	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*8	8	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	λ8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	λ8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	λ8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	λ8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	λ8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	8

COUNTRIES.	Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	26	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do via Brindisi.	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	G	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s6
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	P	10	λ8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	2	V	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	D†	D†	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	O	11	λ8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England	....	*11	9	G	13	λ8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	b4	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 18c. ½oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c. ½oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyront, Borgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	P	10	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	P	12	λ8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	8	P	12	λ8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*8	2	k4	....	5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American packet (postage on registered letters, 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	8	8	....	8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	23	b10	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. packet, 23d of each month from N. Y. (reg. letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas (registered letters, 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	2	......	....	8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	......	....	6
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	8
do North German Union via Trieste	a	20	N	O	P	8
do do do via England and Trieste.	a	21	N	O	P	8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1⅓ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1⅓ oz. & not over 2⅔ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2⅔ oz., and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	20	....	....	20
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Brindisi	4	....	....	8	....	....	16	....	....	16
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng*	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng*	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng*	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng*	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng*	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng*	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng*	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	......
K.— do do via England & Brindisi	..	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	......
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	......
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	......
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	......
M.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	......
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	0	....	....	12	......
N.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	......
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	......
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	......
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	......
P.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	......
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	......
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	......
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	18	......
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	......
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	......
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	18	....	....	20	......
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	......
U.— do	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	14	....	......
V.—	2	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	8	....	......
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	......
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	......
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	......
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	8	....	....	6
B.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	8	....	....	8
C.†—	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
D.†—	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
E.†—	3	....	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	8

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, via BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 39c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

CC.—Open mail to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepayment optional.—Via England: For 1-3 oz. and under, 10 cents; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., 16 cents; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 cents; prepayment compulsory.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

l.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals. *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will, be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland* or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page,

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 30 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 31 " "

t.—10 cts. reg. fee additional for every ½ oz.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XII. NO. 5. NEW YORK. FEBRUARY. 1872. WHOLE NO. 137.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

POND LILY, January, 1872.

As e summer residence Pond Lily is equaled by few and excelled by none; but when old grim winter, with his beard of snow and icy shoes, takes possession and [illegible] loose the hyperborean blasts, it is, according to my ideas, e magnificent place to get away from. In point of fact, I think it is the coldest spot in America, and to my mind would make splendid training-ground for amateur Arctic exploring parties. Ninety days' exposure to the cutting winds which ceaselessly sweep down our valley would so harden the ambitious would-be discoverers of a northwest passage that the nipping blasts of Greenland would scarcely be felt. We have had very little snow thus far, but we have it all yet, and, despite the frigidity of the atmosphere, we have had our share of sleigh-riding. Gracious Saikes did not forget, among his various foreign purchases, an abundant supply of robes and furs, and could you but see our great ark on runners, with its luxurious outfit of robes made out of wolf, tiger, lion and buffalo skins, [illegible] clad in seal caps, [illegible] coats, ruffs and muffs, if you did not envy them, you would surely be convinced that they had nothing to fear from freezing breezes—particularly if you could see tha arrangements beneath for keeping the feet warm, end the little locker bountifully supplied with choice stimulants, to perform similar service inwardly. Saikes is an admirable driver, and, when clad in his seal suit and seated behind the prettiest pair of coal-black horses in the world, caparisoned in silver-mounted harness, stndded all over with bells, bells, bells, an extraordinary sensation is created as our equipage dashes along, while J. M. and myself, well tucked and muffled up, look on complacently at the admiring spectators. But even too much of this kind of thing becomes insipid end monotonous, and were it not for the occasional rural balls and parties, to which we are always invited, and rarely fail attending, the time would drag terribly. Of course Pond Lily opened the gay season by a hop and supper, and then our neighbors and the peoplo at the Angle kept it up. The great event, however, was a grand hall given at the village hotel by "The Obtuse Angle Persimmon Club," a literary and epicurean association, and I must do the managers the justice to say that the affair was gotten up in the most festive style, and was an unqualified success. For days prior to the designated evening people were busy everywhere preparing for tha great occasion, and tailors, milliners and sewing-machines were kept busy plying their needles. It was given out that a number of invited guests would be present from the city, and of course this put the provincial beaux and belles on their mettle to do their prettiest. We were among the first, and had a good opportunity to observe the others as they arrived singly and in couples. J. M. and myself had no idea of participating in the saltatory exercises, but Saikes had prepared himself with a pair of patent leather pumps, ornamented with delicate gold buckles, and it was evident that he intended to "shake a leg," or do something else on the "light fantastic toe." The ball-room was not as capacious as it might have been, nor was it of modern model; the manner of lighting it, too, by dip candles inserted in sconces suspended on nails along the walls, was rather antiquated, but still it answered—and although the crowd was so great as to almost prevent dancing, yet everything went merry as a marriage bell.

The musicians were selected from the orchestra of the New Census Midwinter Opera House, and under tha batonship of Signor Hittimaginni performed wonders with their wind and string instruments. The programme announced that the ball would commence with the grand march from the opera of "Norma," and in accordance with this arrangement the floor managers ordered a line to be formed two deep for the opening promenade. When everything was ready, the signal was given and the band struck up; but instead of playing a staid and dignified march in which old and young could participate, "Garry Owen" was substituted, and before the procession had gone half round the hall, the whole congregation was hurried into a general breakdown. I was indignant at this, and so were a number of other elderly gentlemen; but there was neither time nor opportunity to declaim against this outrageous departure from the printed arrangements. I only know that a pert young couple came between J. M. and myself, and while the young gentleman "set" to the dame, and hammered the floor terribly with heels and toes, his partner, a forward little minx, caught me by the hands, and, bellowing out "swing corners," gave me a wrench that sent me springing half way across the room. I had hardly time to recover myself before I was assailed by others in the same way, until I was fain to break from the ranks and seek sanctuary in one of the chairs. I turned then to look for the madam, when to my utter amazement I saw her prancing about as wildly and apparently [illegible] as any one of the company. I did not feel pleased at first at her apparent levity; but when I saw how majestically and gracefully she bore herself, and with what precision her little feet kept time to the rollicking "Greek" air, and how with a wave of her hand she kept the would-be familiar young gentleman at bay, I was perfectly satisfied, and felt delighted to see her enjoying herself. Saikes, here, there and everywhere, was manifestly absorbed in the pleasures of the evening, and entirely oblivious to everything but unadulterated [illegible], and Col. Convex, of the *Boundless Continent*, and a few other village bloods—taking the motto from him—flung themselves about like maniacs. After the introductory performance the various dances were called up in order, and we elderly folks retired to one end of the hall, where we could [illegible] without being obliged to engage in it. Postmaster Grawdles was there with his wife and five daughters, and, having seen them properly portioned out, he came over and took a seat by me in our corner. He knew almost everybody, and took great pleasure in pointing out various conspicuous personages. Woolcomber, his assistant, was there, too, and his make-up was astounding; he was certainly the "loudest" dressed man I ever saw in my life. He wore a blue dress-coat with brass buttons, red vest, white pants with broad red and blue stripes down the sides, a flashy yellow scarf with e monstrous cluster pin stuck in it, and a pair of black gloves a good deal too large for his hands. He was a picture, I assure you, and the observed of all observers, and was evidently well pleased with the admiration he excited, and swaggered round like a swell of the first water. Grawdles, Jr., was there, too, and behaved himself with commendable modesty. I will not, however, go into further description of characters or incidents; let it suffice that the affair was a brilliant one, and everybody enjoyed themselves. Convex was wild with excitement, and took occasion to assure me, in a half whisper, that it was "fully aquil to the fayst of Bilchazzer."

At 12 o'clock supper was announced, and at 2 dancing was resumed. About an hour after this I was conversing with Mr. Grawdles on general matters when some one beckoned to him from the door. He went out, but returned almost immediately, and very quietly informed me that the post-office had been broken open by thieves, and he wished me to go over with him and see what damage had been done, end of course I went. Procuring a lantern, we proceeded to the office, and found the front door wide open. We entered and closed it. The lamps were then lit, and we commenced a survey of the situation. No key, jimmy or crowbar was needed to effect an entrance, for the door was so insecure that a cat could almost have pushed it open. The letters and papers in the boxes and drawers to all appearance had not been disturbed; but a desk had been burst open, from which stamps and money had been abstracted, and about which Grawdles bemoaned fearfully. A further search showed that a couple of registered letters had been carried off; but this did not seem to weigh with him at all in comparison to the loss of a few dollars in stamps, fractional currency and nickels. Woolcomber and young Grawdles, having got wind of the disaster by this time, came over, and on careful scrutiny of the boxes, confirmed the opinion that the letters therein had not been tampered with; but the registered ones having been permitted to remain on the mailing table, instead of being put in some secure or less conspicuous place, excited the cupidity of the robbers, who were probably only after the stamps and money, who appropriated them, as they were so tempting and convenient, and supposing the contents were valuable, else they would not have been registered. "It might have been much worse had I kept all my stamps and money here," said Grawdles; "but you see I only keep stamps enough in tha office to last a day or two; the rest are in the bank where I deposit my money. I *never* thought this a very safe place anyhow." "And yet," said I, "you permit all these letters to remain here, and allow registered letters, upon which an extra fee has been paid to ensure extra caution, to lay round loose in what you regard as an insecure place! Out of your own mouth have you condemned yourself, and I'll wager a big apple, that if the lost registered letters contained money you will have to make the loss good. Pardon me, Mr. Grawdles, for a little plain speaking—but it strikes me that a man who can be so indifferent to the safety of the letters of a community entrusted to his official care and custody is hardly the proper person to hold the office of postmaster. This place of yours, viewed from the inside, shows no impregnable spot, and presents no greater obstacle to a forced ingress than would a thin pine shingle to the point of [illegible] in expectin' this for a good while," chimed in Woolcomber, "and spoke to the old man about it several times, and told him a corn-crib would be safer, but he always shet me up with, 'No fears of that, robbers knows they'll git nothin' here'—and now (to Grawdles) you see wher' you ar'—don't charge it to me—it's none o' my funeral." This brought on a war of charges and countercharges, during which reference was made to certain registered letters which were not shaken out of bags, that bags were never half shaken and never examined to see if they were empty, &c., amidst which I returned to the hotel and found the ball about breaking up, and J. M. waiting for me. She peremptorily demanded where I had been to that time of night, and said I ought to be ashamed of myself. A little explanation, however, entirely relieved her, and we all went home in the best of humor.

The next day the *Boundless Continent* gave a brief description of the ball, and an elaborate one of the post office burglary. These two unusual occurrences created an extraordinary sensation, but it was ephemeral—and the Angle soon resumed its normal condition.

I have since learned that but one of the registered letters stolen from the post office contained money ($20, I believe), and belonged to a poor woman to whom it had been sent by her son. Grawdles positively refused to make good the loss to the really needy victim—assuring her that he was a sufferer himself, but I know he has written to our member at Washington, asking him to use his influence to get Congress to repair the damages he has suffered—amounting to some thirty-two or three dollars—but it is to be hoped our member will pigeon-hole his application. I verily regard it as the most cheeky and preposterous appeal I ever heard of; such things, however, have been done, and it is probably owing to this that postmasters feel so little solicitude about having their offices located in thief-proof premises. Go into the towns and villages of the country and you will frequently find the post office located in the most rickety, shabby, tumble-down building in the place—convenience and security are made subordinate to cheap rent, and anything that shelters from the wind and rain is considered good enough for a repository for mails and mail matter. Of course I know the compensation is not sufficiently large to admit of the leasing of a granite building, supplied with fire and burglar-proof safes, but I do believe that every postmaster (no matter what his salary is) can procure a suitable and safe room for the transaction of postal business, and where mail matter cannot be reached by dishonest hands, if he has the good of the service and the public welfare at heart.

Now one word in regard to the neglect in shaking mail bags, and the proper care to examine them after they have been emptied.

If any postmaster or clerk is too lazy to shake a pouch after the contents have been emptied on the table, he is too lazy for anything and is not fit for the position he occupies; and if he is so careless and neglectful as not to carefully examine a pouch after it has been emptied and before it is stowed away, thrown aside or hung up for fresh matter, decapitation is too good for him. Some one, I forget whom, told me once of a registered letter having performed two or three trips between the same offices before it was discovered stuck fast to the bottom of the bag. I am sorry I have forgotten the names of these postmasters, but I will try and remember them, and if I can I will send them to you and will ask you to publish them, in capital letters, so that their brethren can breathe easy, if any complaint is made of delay in correspondance sent from their respective offices to people within the deliveries of these antediluvian shirks.

MONS. TONSON.

The Civil Service Act includes postmasters whose salaries are $200 or over. There are 5,109 of these distributed as follows:

Alabama	42	Missouri	194
Alaska	1	Montana	11
Arizona	6	Nebraska	31
Arkansas	32	Nevada	23
California	99	New Hampshire	106
Colorado	17	New Jersey	184
Connecticut	153	New Mexico	7
Dakota	6	New York	633
Delaware	25	N. Carolina	69
Dist. of Columbia	4	Ohio	339
Florida	18	Oregon	16
Georgia	69	Pennsylvania	411
Idaho	8	Rhode Island	32
Illinois	436	S. Carolina	37
Indiana	193	Tennessee	67
Iowa	228	Texas	83
Kansas	95	Utah	14
Kentucky	91	Vermont	128
Louisiana	26	Virginia	96
Maine	136	Washington	6
Maryland	73	West Virginia	42
Massachusetts	328	Wisconsin	167
Michigan	210	Wyoming	10
Minnesota	78		
Mississippi	77	Total	5,109

We publish below the opinion in full of Judge Sherman, of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the rights, duties and responsibilities of newspaper publishers. We advise postmasters to read this decision carefully, and to endeavor to have the most important parts of it published in their local papers, wherever there are such:

United States Circuit Court, Cleveland, Ohio.

[January Term—Thursday, January 18.]

United States *vs.* Lecky Harper. Indictment for mailing newspapers to persons not subscribers, without prepayment of postage. The defendant was tried by a jury upon an agreed statement of facts, and a verdict of guilty was rendered. The defendant filed his motion in arrest of judgment, which the Court overruled. The following is the

OPINION BY JUDGE SHERMAN.

The defendant was indicted at the last term of this Court as the proprietor of "the Mt. Vernon *Banner*," for an alleged violation of section 41 of the act of March 3, 1863, which reads as follows:

"The Postmaster-General may require an affidavit, in form to be prescribed by general regulation, to be taken by any publisher, or any clerk, agent or servant of such publisher of any paper or periodical, which by the terms of this act may be sent to regular subscribers without prepayment of postage at the mailing office; to the effect that neither he nor any other proprietor, clerk, agent or employe within his knowledge, has sent, or caused or permitted to be sent through the mails, without prepayment by postage-stamps, any copies of such paper or periodical [naming it], except the same were sent to *bona-fide* and regular subscribers thereto, and if it be ascertained that such papers or periodicals have been thus unlawfully sent, with the knowledge or consent of such proprietor, or of the agent or clerk in charge of that business; or if such affidavit, when required by the Postmaster-General, or by a special agent of the Post-Office Department, shall be refused, the person guilty of such offense or refusing such oath shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars in each case, to be recovered by suit before any court of competent jurisdiction," etc.

At the present term a verdict against the defendant was rendered by the jury, and a motion in arrest of judgment made for the purpose of having the opinion of the Court upon the indictment and the facts. There are two violations of this section complained of in the indictment:

First—That the defendant sent copies of his weekly papers through the mails, postage unpaid, to other than regular and "*bona fide* subscribers thereto."

Second—That when required, by the Special Agent of the Post-office Department, the defendant refused to take the affidavit referred to in said section, in form as prescribed by general regulation.

The facts as agreed upon are substantially as follows:

That the defendant as such editor and publisher, during the political campaign of 1871, was called upon by certain parties, who furnished him a list of persons residing within his county to whom he should send his paper during the campaign, payment for the same to be made by the parties furnishing said list. It is admitted, that without any communication being had with the parties named in the list, as to whether they would stand as subscribers or receive the paper, the papers, to the number of about three hundred, were so addressed and mailed at Mt. Vernon, without prepayment of postage; and further: That a number of the parties to whom these newspapers were thus sent, refused to receive them and never did accept them, denying that they had subscribed for them, or that they ever authorized any one to subscribe for them; and it is not claimed that any such authority was ever given. The question then is, on the facts as thus far stated, whether the parties to whom these papers were thus sent, and especially those who refused to receive them, can be regarded as "regular and *bona fide* subscribers."

It appears to the Court that the bare statement of the question carries with it its own obvious answer. I would not wish to be understood as holding that the terms employed by the act, to wit: "*bona fide* and regular subscribers" were to be construed so strictly as only to embrace persons who, by their own hand, have made subscriptions; but it is quite plain that no one can be a subscriber unless he has subscribed himself, or by some authorized agent, or has subsequently, in some sufficient way, ratified the subscription which may have been volunteered for him. It follows that the sending of newspapers without prepayment of postage to persons who have not subscribed themselves, nor by any authorized agent, or not subsequently ratified it, is not a sending to subscribers, and is a violation of this section. In such a case, where a party not yet authorized desires to subscribe and have the newspaper sent to some other party, the only way of keeping within the law would be to prepay the postage until the party to whom the newspaper was sent had explicitly signified in some unequivocal manner that he ratified the subscription which had been made for his benefit, and was willing to occupy the position of, and be considered as a regular and *bona fide* subscriber. Until such ratification, as in a case like the present, the parties addressed could not be regarded as subscribers, and the sending of papers to them, as such, the postage unpaid, would be a violation of this section as we have already seen.

The post-office laws and regulations are framed with special reference to liberality in encouraging and facilitating the transmission of newspapers between publisher and subscriber. Hence the provision of law allowing this to be done, free of postage charge, as between these two classes of persons, but to extend it further, or to apply it to such a case as this, would open the door to gross abuses of this postal privilege. Parties engaged in a political campaign, or parties desirous of distributing newspapers containing their business advertisements, for example, or other matter, which for reasons purely personal they wish to have disseminated without reference to the wants or wishes of the parties addressed, might thus encumber and load down the mails as a cheap medium of circulation, thus converting what is intended for the public good, in facilitating the transmission of newspaper intelligence, into a cheap scheme for promoting mere personal or political speculation. In this case, moreover, it is to be remarked, that a number of the parties addressed neither subscribed nor authorized subscription, nor ratified it when it was brought to their attention, but entirely repudiated it.

It has been suggested by the defense, that the custom has prevailed to a considerable extent for publishers to send out, without prepayment of postage, specimen numbers or copies of their papers, in the hope of inducing subscription.

I am unable to see how, under the postal laws and regulations as they now stand, this can be safely done; for even should it be granted, which is by no means clear, that a subsequent ratification would relate back to the time of sending the first unauthorized specimen copy, yet, if not subsequently ratified, or if before ratification the publishers should happen to be called upon to make the required affidavit, and be unable to do so, the penalties of this section would obviously, though unintentionally perhaps, as in the present instance, be incurred.

I understand that the District Attorney does not desire to claim anything from the alleged violation of the law as set forth in the other count of the indictment, regarding the one as practically covered by the other; I therefore do not examine the law and facts in relation to that charge.

I sustain the verdict of the jury, and overrule the motion. As I understand the wishes of the government officers, and as there was actual evidence before the jury of but one person that refused to ratify the subscription so made, the defendant should only be held liable to one penalty of fifty dollars and costs of this prosecution.

U. S. Attorney George Willey for the government; J. C. Devin, of Mount Vernon, for defendant.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of November, 1871, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	315	2,233,561	1,231,160	491,573	2,451,372
Chicago	106	1,127,519	133,132	156,935	1,008,140
Philadelphia	167	1,184,604	826,603	383,897	1,335,134
St. Louis	60	740,567	67,375	133,281	436,985
Boston	70	483,790	153,931	121,109	649,448
Baltimore	36	390,233	45,139	79,836	320,065
Cincinnati	50	362,004	54,689	86,963	277,924
Detroit	25	255,759	27,612	82,888	133,883
Louisville	26	239,706	26,076	57,580	157,859
Cleveland	26	234,063	23,758	61,997	170,092
Buffalo	32	231,961	26,166	73,701	136,051
Brooklyn	42	217,221	50,608	70,724	105,903
Albany	24	195,196	39,547	50,384	166,119
Milwaukee	21	179,266	10,938	37,663	98,351
Indianapolis	19	145,267	11,597	38,101	153,892
Pittsburg	18	139,652	13,652	46,693	117,278
Washington, D. C.	25	136,594	16,333	63,035	97,243
Syracuse	15	129,230	11,103	55,808	75,661
Troy	13	128,101	16,050	24,553	90,112
Newark	12	124,610	23,255	49,884	73,731
Memphis	13	110,273	7,947	27,375	71,252
Richmond	14	91,601	4,665	26,374	48,601
San Francisco	34	82,104	12,657	36,986	124,786
Nashville	8	70,981	4,589	20,973	39,415
New Orleans	40	77,063	9,511	35,409	131,884
Toledo	10	76,256	4,195	27,444	70,456
Utica	12	75,680	8,068	31,802	59,912
Dayton	12	74,270	5,453	23,929	65,730
Williamsburg	12	73,955	14,787	18,462	24,654
Providence	13	70,276	13,133	27,754	35,849
Allegheny	9	66,898	7,211	35,312	25,956
Hartford	10	60,540	8,397	21,957	33,968
New Haven	8	67,260	7,389	21,549	32,127
Wilmington	8	52,521	5,126	20,532	24,262
Jersey City	6	49,607	3,689	13,097	19,654
Lowell	6	47,090	3,115	16,950	51,524
Worcester	6	42,654	5,131	16,601	24,131
Erie	8	43,963	3,433	29,378	16,723
Portland	8	41,880	3,035	21,636	57,989
Lawrence	6	36,825	1,934	19,138	[illegible]
Manchester	6	39,910	1,589	18,059	18,506
Charlestown	6	36,211	1,090	14,933	20,376
Reading	6	37,683	2,950	13,504	19,835
Cambridge	4	34,680	2,135	10,655	12,614
Trenton	4	34,288	2,258	18,578	22,537
Lynn	5	34,020	1,948	18,543	24,148
New Bedford	5	26,617	1,020	13,576	20,734
Lancaster	5	29,161	1,823	10,004	8,353
Cambridgeport	4	28,598	1,552	10,192	11,852
Harrisburg	4	27,785	2,466	10,865	10,187
Salem	5	25,581	1,967	11,562	18,233

REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1871.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	318	2,282,245	1,290,946	487,518	2,345,025
Chicago	106	1,141,596	137,213	180,950	1,143,767
Philadelphia	167	1,038,733	502,069	460,061	1,285,174
St. Louis	60	782,568	77,130	135,088	451,664
Boston	70	484,450	158,530	136,714	725,795
Baltimore	35	383,453	42,906	89,442	328,660
Cincinnati	50	362,699	64,360	69,319	378,060
Detroit	25	256,751	25,008	92,473	228,898
Louisville	25	253,461	37,841	63,281	150,599
Cleveland	26	231,313	23,288	66,266	163,748
Brooklyn	46	226,854	44,426	85,040	109,113
Buffalo	33	213,220	14,807	70,061	129,690
Albany	24	185,139	15,071	60,116	151,931
Milwaukee	21	177,546	18,700	41,857	100,192
Rochester	15	170,937	16,373	69,221	98,385
Indianapolis	19	136,959	14,212	41,897	100,890
Washington, D. C.	25	140,689	26,350	61,488	115,923
Pittsburg	16	131,280	13,090	46,672	110,625
Syracuse	13	126,510	13,473	42,517	73,316
Newark	18	123,484	16,071	21,925	74,535
Troy	13	119,994	12,198	33,624	83,311
Memphis	12	111,473	8,304	26,342	84,787
Richmond	14	81,532	5,287	26,294	43,778
New Orleans	40	83,259	7,058	34,691	131,712
Utica	12	79,131	7,698	31,736	99,028
San Francisco	34	76,169	[illegible]	24,421	108,283
Williamsburg	13	75,550	6,800	18,961	24,963
Nashville	3	74,849	4,573	27,776	23,495
Toledo	10	74,944	4,111	30,161	73,307
Dayton	12	71,750	6,748	33,694	62,113
Providence	13	68,990	11,670	26,962	33,563
Allegheny	9	58,569	8,088	38,185	33,534
Hartford	10	58,544	8,090	23,130	33,431
New Haven	8	56,131	6,229	20,825	33,440
Jersey City	8	51,404	3,919	14,840	19,747
Wilmington	8	51,065	4,167	19,144	23,019
Lowell	8	46,136	2,935	21,126	48,499
Erie	8	43,431	3,684	31,783	12,997
Portland	8	41,837	3,079	23,896	14,909
Lawrence	6	41,009	1,879	20,131	29,814
Worcester	6	40,843	4,003	19,865	21,976
Cambridge	4	38,702	2,070	8,830	10,873
Charlestown	5	37,751	8,505	15,735	21,019
Manchester	8	37,023	1,873	20,553	20,451
Reading	8	36,251	3,076	15,788	19,086
Trenton	4	36,190	2,827	17,073	13,220
Lynn	5	33,823	1,712	14,826	22,998
New Bedford	5	33,361	991	14,332	18,204
Lancaster	6	26,866	1,420	11,860	8,272
Harrisburg	4	27,073	1,949	10,134	9,734
Cambridgeport	4	26,759	1,519	10,786	11,312
Salem	5	24,523	2,012	13,448	17,779

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge*.

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free*.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1872.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher U. S. Mail*," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **137** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1850, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869. }

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

THE following telegram to the New York *Evening Post* effectually disposes of the slanderous charges made against our efficient and energetic Postmaster General:

VINDICATION OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The investigation into the alleged corrupt action of Postmaster General Creswell, with reference to straw bids, shows there is not the slightest foundation for the allegations made. The person who instigated the charges was Mr. McKibben, an unsuccessful bidder. He alleged that Mr. Creswell violated the law in the manner in which he awarded contracts, but the evidence taken by the Postal Committee shows that Mr. Creswell acted strictly in compliance with the opinion of the Attorney General, whose advice was asked. Members of the Postal Committee say that the whole matter is a farce, and that thus far no evidence has been adduced impeaching General Creswell's official integrity.

Sundry Post-office Matters.

We have a word or two or more to say to postmasters who neglect to postmark letters, and we refer not only to letters originally mailed, or posted is a better word, at their offices, but to *all* letters that leave their offices by mail. This includes missent and forwarded letters, letters forwarded by request, and return request letters. It often affords satisfactory explanation of the cause of the delay in the delivery of a letter, or of its non-delivery, to be able to point to a postmark, with its date.

In a case before us, a letter to the postmaster of New York, covering a card request envelope, contains a complaint from the writer that the letter inclosed in the envelope had been returned to the writer, when he knew the letter was properly addressed, and that the addressee was at the place indicated. The writer of the complaint asked for an explanation. But the envelope did not contain any other postmark than the original one made at New York on the day the letter was mailed. Dates, indeed, furnished probable evidence that the letter had been properly sent and duly received at the office of delivery. But this was all the evidence, and hence the only explanation that could be given was unsatisfactory. Had the [illegible] been postmarked [illegible] of delivery, with the date of its return, the writer would have been satisfied that it had been there, and that the mistake, if any, was probably with himself. At the least, a large number of post officials would have been relieved of the suspicion of having delayed it or tampered with it, and the question would have been narrowed down to the office of delivery and the addressee of the letter. Make a note of this, postmasters, and never allow a letter to leave your office in the mails unless postmarked with the date of leaving; of course we do not include letters passing through separating offices on the way to offices of delivery. The letters laid aside for our usual article are all, with one exception, complimentary instead of inquiring. We will reply to the one exception, wherein a postmaster inquires what disposition he shall make of worn and torn fractional currency taken for postage stamps. This currency is redeemed at the various Sub-Treasuries, and certain National Banks (we cannot give a list), and at the Treasury Department at Washington. In all cases where postmasters cannot reach a Sub-Treasury or a National Bank authorized to redeem such currency, they should sort it, putting each denomination in a package by itself, send the whole to the Treasurer of the United States, with a statement of amount, &c. In doing this write your name and post office address very plainly. Our remaining letters are, as we stated, complimentary. We are modest, but nevertheless are tempted to repeat a few of the kind things said to us. S. C., of Iowa, writes, "This makes ten consecutive years that I have taken the MAIL. I could not keep house without it, and have examined all the other postal papers and give the MAIL the preference." J. J. B., of New York, says, "I must not forget to mention that it (the MAIL) saves a great deal of hard feeling and words;" and B. B. W., of N. H., "Nor do I ever expect to be able to run this or any other post office properly without the MAIL;" and Mrs. E. A. P., of Ill., "I wish every postmaster in the United States was obliged to subscribe for the MAIL, perhaps there would not be quite so much borrowing." Want of space forbids further extracts; we close by thanking all our friends for their "good words."

WE call the special attention of postmasters to the decision of Judge Sherman, of the U. S. Supreme Court, on our first page.

SOME changes have been made in our Foreign Postage Table this month in the rates of postage on newspapers to Australia, etc., *via* England and Brindisi. The table has also received a thorough examination, resulting in the correction of some minor errors affecting registration.

The Postmaster General has appointed Shadford Easton special agent to take charge of the Covington, Ky., post office, during the illness of Jesse R. Grant, at a salary of $1,600 per annum. Mr. Easton has accepted the appointment with the understanding that he is to be made postmaster in case of the resignation or death of Mr. Grant.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Post-Office Regulations and Directory.—J. F. M., C—— P——, N. Y.—Apply to the First Assistant Postmaster-General for the Post-Office Regulations and a Directory.

Oath of Mail Carrier.—P. M., M—— B——, Mo.—A mail carrier having taken an oath to carry the mail on a route specified by its number, should, on going on to another route, take a new oath; although, by Section 52 of Code of Laws of 1866, any person employed in the care, custody or management of the mails shall be liable to all pains, penalties and forfeiture, the same as if he had taken the prescribed oath.

Miscellaneous Mailable Matter.—Section 222 of Code of Laws of 1866 contains a list of miscellaneous mailable matter. Sections 221, 222, 223, 243, 244, 245 and 261 of said Code would be a profitable subject of study to postmasters who desire to be posted in the law of postage.

Receipt for Newspaper Postage.—A. H. M., C—— C——, Mich.—Postmasters are obliged to give receipts for newspaper postage, if demanded.

Forwarding Newspapers.—H. M. F., A——, Mass.—1. Regular newspapers on which the quarterly postage has been paid cannot be forwarded free of postage to subscribers who have removed, but transient postage must be charged on each copy as received. But if the subscriber orders the papers sent direct from the publishers to his new office, and shows to the postmaster at that office a receipt for quarterly postage paid at his former office, he is entitled to receive the paper for the time for which he has paid. 2. Subscribers to papers cannot send them to others at quarterly rates of postage.

Opening Letters from Escaped Culprits.—J. B., L——, Mich.—There is no authority for a postmaster to open a letter from an escaped convict or culprit; neither has a United State's marshal, a sheriff, or a constable any such right. In a few words, no one has the right to open a letter but the person to whom it is addressed, or some one to whom he has given such right. Of course this does not apply to the officers at the Dead Letter Office in opening dead letters.

Procuring Mail Bags.—G. W. G., S——, Me.—For mail bags apply to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C.

Insufficiently Prepaid Letters.—S. H. S., B—— S——, Mich.—1. The department has decided that: In ordinary cases, where one full rate shall have been prepaid, the amount omitted should be rated up as an under-charge, and the letter forwarded to its destination; but in case of known intentional and willful omission, the letter should be held for postage, and if not paid by the mailing party should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. 2. A letter simply directed to a Post-Office should be opened by the Postmaster.

Small-sized Papers.—A. W. R., L—— G——, N. Y.—It is about as difficult to fix the standard of a "small-sized" newspaper as it is of the size of a piece of chalk. Postmasters receiving religious, temperance, &c., papers in packages should must use their judgment in rating them. In case of doubt they should apply to the Department (First Assistant Postmaster-General) for instructions, inclosing a copy of the papers in question.—Sec. 207, Regs. 1866.

Subscribers to a County Paper.—There is no decision as to how long a time a person must take a county paper to constitute him a *bona fide* subscriber; but from analogy to the law and regulations relating to quarterly postage, we should say that the person should take the paper for at least one quarter. It is certain, however, that a person ordering a publisher to send a certain copy of a paper containing his marriage notice to each of a given number of his friends, does not constitute them *bona fide* subscribers for that week, so as to entitle them to receive the papers free of postage. The same remarks apply to storekeepers and others.

Subscribers to Regular Newspapers.—J. F. H., O——, O.—The question, "What constitutes a subscriber to a newspaper?" has been often argued and various opinions held and advanced. The nearest solution, so far as the postoffice is concerned, will be found in the following official decision: "While it is not necessary that a postmaster should know by whom a subscription to a regular newspaper is paid, yet, in order that it may pass through the mail as a regular newspaper to a *bona fide* subscriber, it is essential that there be an understanding between the publisher and subscriber." And again: "The law says nothing about paying the subscription to a newspaper, and when a publisher or his clerk subscribes to the oath required by law, all that remains for a postmaster to do is to mail the paper in accordance with the address. If the paper shall be sent regularly for at least one quarter, and the postage shall be paid thereon at the mailing or delivery office, it is not for the officers of the department to inquire who pays the subscription." See also decision on first page.

Misdirected Letters.—A. J. M., C——, Pa.—A letter bearing the name of a county not in the State to which it is addressed, if not delivered, should be treated as other undelivered letters, either returned to the writer or sent to the Dead Letter Office. It should not be sent to some other office of the same name and county, but in a different State.

Laws of Newspapers.—L. M., W——, N. Y.—It is impossible for us to give the laws respecting the liability of subscribers to newspapers, or any matter relating to the contract between publishers and subscribers, for these are State laws, and vary in different States. The Department's claim is for postage and decency, and in protecting and defending this claim it is often necessary to inquire into the character of papers, or the contract under which they are sent or received; but this does not include any responsibility for the contract between publisher and subscribers. By contract we mean any understanding, or basis, or reason for sending or receiving papers.

Affidavit to Quarterly Returns.—A. S., E—— F——, La.—A Justice of the Peace has a right to charge a Postmaster the usual fee for the affidavit to his quarterly return, and the expense is personal, must be borne by the Postmaster in person, and not charged to the Department.

Registration.—J. M. J., G——, N. Y.—Return registered letter receipts may be attached to registered letters sent to Switzerland and the North German Union but to no other foreign country. The instructions may be found in the MAIL for December, 1868, and June, 1871.... D. B., A——, Ga.—A domestic package, to be entitled to registration, must have the postage prepaid at letter rates.... M. T., R——, Mich.—By consulting the last sentence of section 12 of Registration Regulations of 1868 you will find that registered package envelopes "received," are to be placed on file for six months, and then sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Foreign Postage.—W. C. G., F——, Wis.—The figures in our foreign postage table comprise the whole postage that can be paid; there is no additional charge for domestic postage; that is, the postage on a letter from any part of the United States to Germany direct, is, as stated in the table, 6 cts.; closed mail, 7 cts. The same rule applies to the whole table.

Papers Deposited by a Newsdealer for Local Delivery.—J. H., C——, Mich.—Newspapers placed in a post office by a news agent for delivery to regular subscribers, are subject to the same quarterly rates of postage as those received through the mail from the office of publication.

COMMUNICATIONS.

AWAY UP IN VERMONT, Jan. 16, 1872.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—*Dear Sir:* In the last number of the MAIL, I noticed in the periodical effusion of Monsieur Tonson the complaint of the publisher of the *Boundless Continent* (which is supposed to extend some distance in all directions) "that he was prohibited from inclosing in his papers handbills, quack circulars, etc., without subjecting them to materially increased postage." I propose to enlighten him in relation to the annoyance to postmasters by such practices, and how *one* invented a perfect remedy, if vigorously applied.

After having exhausted his patience in instructing publishers that such practices were in his opinion unlawful, he sent samples of supplements to the Post-office Department, asking explicit instructions as to whether they were *bona fide* supplements, in the mean time withholding the papers from subscribers except upon payment of letter postage, thus placing the issue between publishers and subscribers, and before receiving the reply, taking quietly the curses and anathemas of the subscribers; in due time the reply came, sufficiently explicit to satisfy the most fastidious; the postmaster was declared all right by the subscribers aforesaid, and went for the publishers. And I can assure all officials who are troubled with a weak spinal column, that this remedy is a "sure cure"; it will choke off the practice so effectually that publishers will learn what they are slow to learn in any other way, that the copyright is not worth the paper upon which it is printed.

Now for those postmasters who practice re-mailing regular and transient papers where the party addressed has removed, by erasing the name of the office to which they are addressed and writing thereon the name of the office to which the party has removed, without prepayment or even marking any postage as due thereon: then comes at the office of delivery the scolding, and in some instances the swearing, with the information that they have always had them forwarded to them in other cases, and never before were called on for postage, adding that the postmasters at Podunk and Sandback ought to know as well as you what the law is; and the reply always is, I think so too, and if they allow the department to be cheated it is no reason why I should, they don't swear to do their duty for me! From such experience I am inclined to think very many postmasters do not understand their duty in such matters, and that "civil service reform" would illustrate the force of the answer given by an ignorant foreigner, who at the dinner table shoved aside his plate, knife and fork, and peeled his potato and eat it from his hand. On being asked if they did not have those things where he came from, he replied that some did but more did not. Now, Mr. Editor, if my remedy (suggested before) could be applied, to wit, compel all postmasters to take the MAIL or *Post Office Gazette* (I have both) and read them, we could do better than the idiotic boy in the gallery at church, who amused himself by throwing chestnuts at the sleepers below; upon being reproved by a sharp look by the minister, he coolly remarked, "you go on with your preaching and I will keep them awake." We "extra officious" postmasters could do both.

A POSTMASTER WHO "GOES FOR THEM."

C—— I——, Me., Jan., 1872.

EDITOR OF U. S. MAIL: I hope the time will come when all postage will be prepaid at the mailing office or the matter excluded from the mails. It is hard work to collect postage at this place; but the MAIL tells me how to do it, and I do it and get plenty of abuse for it. There are some at this place who, when I say postage to them, abuse me, but I say, pay your postage *or* you cannot have your papers, for the postal laws forbid it; then they say, we will have you turned out of your office. I am a poor man and lame, confined to my house all the time, but I am able to tend my office myself, and I try to do my duty as the law directs me. I shall do so as long as I hold the trust of this office. I think when complaint is made to the Post-office Department against postmasters, the Post-office Department should investigate the matter before they remove them with false charges. I am aware the man that serves the public has to take plenty of abuse. I can say that postmasters who take the MAIL and read it and go by its teachings can perform their duty aright.

Yours, respectfully,
E. E., Postmaster.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of February, 1872.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Havana..	U. S....	1	Havana & West Indies
Havana..	U. S....	3	Havana & West Indies
Bremen..	U. S....	3	GermanStates viaBremen
Inman....	U. S....	3	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg.	U. S....	6	Europe v Ply., Cb. & Ham.
Guion....	U. S....	7	Europe via Liverpool
Havana..	U. S....	8	Havana W. I. and Nassau
Bremen..	U. S....	10	GermanStates viaBremen
French...	France..	10	French Mails via Brest
Inman....	U. S....	10	Europe via Liverpool
Mexican..	U. S....	12	Havana & Mexico
Hamburg.	U. S....	13	Europe v Ply., Cb. & Ham.
Guion....	U. S....	14	Europe via Liverpool
Havana..	U. S....	15	Havana
Aspinwall	U. S....	15	S. Pac., K. & Cent'l Amer.
Bremen..	U. S....	17	GermanStates viaBremen
Inman....	U. S....	17	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg.	U. S....	20	Europe via Ply., Cb. & H.
Guion....	U. S....	21	Europe via Liverpool
Havana..	U. S....	21	Havana
Havana..	U. S....	23	Havana and Nassau
Brazilian..	U. S....	23	Argentine R., Br & St. T.
Bremen..	U. S....	24	GermanStates viaBremen
French...	France..	24	French Mails via Brest
Inman....	U. S....	24	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg.	U. S....	27	Europe v Ply., Cb. & Ham.
Guion....	U. S....	28	Europe via Liverpool
Aspinwall	U. S....	28	South Pacific & C. A.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of January, 1872:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Lake Maitland	Orange	Ala	6,472
Latham	Logan	Ill	11,427
Gilmore	Effingham	"	11,433
Belle River	Jefferson	"	1,900
La Hogue	Iroquois	"	11,411
Meadows	McLean	"	"
White City	Morris	Kas	14,006
Midway	La Crosse	Wis	13,017
Odeonah	Ashland	"	13,334
Clam Lake	Wexford	Mich	12,518
Le Roy	Osceola	"	12,518
Sun Hill	Washington	Ga	6,009
Brown's Mills	Androscoggin	Me	Special
Clapper	Monroe	Mo	10,515a
Butternut Grove	Delaware	N. Y.	Special
Moose River	Lewis	"	"
Delaplane	Wilkes	N. C.	5,183
Okabena	Nobles	Minn	Special
New Memphis	Douglas	Col. Ter.	17,001
Ridley Park	Delaware	Pa	Special
Collins	Livingston	Ill	11,905
New Home	Bates	Mo	10,858
Olbsenburgh	Sandusky	Ohio	Special
Dudley	Noble	"	9,100
Miles	Jackson	Iowa	11,017
Mountain Cove	Barry	Mo	7,580
South Grove	Saline	"	Special
Little Bergen	Gasconade	"	"
Doys Landing	Seneca	N. Y.	1,465
Holmesville	Chenango	"	1,546
Pearl River	Rockland	"	Special
West Cambridge	Washington	"	1,560
Milford Station	Somerset	Pa	1,871
Carencro	La Fayette	La	8,083
Mars Hill	"	Ark	7,633
Tyronza	Cross	"	7,512
Halesboro	Red River	Texas	8,606
Pendleton	Sabine	"	8,066
Dalzell	Washington	Ohio	Special
Richville	Stark	"	9,152
Odell	Tippecanoe	Ind	12,800
Leopolis	Shawano	Wis	Special
Prairie View	Jefferson	Kas	"
Soscol	Napa	Cal	14,708
Oakland	Bergen	N. J.	Special
Wanaque	Passaic	"	"
Pleasoot	Mercer	Pa	2,484
Bunker Hill	Lebanon	"	1,868
Irish Ridge	Monroe	Ohio	9,086
Clay Centre	Ottawa	"	6,021
Ironville	Lucas	"	Special
Rowe	Livingston	Ill	11,905
McDowell	"	"	"
Van Orin	Bureau	"	11,962
Mount Pisgah	White	Ark	7,556
Emerald	St. Croix	Wis	Special
Farber	Audrain	Mo	11,003
Kirkwood	Appanoose	Iowa	11,074
Elba	Carroll	"	11,374
De Mott	Seneca	N. Y.	1,465
Mount Olive	Morris	N. J.	1,627
Stirling	"	"	Special
High Shoals	Randolph	Ala	"
Garzas Crossing	Bexar	Texas	8,585
Pigeon Roost	Ohio	Ky	9,738
Baldwin	St. Croix	Wis	13,014
Herman	Grant	Minn	Special
Leonardville	Greene	Pa	2,390
Chapman's Mills	Gallia	Ohio	9,372
Standish	Bay	Mich	12,510
Yankee Ridge	Harrison	Mo	Special
Bowers' Store	Gentry	"	10,569
Spickardsville	Grundy	"	10,556
West Troy	Iowa	Iowa	Special
Sunset	Republic	Kas	"
Saxon	Saline	Neb	"
Powellson	Butte	Cal	14,776
Oliver	Beaver Head	Montana	16,019
Coberly	Deer Lodge	Montana	16,006
Ind[illegible]	Carroll	La	7,505
Cole[illegible]	Claiborne	"	8,048
Jennings Falls	Yell	Ark	7,610
[illegible]	Creek Nation	"	10,512
Boeuf River	Chicot	"	7,843
Bremen	Wabashaw	Minn	Special
Jolon	Monterey	Cal	14,723
Grantville	Litchfield	Conn	900
Chapinville	"	"	900
McClure	Snyder	Pa	1,848
Painter	Mifflin	"	"
Wayne	"	"	"
Crawford Corners	Venango	"	2,015
Herman's Creek	Washington	"	9,036
Mosheim	Greene	Tenn	10,001
Roberts	Ford	Ill	11,907
Belle Flower	McLean	"	"
Cornland	Logan	"	"
Birkner	St. Clair	"	11,900
Wellington	Iroquois	"	11,494
Thawville	"	"	11,907
Reeder	Missaukee	Mich	Special
Red Earth	Hutchinson	Dakota	"
East Brighton	Essex	Vt	3,119
Copper Hill	Hartford	Conn	938
Denny	Butler	Pa	1,862
Wallace's Switch	Washington	Va	4,414
Boston	Summit	Ohio	Special
Synear	Fountain	Ind	12,017
Melville	Wright	Mo	Special
Clintonville	Cedar	Mo	10,013
New Chicago	Marion	Iowa	Special
Donahue	Scott	"	11,017
Keys	York	Pa	2,152
Plainville	Gordon	Ga	6,610
Crevi	Tallahatchee	Miss	Special
Eureka	Lee	"	7,060
Keechie	Leon	Texas	8,666
Kenney	De Witt	Ill	11,907
Barclay	Sangamon	"	"
Papinsville	Charles Mix	Dakota	Special
Gardiner	Ulster	N. Y.	1,543
South Bay	Washington	"	Special
Gillette	Morris	N. J.	1,610
West Franklin	Posey	Ind	9,603
Avl	Noble	"	12,026
Moriah	Iowa	Iowa	11,210
Edgar Springs	Phelps	Mo	10,704
Lutesville	Bollinger	Mo	10,802
Grinnell	Grundy	Mo	Special
Jenisonville	Ottawa	Mich	13,708
Seaborn's Mills	Carroll	N. H.	309
George's Station	Westmoreland	Pa	1,801
Clear Ridge	Fulton	Pa	2,226
Leck Kill	N'humberland	Pa	2,041
Pigeon Valley	Haywood	N. C.	5,199
Jerry City	Wood	Ohio	Special
Elm Lick	Ohio	Ky	9,738
Bankers	Hillsdale	Mich	12,525
Livonia	Wayne	"	12,517
Crawford's Quarry	Presque Isle	"	12,646
Wakelee	Cass	"	12,526
Perkins	Bay	"	12,510
Gillespie	Antelope	Neb	Special
Twin Creek	Osborne	Kas	14,132
Christiana	Greenwood	"	Special
Trenton	Labette	"	"
Bluffton	Ottawa	"	14,131
Forestville	Sonoma	Cal	Special

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Planaboy	Huron	Mich	Port Crescent
Sterling	Rice	Kas	Hutchinson
W[illegible]ford	Barbour	W. Va	Meadowville
Catfish	Marion	S. C.	Marion
Sawyer's Mills	Lexington	"	Ridge
Langston Station	Baker	Ala	Randolph
Monhegan Island	Lincoln	Me	Boothbay
Green Sea	Horry	S. C.	Conwayborough
Aerial	Marion	"	Marion C. H.
Coventry Depot	Tolland	Conn	South Coventry
Sea View	Northampton	Va	Eastville
Pardonales	Travis	Texas	Austin
Macedonia	Clinton	Ohio	Cuba
Calhoun	Anderson	S. C.	Belton
Escatawpa	Washington	Ala	Deer Park
Walnut Grove	Scott	Iowa	Davenport
Pleasant Prairie	Muscatine	"	Muscatine
Kisses Mills	Sancy	Mo	Forsyth
Belvoir	Vernon	"	Papinville
Big Creek	Stokes	N. C.	Westfield
Sabinetown	Sabine	Texas	Hemphill
Coloma	Parke	Ind	Rockville
Conville	Neosho	Kas	Erie
Jefferson	Marengo	Ala	Demopolis
Spauldingsville	Knox	Ind	Lovely Dale
North Kennebunk Prt	York	Me	Kennebunk Port
Nrth W't Bridgewater	Plymouth	Mass	N. Bridgewater
Ryan's Well	Itawamba	Miss	Pleasanton
Gallatin	Copiah	"	Hazlehurst
Cherry Ridge	Union	La	Farmersville
West Barre	Fulton	Ohio	Wauseon
Ponama	Newaygo	Mich	Newaygo
Xenia	Nodaway	Mo	Hopkins
Little York	Greene	"	Brookline
Chepstow	Washington	Kas	Waterville
Swedal	McPherson	"	Lindsborg
Kelsey	El Dorado	Cal	Placerville
Hermosillo	Pueblo	Col	Booneville
Conrad's Store	Rockingham	Va	Roadside
Cork	Hillsborough	Fla	Alafia
Elkton	Crawford	Ill	Robinson
Radnor	Peoria	"	Peoria
Highlandtown	Grundy	"	Streator
Sardenia	Pike	"	Barry
Orinton	Will	"	Joliet
Robinson's Mill	Menard	"	Petersburg
Downersville	Lyon	Iowa	Monticello
Union City	Rice	Kas	Brookdale
Alpine	Talladega	Ala	Talladega
Economy	Rush	Kas	Hay's City
Sneedville	San Augustine	Texas	San Augustine
North Columbus	Franklin	Ohio	Columbus
Oaselle	Siskiyou	Cal	Yreka
White House	Mecklenburgh	Va	Boydton
Mount Vernon	Rowan	N. C.	Salisbury
Pamlico	Craven	"	Bay River
Arkadelphia	Walker	Ala	Jasper
Jordan's Saline	Van Zandt	Texas	Tyler
Brown's Corners	"	"	Huntington
Twin Corners	Cass	Ind	Logansport
Wheatville	Miami	"	Chili
Richland Valley	Haywood	N. C.	Waynesville
Carmargo	Burleson	Texas	Caldwell
Kelly's Mills	Lawrence	Ohio	Powellsville
Pike Creek	Carter	Mo	Van Buren
Osborne	Crawford	Kas	Osage Mission
The Glen	Warren	N Y	Warrensburg
Fulton	Sumter	Ala	Gainesville
Pleasant View	Creek Nation	Ark	Micco
Ellsworth	Johnson	"	Clarksville
West Lewville	Lewis	N. Y.	West Martinsburgh
Governor's Island	New York	N. Y.	New York City
Passaic Valley	Morris	N J	New Providence
Long Hill	"	"	"
Old Richmond	Forsyth	N. C.	Winston
Linden	Copiah	Miss	Port Gibson
Lorsen	Lee	Iowa	Keokuk
Spickardsville	Grundy	Mo	Oak City
Long Branch	Richardson	Neb	Humboldt
Pursley	Washington	Kas	Washington
Fayette	Allegheny	Pa	Remington
Valley Range	Somerset	"	Berlin
Knob	Beaver	"	Freedom
Mountainville	Lehigh	"	Allentown
Berlin Centre	Wayne	"	Beech Pond
Carney	Wyoming	"	Meshoopany
Mellwood	Prince George	Md	Upper Marlboro
O'Neal's Mills	Troup	Ga	La Grange

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
West Sidney	Kennebeck	Me	3
Pamlico	Craven	N. C.	Special
Freeport	Walton	Fla	6,426
Lowe	Howard	Kas	14,161
Macedonia	Montgomery	N. C.	5,086
New Castle	Wilkes	"	5,183
Yemassee	Beaufort	S. C.	5,690
Lovett	Jennings	Ind	12,010
Confederate X Roads	Muskingum	Ohio	Special
Magnolia	Moniteau	Mo	10,819
Caput	Barton	"	10,745
Mount Pleasant	Gentry	"	10,569
Pleasant Run	Montgomery	Pa	2,593
Suwannee Shoals	Columbia	Fla	6,452
Elliett	San Joaquin	Cal	Special
Big Swamp	Columbus	N. C.	"
Milford	Baker	Ga	6,173
East Le Roy	Calhoun	Mich	Special
Elkville	Wilkes	N. C.	5,184
Calpella	Mendocino	Cal	14,735
Rock Butte	Douglas	Col	17,026
Langston Station	Baker	Ala	6,604
Martinsville	Copiah	Miss	8,002
Lungdon	Peoria	Ill	11,415
Graham's Station	Mason	W. Va	4,122
Big Sycamore	Clay	"	4,177
Buffalo Shoals	Wayne	"	4,146
Freeburgh	Stark	Ohio	Special
Sinclair	Morgan	Ill	11,416
Woodmansie	Ocean	N. J.	1,608
Skipperville	Dale	Ala	6,785
Cleveland	Fayette	Ky	9,665
Locust Grove	Weakley	Tenn	10,194
Holley's Mills	Lawrence	Ohio	Special
Joy	Madison	N. C.	5,193
Easton	Ionia	Mich	Special

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Saint Louis	Miami	Kas	Louisburgh
Avendale	Polk	Wis	Wolf Creek
Brookfield	Clinton	Iowa	Delmar
Cottage Grove	Douglas	Ill	Hugo
Empire Junction	Columbia	Wis	Dixon
Limberlost	Adams	Ind	Geneva
Port Royal	Beaufort	S. C.	Hilton Head
Waverly Station	Wright	Minn	Waverly Mills
Baldwin	Dunn	Wis	Wilson
Junction	Dane	"	East Middleton
Teekalet	Kitsap	W. Ter	Port Gamble
Darien Depot	Fairfield	Conn	Darien
Darien	"	"	Noroton
Pike Township	Berks	Pa	Pikesville
Okabena	Nobles	Minn	Worthington
Petersburg	Butler	Pa	Conoquenessing
Trib City	Perry	Ohio	Damascus
Brown's Mills	Androscoggin	Me	E. Livermore Mills
Roger's Mills	Presque Isle	Mich	Rogers City
South Georgetown	Ottawa	"	Hudsonville
Alexandria	Warren	Ill	Alexis
Okaw	Washington	"	Okawville
South Natick	Middlesex	Mass	Eliot
Sand Creek	Scott	Minn	Jordan
Pena	Osborn	Kas	Osborne

UNITED STATES MAIL.

South Malden	Middlesex	Mass.	Everett
Tompkins' Corners	Chemung	N. Y.	Catlin
Beavertown	Morris	N. J.	Lincoln Park
Agatha	Jackson	Ohio	Richland
Cass	Hillsdale	Mich	Prattville
Bowerville	Jefferson	Neb.	Bower
Hesperia	Fillmore	"	Fairmount
Coalsmouth	Kanawha	W. Va.	Saint Albans
Boyer River	Crawford	Iowa	Deloit
Oconee Station	Shelby	Ill.	Oconee

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the 4th page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Not exceeding one ounce, two cents; exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, three cents; exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, four cents, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof; if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG.—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to or from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here.*

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York twice a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress Sec. 223, Law, 1866.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 45, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks; and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)............ 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)			30	"
For Tri-Weekly,	"	"	15	"
For Semi-Weekly,	"	"	10	"
For Weekly,	"	"	5	"

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly,	not over 4 oz.	6 cts.
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18 "
Monthly,	not over 4 oz.	3 "
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9 "
Quarterly,	not over 4 oz.	1 "
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same of postage, free. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 23 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokohama, the 12th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 23d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10.30 P. M.; [Way] 12:00 M. and 4:30 P.M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6 & 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 7:00 A. M.; 5:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30; 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 7 A. M.; 12:30 & 10:30 P.M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P.M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of Arrival when due in London this month.
Australia.	via Brindisi.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do.	Southampton.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay.	Brindisi.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ceylon.	Brindisi.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do.	Southampton.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China.	Brindisi.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do.	Southampton.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hong Kong.	Brindisi.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do.	Southampton.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
India.	Brindisi.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do.	Southampton.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singapore.	Brindisi.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do.	Southampton.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail............5:00 A. M., 4:00, 9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]............5:00 A. M. 7:00 P. M.
East Mail......5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M. 6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 8:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South......................7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]..................5:00 A. M. 8:00 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].........7:00 A. M...8:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th. each month.........10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M.. 8:00 & 4.30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R.....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail.....................5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
Freehold......................5 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Keyport...................................1:30 P. M.
Long Island..........5:00 & 9 30 A. M., 4 00 P. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
" via South Side R.R..7 A.M.; 2:00 P.M.
Canada.........................5 A. M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P. M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 11:00 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

Tryon's system for keeping, rendering and collecting accounts of postage in advance on newspapers, periodicals and box rents is distinguished for simplicity, certainty, celerity and cheapness. Price for system, with sixteen blank sheets, sufficient for offices of the fourth and fifth class for two years, $2. Blank sheets extra of that number, for larger offices and all who have ordered the system, $3 50 per 100, postage paid. Send for descriptive circular and example to

WM. TRYON, BETHALTO, ILL.

TESTED FOR YEARS, AND FOUND TO BE JUST THE THING.

WADE'S DOUBLE INDEX POST OFFICE BOOK, $5 60.

WADE'S SINGLE INDEX POST OFFICE BOOK, $1 50.

Two Thousand Post Offices now Using it, and as soon as worn out they want a second copy.

Sent securely wrapped and post-paid on receipt of price. Address

A. B. WADE, P. M., SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

CONNEAUTVILLE, Pa., Dec. 9, 1871.
Have used your book two years, and am well pleased with it. Send me another.
GEO. D. VAN TASSEL, P. M.

MARLBORO', Mass., Dec. 8, 1871.
I bought one in 1870, and like it much. Send me another.
J. S. FAY, P. M.

RUSHVILLE, Ind. Nov. 2, 1871.
Have used your book for one year. For neatness, quality of material and the simple and easy method of keeping accounts, the book is unequaled.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 5, 1871.
Inclosed M. O. Send one of your unequaled Double Index P. O. Books. I have had one, and could not think of running my office without it.
JOHN H. TIERNEY, P. M.

DU QUOIN, Ill., Dec. 18, 1871.
Have used your book for two years, and would not do without it for three times the price. Send another.
P. B. KELLEY, P. M.

The eighth edition of "Wade's Double Index Post Office Book" is bound in cloth, has 252 pages (making a perfect double index), and is superior to former editions. Securely wrapped and post-paid for $5 60. Money (less postage) returned if not satisfactory. "Wade's Single Index P. O. Book" (post-paid), $1 50.
Address A. B. WADE, P. M., SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address Box 3,171, New York Post Office.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

All know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

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ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

YALE LOCK BOXES.

23,000 IN USE IN 170 POST OFFICES.

YALE LOCK BOX; No. 2

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood-work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock above; the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES

LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,

Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions, prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and effecting an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

CALL-BOXES and other Post Office Furniture made by special machinery at very reasonable Prices.

ESTIMATES submitted on Application.

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co., STAMFORD, CONN., Manufacturers of Yale's Bank and Safe Locks, Night Latches, Store Door Locks, Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.

YALE LOCKS. SECURITY. FULL SIZE OF KEY. BEST & CHEAPEST. FOR SALE BY THE HARDWARE TRADE.

CAUTION.

THE YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO. desires to notify Postmasters and others using, purchasing or manufacturing Metallic Post-Office Lock Boxes, that proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York against certain infringers of the letters patent for Post-Office Lock Boxes, heretofore granted to Linus Yale, Jr., the exclusive right to manufacture under said letters patent being in the undersigned.

And we are advised and believe that the several Post-Office Lock Boxes now in the market (all of which were introduced after and modeled from that made by us) are likewise infringements of the said letters patent. We will not hesitate to proceed vigorously against any and all persons who manufacture, buy or use any of them, and we therefore notify all that they are equally liable in damages with the manufacturers thereof.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec., 1871. YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—FEBRUARY, 1872.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one half ounce.	Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets, Prints, &c. per four oz.	Patterns of Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b4	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r6
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	12	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	6	G	11	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 18c per ½ oz.	....	*14	K	L	M	h8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 19c ₱ ½ oz	a	*16	K	L	M	6
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b8	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	....	CC	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	24	16	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	o	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	6	C	6	6
do do closed mail via England	....	*7	4	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	V	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	2	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	6
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7	4	C	6	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	6	6	E	2	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	2	7	E	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	2	h8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Bermuda	....	10	2	V	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	16	b4	10	....	h8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	h8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	2	h8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*10	7	E	11	h6
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	b8	C†	C†	t8
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	6	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*7	4	C	6	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	h5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	16	b4	10	....	h6
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	18
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h6
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	6	F	12	h6
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	h5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	D†	D†	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	b4	10	....	h8
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r6
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
Chili, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	h8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	h6
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b6	D†	D†	16
Corsica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	16	4	....	....	h8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h6
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	F	10	h8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	F	12	h8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamburg	....	7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	6	6	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b8	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	V	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*18	8	H	12	h6
do (Middle) do do	....	*16	8	H	12	h8
do (Upper) do do	....	*18	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do	....	17	10l	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b6	cB	cB	d18
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	2	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h6
France, direct mail	....	10	2	V	4	....
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	2	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*7	4	C	6	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	14	2	H	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	h6
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	g14
Greytown, via Colon	....	16	b4	10	....	h8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	16	b4	....	....	h8
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British), reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.	....	10	2	V	....	h8
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland, via England	....	14	b6	D†	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	o	21	N	O	P	s8
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco	....	10	2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*9	8	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	l8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	6	F	12	h8
do French mail	....	....	....	....	....	....
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	26	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	2	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	h6
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	18	6	F	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b6	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	D†	D†	16
do N. German via Brindisi	o	*14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Martinique, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	b8	C†	C†	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	8	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	—	*9	6	E	2	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	18
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	16	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	6	2	V	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	6l	6
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	h5
Newfoundland	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	4	10	....	h6
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b6	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b6	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	12	2	4	....	10
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	8	2	V	....	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	9	G	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	h5
Panama	....	10	2	V	....	h8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	16	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	h8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	2	h6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*8	6	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	6	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h6
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	16	b4	....	....	h8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b8	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k4	....	h6
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	8	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	6
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	6	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	2	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Russia, do do direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h6
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h6
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b4	10	....	h8
Savoy	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	6	6	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	6
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	8	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	6	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	6	F	12	h8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	2	h8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	2	7	E	11	h8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	6
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	o	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	2	V	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	D†	D†	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*10	8	G	11	h8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England)	....	*11	9	G	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	o	14	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	o	16	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 18c. ½ oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c. ½ oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyront, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sanli Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	8	F	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	11	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	6	F	12	h6
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	h6
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k4	....	5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	b4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American packet (postage on registered letters, 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	6	8	....	h8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	b4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b6	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. packet, 23d of each month from N. Y. (reg. letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	h8
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas (registered letters, 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	h8
do (not British), do do	....	18	b4	....	....	h8
[See "Rates in West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	h8
do North German Union via Brindisi	o	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	o	21	N	O	P	r6

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2¾ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2¾ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	20	....	....	20
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Brindisi	4	....	....	8	....	....	16	....	....	16
C.—via North German Union direct	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	6	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	......
K.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	......
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	......
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	......
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	......
M.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	......
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	......
N.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	......
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	......
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	......
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	......
P.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	......
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	......
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	......
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	18	......
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	......
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	......
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	......
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	......
U.— do	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	14	....	......
V.—	2	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	......
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	......
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	......
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	......
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
B.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	8	....	....	8
C.†—	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
D.†—	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
E.†—	3	....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	8

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 16 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼ oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½ oz. 22c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾ oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1 oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

CC.—Open mail to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepayment optional.—Via England: For 1-3 oz. and under, 10 cents; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., 16 cents; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 cents; prepayment compulsory.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly superscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar one, when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents [illegible], and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. [illegible] BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 30 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 31 " "

t.—10 cts. reg. fee additional for every ½ oz.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XII., NO. 6. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1872. WHOLE NO. 138.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

Pond Lily, Feb., 1872.

If any of the readers of the Mail desire any more winter than has thus far fallen to their share, they can be amply accommodated by a visit to this section of country. For a radius of thirty miles the snow is anywhere from three to six feet deep; in many places burying hedges and fences, and totally obliterating the dividing lines between farms, and the air is keen enough to freeze the tears it startles from their warm cells, as soon as they reach the fringes of the eyes. Whether we deserve this unusual and prolonged visitation as a reward for our good deeds, or a punishment for our bad ones, is beyond my psychological grasp; but in either event there is too much of it. The round of rural social amusements has run to exhaustion and has become dreadfully insipid, and sleighriding has lost all its novelty and attraction. The fact is, we are to a great extent shut out from the world, and, did not our old mansion possess boundless resources for home edification and entertainment, the time would drag terribly—even as it is, it goes very slowly sometimes. We have the satisfaction of knowing that this confounded snow-bank can't remain with us much longer; but even the contemplation of its departure fills us with anxiety, for a sudden thaw will swell the streams above and pour down upon us an avalanche of water, sufficient to wipe out this entire establishment. In anticipation of such an occurrence, J. M. suggests (although she is sure nothing will happen) that we pay a long-promised visit to some of our relatives in Vermont and I presume, I will have to go, for when the dear good woman makes up her mind about anything, there is no use in trying to reason her out of it.

I have been to the Obtuse Angle post-office but once or twice since it was "burgled," but that was often enough to show that Grawdles has made the most commendable improvements in the appearance and safety of the place. All the old fittings, such as shelves, boxes and drawers, have been replaced by new ones, and the office now is as neat and convenient as any one of the size within my knowledge. In tearing out the old fixtures a number of letters were found which had slipped into crevices or had fallen behind the boxes and drawers, some of which had been there for months, and about which repeated inquiries had been made; and the inability of the post-office people to account for them had engendered a good deal of distrust as to the honesty of Grawdles and his employees. I have no doubt that scores of letters disappear in a similar way in many offices, and if officials would take the trouble to make a periodical search into nooks and corners they would no doubt resurrect a good many missives that have mysteriously disappeared, and thus satisfy their owners that letters are not always strayed or stolen if they do not turn up promptly. With the renovation of the office, a new system of doing business was established, and, with the exception of a few individuals, who were wont to unlawfully intrude and impertinently paw over letters and papers on the opening of the mails, or who claimed the privilege of thrusting their arms through the delivery window and helping themselves from their own boxes—the whole community is very much gratified with the improvement—and even Colonel Convex, the editor of the *Boundless Continent*, is loud in his laudations, and despite his former animosity toward the postmaster he comes out in his last number commending Grawdles to his readers "as being the right man in the right place, and fully entitled to all the rights and benefits of civil service, which in his case should take effect from the date of his original appointment." There is a good deal of Milesian fog about this paragraph, but I presume Convex knows what he is talking about, whether anybody else does or not. Assistant Woolcomber, too, has molded himself to the new order of things, and has become wonderfully civil and attentive to business, so that, upon the whole, the loss of a few stamps and a registered letter has resulted in a great gain to all persons having business to transact at the post office.

If such a beneficial transformation would always follow the surreptitious entrance of post offices, I know of a good many where such visitations are needed. I do not want to be understood as encouraging maraudings, but almost anything that would infuse new life and energy into some of these dilapidated offices and their sloth-like occupants would be better than have them remain as they are. The race of anti-progressives, however, is growing scarcer day by day, and it is to be hoped the last of them will soon be seen in public service. The anticipated introduction of civil service reform, and the preparation necessary to meet the examination into the qualification of incumbents, are putting the zeal and wisdom of a great many to work who are anxious to stay where they are, and probably a good many will take time by the forelock and get out, to save themselves the pain and mortification which will necessarily attend a failure to "pass muster." Again, the very idea of having to pass through such an ordeal will deter many from pressing real or imaginary claims for official position, because self-inspection will convince them that they are unfitted to assume functions and responsibilities beyond their intellectual and executive calibre. Under the old system local popularity is regarded as the strongest recommendation. Now, according to my thinking, a man may be a "clever fellow," "a jolly good soul," "a trump," "a regular brick," and all that kind of thing, but these attributes, without mental polish and business qualifications, certainly ought not entitle him to the occupancy of public stations which require capacity and careful attention to fill, and this I think applies particularly to post offices, large and small. I don't regard it as essentially necessary that public functionaries should be great statesmen, profound philosophers, powerful orators or universal geniuses—nor should it be any objection if they were tinctured more or less with these endowments—but to be a good officer a man should have practical knowledge enough to understand his duties clearly and thoroughly, and zeal, skill, intelligence and ambition (not of the vaulting kind, however) to perform them with diligence and alacrity.

The public mind, however, has not yet been educated up to the point where it demands such selections, but the world moves, and probably the time is not far distant when mental culture and how to honestly use it will prove a more powerful claim for a government position than anything else that can be urged; while, on the other hand, ignorance and inability, no matter how well coached, will be regarded as incurable infirmities [illegible] ordinary.

Mons. Tonson.

[Official.]

Mutilated United States Currency.

Post Office Department,
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D.C., Feb. 12, 1872.

To the Postmaster:

Sir: In reply to frequent inquiries in relation to mutilated currency, your careful attention is called to the inclosed regulations of the Treasurer of the United States, and you are respectfully directed to communicate the information therein contained to all persons who offer mutilated currency to you in payment of post office dues, or for the purchase of money orders, stamps or stamped envelopes, or who may desire you, as Postmaster, to transmit such currency to the Treasury or depositories of public moneys for redemption.

Postmasters are *not* required by law to redeem, or accept in payment of post-office dues, money orders, stamps, or stamped envelopes, any currency which may be so mutilated as to be uncurrent, nor is it any part of their duty to receive and transmit to the Treasury, for redemption, mutilated currency belonging to individuals, except as regular mail matter, forwarded in the usual manner at the risk of the owner. Such packages, if addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.," will be sent free of postage, but if the same be registered, the registry fee must in all cases be prepaid by stamps.

The necessities of the postal service are such that all funds received by Postmasters must be kept in current and passable money so as to be immediately available for paying the drafts of the department, money orders, and expenses of the service.

The arrangements of the Treasury department for the transmission and redemption of mutilated currency are safe and liberal, and afford the public ample means to convert uncurrent United States money into passable "greenbacks" without unreasonable delay, and at little or no cost.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. H. Terrell,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Redemption of United States Currency.

Circular No. 1.

Treasury of the United States,
Washington, Jan. 2, 1872.

The following regulations are adopted in lieu of all which have been heretofore issued by the Treasury Department governing the redemption of United States Currency:

I.—DEFACED AND MUTILATED CURRENCY.

1. All regulations heretofore in force, subjecting mutilated currency of the United States to discount on redemption thereof, are hereby abrogated; but no claim for refunding discount heretofore withheld will be entertained.

2. Defaced and mutilated fractional and legal-tender notes, each equaling or exceeding by face measurement three-fifths of its original proportions in one piece, will, if in such a condition that their genuineness can be clearly ascertained, be redeemed at the full face value of whole notes, in new notes or currency, by the Treasurer, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States, and all national banks designated as depositaries, and will be received at their full face value by all officers of the Treasury Department in payment of all currency dues to the United States.

3. The officers of the national bank depositaries, by whom such currency shall be redeemed or received, will not use it in their disbursements, but may forward it to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, at the expense of the department under the government contract with Adams Express Company.

4. The course prescribed in sections 2 and 3 will be pursued by the above-mentioned officers and banks in redeeming, receiving and forwarding to the Treasurer, for retirement, legal-tender notes of issues prior to 1869, whether defaced or mutilated or not, provided only that they be not mutilated beyond the extent above specified.

5. Officers of the government, other than Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will be permitted to present the notes and currency received by them directly to an Assistant Treasurer, depositary, or national bank depositary for redemption, if they shall prefer that course to forwarding them to the Treasurer; but no express charges will be paid by the department except for remittances directly to the Treasurer.

6. Whenever the amount presented for redemption at any one time by the same holder to an Assistant Treasurer, depositary or national bank depositary shall equal or exceed fifty dollars in legal-tender notes or five dollars in fractional currency, it shall be optional with such officer or bank to either pay the owner its value in money, or give a receipt conditioned for such payment when proceeds of the parcel shall have been received from the Treasurer of the United States. When the same person shall habitually present for redemption currency in sums somewhat less than those mentioned, with the evident intention of evading this resolution, it shall be discretionary with the officer or bank to whom the currency shall be presented to refuse to receive it until it shall have been made up to the amount above designated.

7. The department will receive, at its own expense, under the contract with Adams Express Company, from any person, company, firm, bank, or corporation, legal-tender notes and fractional currency which are defaced or mutilated, or in any way unfit for circulation, and legal-tender notes of issues prior to 1869, whether defaced or mutilated or not, provided that the fractional currency be sent in sums of five dollars and upward, and the legal-tender notes in sums of fifty dollars and upward.

II.—FRAGMENTARY NOTES.

Fragments of legal-tender notes and fractional currency, constituting less than three-fifths of the original proportions [illegible] United States and by no other officer:

1. Fragments of legal-tender notes and fractional currency, constituting less than half of the original proportions of the notes, will be redeemed only when accompanied by affidavit that the missing portions of the notes have been totally destroyed. The affidavit must state the cause and manner of the mutilation, and the character of the affiant must be certified to be good by a magistrate or other public officer. When accompanied by satisfactory proof, such fragments will be redeemed for the full face value of the notes of which they are part.

2. Fragments, each less than one-half, but together purporting to constitute more than one-half of a note, will be redeemed only when it shall appear, either from the fragments themselves or by affidavit made in conformity to the foregoing paragraph, that they are actually parts of one original note. The Treasurer will exercise such a discretion under this paragraph as may seem to him needful to protect the United States from fraud.

3. Entire pieces, constituting half or more than half, but less than three-fifths of notes, will be redeemed for but half of the full face value of the notes, except when accompanied by an affidavit made in conformity to paragraph 1.

4. Half notes that have been punched will in no case be redeemed.

5. Counterfeit notes will be branded and returned. Unredeemed fragments less than half will be retained.

III.—FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

1. Fractional currency, before being presented or forwarded for redemption, must be assorted into the different issues, which are easily distinguished; each issue must be assorted by denominations and inclosed in paper straps at least one inch wide, securely pinned; each strap, if the size of the deposit or remittance will admit, must contain one hundred notes of the same denomination; and on each strap must be written with ink the number of pieces and denominations inclosed and the name of the owner.

2. The entire deposit or remittance must be securely done up in one package, and upon the wrapper the date of deposit or remittance, the amount inclosed and the name of the owner must be written with ink.

3. Packages other than those on government account will be paid for in the order as to time in which they shall have been received, as soon as the currency can be counted and passed upon, in lawful money of the United States, unless otherwise requested, in which case returns will be made as provided for in Section V.

IV.—MODE OF TRANSMISSION TO TREASURER.

When parties making remittances fail to give their full names and post-office addresses, including the State, the remittances will be retained until such addresses shall be furnished, accompanied by satisfactory descriptions of the packages claimed.

An inventory, describing the contents by parcels, denominations and amounts, should accompany every remittance.

BY EXPRESS.

1. Direct all remittances intended for redemption to "*Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.*"

2. Packages should be put in wrappers of stout paper or cloth, tied with strong twine, secured with careful sealing and plainly marked on the outside with the amount and nature of the contents, *the full name and post-office address, including the State, of consignor*, and the fact that they are forwarded under the government contract with Adams Express Company, thus:

> $——
> Mutilated currency for redemption, under contract with Adams Express Company.
> TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
> From Washington,
> John Smith, D. C.
> Smithville, O.

3. A letter of advice, written on not less than half a sheet of commercial note paper, stating the name and full post-office address of the owner, the amount of the remittance, and the manner in which returns shall be made, must be put inside the package, and a duplicate letter should be sent by mail to the Treasurer on the day that the remittance is forwarded.

4. Fractional currency may be sent to the Treasurer for redemption at the expense of the Department by Adams Express Company, or any of the other express companies mentioned below, in sums of five dollars and upwards. Legal-tender notes may be sent in like manner in sums of fifty dollars and upwards. Parties remitting currency for redemption, and especially officers of the Department, are, however, requested to make their remittances as large as practicable, and when possible to remit in sums of $1,000 or an even multiple thereof. Remittances of fifty dollars and upwards may be composed in part of fractional currency and in part of legal-tender notes.

5. The Government contract with the Adams Express Company extends to and includes all "points accessible through established express lines, reached by continuous railway connection," within the United States, but does not extend westward beyond Omaha and Nebraska City, in Nebraska, and Atchison and Leavenworth, in Kansas, nor include the lines of Wells, Fargo & Co. in Missouri and Iowa. The contract covers the lines of the following express companies: Adams, American Merchants' Union, Central, Earl, Eastern, Harnden, Hope, Howard, National, New Jersey, Southern, United States, and United States and Canada. Remittances can be made by express, at the expense of the Department, only from points within the territory covered by the contract.

By Mail.

1. Direct all remittances intended for redemption to "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." Letters or packages so addressed are delivered by mail, postage free, whether they contain money or not.

2. Money for redemption, after being prepared as hereinbefore directed, should be sealed or tied up in paper of suitable strength, and plainly marked on the outside with the owner's name and full address, and with the amount inclosed. The package should then be sealed up in an envelope, together with a letter of advice, written on not less than half a sheet of commercial note paper, stating the name and full post-office address of the owner, the value of the remittance, and the manner in which return shall be made.

3. Remittances of the treasurer by mail are invariably at the risk of the owners. All communications to the treasurer, in regard to packages ascertained to have been lost in transmission by mail, will be referred for investigation to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, to whom any further inquiry on the subject should be addressed.

4. It is a protection against loss to register letters containing money; but the registry fee must in all cases be prepaid by the party remitting.

V.—RETURNS—HOW MADE.

1. Returns for amounts less than five dollars will, unless instructions be given to remit proceeds by check, be made in new currency, by mail, at the owner's risk, or, if requested, by express, at his expense.

2. Returns for amounts of five dollars and upwards received by mail will [illegible] at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, [illegible] Francisco, as the owner may request.

3. Returns for amounts of five dollars and upwards of fractional currency, and fifty dollars and upwards in legal-tender notes, received by express, will, unless otherwise requested, be made in new currency, by express, at the expense of the department. If requested, checks on any of the above-mentioned Assistant Treasurers will be sent. Returns for five or more than five, but less than fifty dollars in legal-tender notes, will be sent by check on any one of the above-mentioned officers, or, if so requested, in new currency, by express, at the owner's expense.

4. When the remittance is from an assistant treasurer, designated depositary, or other officer of the department, or from a national bank depositary, the proceeds will, if desired, be credited in account.

VI.—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Every officer of this Department is required, whenever any spurious note purporting to have been issued by the United States, or by a National Bank, shall be presented to him, to stamp thereon the word "counterfeit."

2. Notes of national banks which have failed or gone into voluntary liquidation will be received, redeemed and forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for retirement under these rules by the officers and banks hereinbefore mentioned in the same manner and on the same terms as legal-tender notes, of issue prior to 1869.

Notes of all other national banks, whether mutilated or not, are redeemable only by the banks which issue them.

3. In case of the loss or destruction of his checks, the Treasurer will, upon notification thereof, stop payment of the original and furnish the applicant for a duplicate with a form for bond of indemnity; upon the return of which, properly executed, a duplicate will be issued.

Observance of the foregoing regulations is enjoined on all officers of the Department, and will be expected of all making remittances to which they are applicable.

It is hoped that the liberal terms for the redemption of mutilated currency which are established by these regulations, and the facilities which are provided for its remittance to the Department, will result in such an improvement of the condition of the circulation of the United States as will obviate all cause for complaint.

To secure this end, the Department asks the cordial co-operation, not only of all its officers and depositaries, but also of all the national banks, in forwarding to the Treasurer of the United States for retirement all United States currency unfit for further circulation, as well as legal-tender notes of issue prior to 1869, whatever their condition, which shall be received by them.

F. E. Spinner,
Treasurer United States.

Approved:
Geo. S. Boutwell,
Secretary to the Treasury.

Bona Fide Supplements.

We publish below a decision of the First Assistant Postmaster-General respecting *bona fide* supplements, for a copy of which we are indebted to one of our correspondents:

[Copy.]

Post Office Department,
Appointment Office,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

"Sir: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, I have to say that the mere heading of a printed slip or sheet, as a supplement to a newspaper, does not make it a *bona fide* supplement to such paper, as contemplated by sections 216 of the postal law and 226 of the regulations.

"To entitle any additional publication to be classed as a supplement it must be made up of matter germane to that of the regular issue and necessary to make complete said regular issue, but crowded out for want of room.

"When publishers of newspapers inclose hand-bills, posters or separate advertisements in the same package with copies of their paper, in violation of law, the duty of a postmaster is plain. He should rate up such packages with letter postage according to the weight of the same. See sections 212 and 216 of the postal regulations and section 253 of the postal law. If not paid at letter rates by the party addressed, the packages should be returned to the *mailing office*, as required by the 316th section of the postal laws and the 41st section of the regulations, for the postmaster thereat to prosecute the sender in the penalty of five dollars in each case.

"Suit may be brought before justices of the peace, magistrates, or other judicial officers having competent jurisdiction in such amounts. See section 325 of the postal laws, edition of 1866.—I am, respectfully, &c.,

"J. W. Marshall,
"1st Asst. P. M. General.

"P. M. Pawlet, Rutland Co., Vermont."

Prepayment of Postage.

P. O., C—— C——, Texas, Feb. 10.

For years now, the "U. S. Mail," through its correspondents and its editorials, has advocated the prepayment of newspaper postage. There has been a singular unanimity and an earnest appeal on the part of the postmaster correspondents. The attention of the Post-Office Committee in both houses of Congress was called to the subject three years ago. Their reply was, "We have the matter under consideration." As nothing has been done or even introduced, we conclude they are still "considering" the question.

In the meantime, as the publishers of the newspapers do not favor the change, as there is nobody specially interested in it except the postmasters (they all have *feeling* sense of the present plan), and as there is nobody to suffer loss except the Government of the United States (that does and must lose largely), it is quite certain that the present most miserable system will be continued, and that the several postmasters will pay what they fail to collect, as some must and will let the whole matter go as others do.

In our simplicity we thought the reform could be carried on presentation of its merits. We are older now by years, and we expect to be still older when Congress has the subject well "considered."

H. T., P. M.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter [illegible] under the free deliv-[illegible]

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	318	2,331,830	1,288,813	462,363	2,654,388
Philadelphia	167	1,138,931	628,208	396,393	1,649,556
Chicago	106	1,128,304	137,061	192,447	1,075,354
St. Louis	60	797,442	76,630	136,714	467,909
Boston	70	529,150	192,632	144,266	709,801
Baltimore	55	397,573	53,891	90,844	343,173
Cincinnati	50	369,928	63,174	74,868	300,358
Louisville	28	266,878	26,720	65,096	163,213
Detroit	25	263,531	27,484	88,046	130,877
Cleveland	36	238,781	98,773	72,749	177,314
Brooklyn	46	237,974	56,472	85,442	117,277
Buffalo	32	228,158	26,781	85,366	139,058
Albany	24	197,012	19,480	65,537	158,154
Rochester	38	183,379	14,321	62,339	104,557
Milwaukee	31	180,355	12,074	42,515	104,874
Washington, D. C.	25	161,853	20,837	69,851	132,969
Indianapolis	19	153,551	13,486	27,406	113,286
Pittsburg	18	152,844	25,978	51,254	138,185
Newark	21	131,061	33,178	54,279	84,773
Syracuse	15	129,892	13,524	54,113	76,138
Troy	13	125,808	17,318	43,545	94,239
Memphis	12	119,158	8,124	26,552	88,809
New Orleans	40	105,931	8,307	63,430	173,010
Richmond	14	103,011	5,156	27,279	54,766
Nashville	8	81,945	3,615	25,353	35,000
Williamsburg	12	81,428	8,167	26,391	26,825
Utica	12	81,301	8,893	32,984	59,877
Dayton	13	77,457	7,405	30,214	65,798
San Francisco	24	76,370	13,985	36,672	113,092
Toledo	10	74,940	4,639	29,139	74,080
Providence	12	74,714	17,007	31,459	39,507
Hartford	10	68,375	8,493	24,757	36,768
Allegheny	9	66,823	8,160	30,192	26,330
New Haven	8	59,853	1,921	22,227	35,505
Wilmington	8	59,018	16,896	22,073	29,327
Jersey City	8	54,867	2,683	15,091	21,378
Lowell	6	54,638	4,698	20,622	86,569
Portland	8	44,765	3,571	27,452	60,379
Worcester	8	44,639	5,582	18,103	25,696
Lawrence	6	43,113	1,841	24,838	41,744
Erie	6	42,958	4,465	31,220	16,843
Manchester	8	42,614	8,512	22,317	30,749
Charlestown	5	41,546	1,908	16,983	21,495
Reading	6	40,414	4,278	19,402	20,975
Cambridge	4	38,927	5,716	12,608	14,377
Lynn	8	38,544	2,507	15,819	26,278
Trenton	4	37,956	3,686	14,337	84,173
Lancaster	5	33,793	2,123	12,915	10,941
New Bedford	5	32,941	1,963	14,547	22,156
Cambridgeport	4	32,901	3,205	12,361	14,907
Harrisburg	4	26,771	2,527	16,878	11,633
Salem	5	26,414	3,960	14,931	21,344

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of March, 1872.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	For
Inman	U.S.	2	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U.S.	2	German Mail Direct
Mexican	U.S.	2	Havana & Mexico
Guion	U.S.	6	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U.S.	7	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U.S.	7	Havana W. I. and Nassau
Inman	U.S.	9	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U.S.	9	German Mail Direct
French	France	9	French Mails
Guion	U.S.	13	Europe via Liverpool
Havana	U.S.	13	Havana
Havana	U.S.	14	Havana
Hamburg	U.S.	14	Europ v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Aspinwall	U.S.	15	S. Pac., K. & Cent'l Amer.
Inman	U.S.	16	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U.S.	16	German Mail Direct
Guion	U.S.	20	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U.S.	21	Europe via Ply., Ch. & H.
Bermuda	U.S.	21	Bermuda
Havana	U.S.	21	Havana and Nassau
Brazilian	U.S.	23	Argentine R., Br & St. T.
French	France	23	French Mails
Bremen	U.S.	23	German Mail Direct
Havana	U.S.	23	Havana
Inman	U.S.	23	Europe via Liverpool
Guion	U.S.	27	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U.S.	28	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U.S.	28	Havana & West Indies
Aspinwall	U.S.	30	South Pacific & C. A.
Bremen	U.S.	30	German Mail Direct
Inman	U.S.	30	Europe via Liverpool

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860, . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1872.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **138** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1850, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1872.

SIR: An important acceleration in the British mail service to India, China and Australia, by the route via Brindisi, has become practicable by the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel, through which these mails are now forwarded.

This change involves no alteration of the present rates of postage on letters, book packets or samples from the United States for those countries by this route. On newspapers, however, a reduction has been made, so that the rates chargeable thereon to the countries in question by the British mails via Brindisi will, in future, be only one penny (2 cents) per 4 ounces, over and above the rates chargeable via Southampton.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

J. Gayler, Esq., Editor U. S. MAIL, New York.

Manuscript.

The editor of a popular and widely circulated monthly magazine, having issued a Circular of Instructions to his contributors, containing, among others, the following instruction—

"MSS. sent by mail should be marked Book MSS and prepaid at the rate of two cents for every four ounces,"

the Department addressed to Jas. Gayler, Esq., Special Agent P. O. D., a letter on the subject, of which the following is a copy:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1872.

SIR: The attention of the Department has been called to the inclosed circular, purporting to have been issued by the publishers of the "* * * *" as to the manner of sending manuscripts for publication in their magazine.

You are desired to call at the office of that publication and notify the publishers of their erroneous construction of the postal law, in requesting their contributors to mark manuscripts mailed to them "Book Manuscripts," and prepay them at two cents for each four ounces. The law expressly confines this reduced rate of postage to "Book Manuscripts," and it cannot be so construed as to allow manuscripts for publication in magazines or other periodicals to pass at the same rate. Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

J. W. MARSHALL, First Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

JAMES GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent P. O. Dep't, New York.

This letter effectually sets at rest all question of the postage on different kinds of manuscript.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

Our first letter is on "Boxes," which, ever since the law requiring postmasters to account to the department for "box rents," has been a fertile source of misunderstanding, inquiry, dispute and annoyance. The case before us is one of those where the boxes were—"long time ago"—erected by contribution. Under the law above mentioned the postmaster is required to collect rent, and this the contributors think unjust, as it is charging them for the use of their own property. The question of injustice is not for us to discuss, but the question put to us, whether a postmaster is required to charge rent on boxes erected by contribution, must be answered, and the answer must be "Yes." But as box rents are really the perquisites of postmasters—being returned to them in their salaries—if they have no desire to retain such rents, they could, after adjustment and settlement with the department, be returned to those who paid them. This plan would prevent the dissatisfaction of those who contributed to erect boxes, but should be applicable only in the case of boxes erected before the passage of the law in question....Our next letter contains an inquiry where stamps of large denominations can be purchased, and reflects somewhat severely on "this model republic" because such stamps cannot be procured at every little post office, a comparison being made with Germany, where "there is not a single post office in any town, village or city, large or small, where each and every denomination of stamp cannot be immediately supplied." We will not here discuss this difference between the "model republic" and the "model empire," but would inform our correspondent that the Post Department of the former gives to postmasters the privilege of selecting such stamps as they judge suited to the wants of their respective offices. As several stamps of different values can be used to make up a greater value, neither the people nor the Department suffers by a postmaster not having all the current denominations. In fact, none suffer but enthusiastic stamp collectors, one of which our correspondent evidently is, for he thinks "the P. O. D. should devise some plan of cancelling the value of the post envelopes without disfiguring the beautiful and unique art designs." He also objects to the words "North German Union" in our foreign postage table, "which power," he says, "has ceased to exist." Our only explanation is that the postal Union, and these words were introduced when there was such a "power," and as the change of "power" has not affected the treaty, we have not thought it worth while to go to the trouble of altering our table. And now we proceed to answer our correspondent's first question, where he can get stamps of a large denomination, and tell him to send to some friend or dealer in a large city, who will procure what he wants. ....Our next contains the inquiry why the Department, in its correspondence, does not put the name of the county on envelopes as it recommends the public to do, and thus "give material aid in introducing the practice." Although we cannot reply to the inquiry, there is a force in it. It is a practical application of the doctrine, "Physician heal thyself," but our correspondent should recollect that "Do as I say, not as I do," is a general weakness of humanity, whether private or public, whether clerical, medical, legal, mercantile or mechanical, whether princely or beggarly.

To Our Subscribers.

Many of our subscribers having remitted to us for renewal and then receiving their papers with the number on the wrapper not changed from the previous year's subscription, fear that their remittances have not been received, and consequently write to us on the subject. We ask the especial attention of all to the "Special Notice to Subscribers" in the first column of this paper. Read it through, particularly the *N. B.*

Others request us to return their receipts immediately by letter, without providing for the postage thereon. While the postage on one letter is a small item, the small item repeated many times becomes a large one. The postage law allows publishers to return receipted bills in their papers; those who want them by letter should inclose a stamp for that purpose.

Death of Special Agent Briggs.

Joseph W. Briggs, Special Agent of the Post Office Department for the supervision of the free delivery system, died at his residence in Cleveland on the 23d ult. Mr. Briggs was a faithful, thorough and energetic officer, with his whole heart enlisted in the success of the free delivery system. It is the highest acknowledgment of his character to say that he was retained by four successive Postmasters General.

We condense from the Cleveland *Daily Leader* the following notice of Mr. Briggs:

At Cleveland Mr. Briggs was appointed as an employee in the post-office by Mr. Edwin Cowles, when postmaster, and delivered the first letter as a carrier, when two cents a letter were collected or rather paid the carrier for delivering letters. We have heard him say that it did not pay very well, as so many of the letters were from soldiers or citizens of Cleveland, who were away at the front in the army, addressed to their families, and he could not take from the wives and daughters of those who were fighting for their country.

When free delivery was authorized he became an enthusiastic devotee of the system, and when ten letter carriers were appointed he took a district on the north side of Superior street to St. Clair street, from Ontario to Water street, and the first day he delivered thirteen letters in five trips, and was ridiculed for attempting to put in operation such an unwise system. But he persevered, as he had no doubt of its final triumph. In 1864 he addressed a letter to Postmaster General Blair, making suggestions as to the improvement of the letter carriers' system. The letter was handed in Washington to an Assistant Postmaster General, who took it to Mr. Blair. Upon reading it Mr. Blair remarked: "Here is the man I want," and, after making some inquiries relative to Mr. Briggs, of one who had long known him, Mr. Blair ordered a commission to be sent him as special agent of the Post-Office Department, accompanied with a letter of instructions putting him in charge of free delivery of letters throughout the United States. Mr. Briggs immediately entered upon the discharge of this important duty, and organized the system of free delivery of mail matter in fifty-two cities, from Bangor, Maine, to San Francisco, California. It was not strange that in almost every city he should have met with opposition by Post-Office officials both in and out of Washington. It was an innovation upon a long established custom. Persons did not like the idea of having their letters brought to them, and they did not like the change. But in every city where the system has been carried out it is a complete success, and in no city more fully than here in Cleveland.

We do not believe the government ever had a more faithful, honest and diligent official. He was appointed upon his own letter, because it gave evidence that he had adaptation for the place; and he literally was worn out in the discharge of his duty. He had the respect and confidence of the Post Office Department. Being troubled with symptoms of heart disease, he has traveled thousands of miles with his name, business and residence so affixed to his dress that it would be readily seen, with a request that if he was found dead on the train the conductor would give his body in charge of the mail agent, that it might be sent to his family in Cleveland.

Mr. Briggs was born in Clermont, Columbia County, New York, and was in the fifty-ninth year of his age. It is rather a singular coincidence, that when his uncle, Governor Briggs, was in Congress from the Berkshire district, he was on the Post-office Committee, and was for some time chairman of it, and labored earnestly for cheap postage, and the nephew was the friend of the last step of reform and improvement in the postal service of his country.

Mr. Briggs leaves a widow and six daughters, and two sons, but one of the daughters married. He was one of the kindest and most affectionate of husbands and of fathers, and one of the most benevolent and generous hearted of men. He bore his long, and at times painful, illness with true Christian faith and heroism, without a murmur or complaint. A few weeks before his death, when his fainment of departure had come, he said, after a paroxysm of severe suffering, "If this is death, it is nothing to die." And when the last hour came he fell asleep, and died as quietly as sleep comes to the wearied traveler. He is at rest, and as he often said, "It is all right" with him.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Post Office Account Books.—R. H. C., N—— E——, N. J.—The account books advertised in the MAIL are good. Postmasters can judge better for themselves, and should send for sample sheets, which we believe are gratuitously furnished.

Delivery of Mail at an Office, &c.—C. T., E—— L——, N. Y.—1. Where offices supplied by railroad are within one-fourth of a mile of the depot or station, the railroad should deliver the mails into such office. 2. Notify the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C.

Delivery of Letters.—H. W. I., S—— J——, Vt.—1. In the absence of any special instruction from a wife, letters may be delivered to her husband; such delivery places them beyond the control of the Post Office Department. 2. A postmaster has no right to deliver letters to a husband contrary to the orders of the wife.

Circulars Bearing Cards.—W. L., C——, O.—Card or request circulars cannot be returned to the writer free of postage, but such circulars *missent* should be duly forwarded, without additional charge, to the correct address.

Letters from France.—L. E. O., L——, Pa.—There is no postal treaty with France; hence letters for or from that country direct are charged 10 cents for each half ounce, according to section 270 of Regulations of 1866.

County Papers.—S. Z., V—— B——, O.—Subscribers must reside *in* the county where the paper is published to be entitled to receive it free of postage. It is not sufficient that, residing out of the county, they get their mail matter at a post office in the county. They may, however, receive the paper at an office out of the county provided they live in the county. Sec. 228, Reg. 1866.

Back Postage.—G. K. D., M——, N. Y.—Postmasters cannot detain mail matter for postage due on other matter that has been delivered. But there should be no occasion to do this, for no mail matter should be delivered until all postage due thereon has been paid. Sec. 152, Reg. 1866.

Daily Mail Service.—C. H., S—— M—— R——, N. J.—For increase of mail service, write to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Exchanges to Discontinued Publications.—J. R. L., P——, N. J.—After the publication of a paper has been discontinued, the late publisher thereof has no right to the exchanges, except he prepays the postage thereon.

Misdirected or Not Directed Package of Letters.—E. D., S—— G——, Conn.—A package of letters missent or not directed at all, received at an office, should, in the first case, be returned, in accordance with sections 83 and 70 of regulations; in the other, the packet should be properly addressed and forwarded to destination. The letters, in the latter case, should not be postmarked with the name of the office, unless the words "Missent and forwarded" are added (sec. 80). The directions in the February MAIL were intended to apply to letters missent to an office; that is, letters intended for some other office, that were found in the letters properly sent; also to return letters.

Payment for Card Request Envelopes.—L. E. W., P——, O.—A postmaster may require payment in advance at the time of ordering envelopes for a business firm. As the envelopes are charged to the postmaster ordering them, he has the right to make himself secure in any way he deems best, that they will be taken and paid for.

Notched Envelopes.—J. T. L., B——, Tenn.—Miscellaneous matter contained in sealed and notched envelopes is subjected to letter postage. To be subject only to printed matter rates, the envelope must be left unsealed.

Circulars and Handbills.—J. R. A., S——, Me.—The postage on handbills is two cents per four ounces or fraction, on circulars two cents for each three or less. But a package of circulars—the circulars having no address thereon, may be mailed to one address at the rate of two cents per four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Postage on Letters from Chili.—A. Y., S——, R. I.—Letters received from Chili by British mail should be prepaid by British stamps, as foreign stamps are not recognized by the British Post Department. Going to Chili, they must be prepaid by United States stamps.

Packages Sealed Against Inspection.—S. C. F., T—— C——, Mich.—Any package sealed against inspection is chargeable with letter postage.

Making Change.—E. R. B., B—— F——, Pa.—A postmaster is not bound to make change. In making sale of stamps, he is expected to evince a due spirit of accommodation, but if he cannot readily make change, the purchaser must tender the exact amount. Sec. 171, Reg. 1866.

Misdirected Letters.—A. J. M., C——, Pa.—We stated last month that a letter bearing the name of a county not in the State to which it is addressed, if not delivered, should be treated as other undelivered letters, either returned to the writer or sent to the Dead Letter Office. The disposition of such letters has long been a question with postmasters, the practice varying. We now learn that it has been decided that such should be forwarded to an office of the same name in some other State.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of February, 1872:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Morrowville	Dallas	Ala.	6,735
Webbeville	Coosa	"	6,729
Stowartsville	"	"	Special
Whiting	Escambia	"	8,612
Barren Ridge	Madison	"	Special
Beulah	Lee	"	6,725
Eden	Columbia	Ark.	7,623
Council House	Choctaw Nat'n	"	7,596
Wildman	Fulton	"	7,542
Holly Grove	Monroe	"	7,530
Brooks	Grant	"	7,319
New Hope	Fulton	"	7,558
Prairie City	Cherokee Nat.	"	10,503
Marshall	Marin	Cal.	Special
San Isabel	Saguache	Col. Ter.	"
Cristone	"	"	"
Bismarck	"	"	"
Rito Alto	"	"	"
Olio	Jefferson	"	17,003
Greenwood	Fremont	"	Special
North Sterling	Windham	Conn.	"
New Saybrook	Middlesex	"	977
Scotland	Bonhomme	Dakota	Special
Rockport	Hanson	"	"
Medary	Brookings	"	"
Turner	Turner	"	13,600
Milltown	Hutchinson	"	13,922
Yellow River	Santa Rosa	Fla.	6,430
Wolf Skin	Oglethorp	Ga.	Special
Gunn's Mills	Warren	"	6,001
Bailey's Mill	Camden	"	Special
Graham	Appling	"	"
Camp Mills	Gwinnett	"	"
Loon Creek	Lemhi	Idaho	15,721
Clear Water	Nez Perces	"	15,724
Pisgah	Morgan	Ill.	11,909
Ridgeville	Iroquois	"	11,907
Melvin	Ford	"	Special
Alvin	Vermillion	"	11,434
Diamond	Grundy	"	Special
Sag Bridge	Cook	"	11,406
Cottage Home	Williamson	"	11,663
Sada	Stephenson	"	11,418
Spoon River	Knox	"	11,709
Collins	Whitley	Ind.	12,026
Lick Creek	Orange	"	12,128
Watson	Clark	"	12,018
Hillsdale	Vermillion	"	12,023
Riverside	Fountain	"	12,336
Beaver Timber	Newton	"	12,281
Wagoner's Station	Miami	"	12,014
Alexander	Clay	"	Special
Louisville	Audubon	Iowa	11,357
Specht's Ferry	Dubuque	"	11,018
Lenox	Taylor	"	11,018
Goshen	Ringgold	"	11,391
Brown's Station	Clinton	"	11,017
Cass Centre	Cass	"	11,391
Summers	Benton	"	Special
Ribley	Osceola	"	"
Moville	Woodbury	"	11,360
Palermo	Grundy	"	11,234
Larchwood	Lyon	"	11,321
Portlandville	Plymouth	"	11,345
Bassett	Chickasaw	"	11,009
Bard Times	Pocahontas	"	Special
Faulkner	Franklin	"	11,009
Fisk	Adair	Iowa	Special
Kill Creek	Osborne	Kas.	
Pauline	Shawnee	"	14,148
Violet Springs	Rice	"	Special
Lakin	Sedgwick	"	"
Carlton	Dickinson	"	"
Youngstown	Marion	"	"
Peace	Rice	"	"
Bloomfield	Howard	"	14,136
Prairie Grove	Republic	"	Special
Smith	Smith	"	14,132
Aspen	Pendleton	Ky.	Special
South Ballard	Ballard	"	"
Scott's Station	Shelby	"	9796A
Bullitt's Bayou	Concordia	La.	8008
East Surry	Hancock	Me.	70
Hermon Center	Penobscot	"	9
Ashland	Baltimore	Md.	Special
Concord	Caroline	"	"
Bristol	Isabella	Mich.	13,782
Scotts	Kalamazoo	"	12,520
Moorepark	St. Joseph	"	12,505
Ferry Station	Bay	"	12,510
Holton	Muskegon	"	Special
Aspelund	Goodhue	Minn.	13,645
Oshigreen	Carver	"	13,761
Billiards	Redwood	"	13,738
Hagan	Chippewa	"	13,739
Moose Lake	Carlton	"	13,508
Johnson's Station	Pike	Miss.	8,002
Alexis	Tunica	"	7,504
Kreisels Mills	Benton	Mo.	Special
Heaton	Lawrence	"	"
Herndon	Saline	"	"
Spring Bluff	Franklin	"	"
Luther	"	"	10,636
Carrollsburgh	Buchanan	"	Special
Houstonia	Pettis	"	"
Clinton City	Callaway	"	"
Winston	Davies	"	11,004
Farmington	"	"	"
Evansville	Monroe	"	10,515A
Asherville	Stoddard	"	10,783
Konoko	Holt	"	Special
Lisbon	Ray	"	"
Piedmont	Wayne	"	"
East Prairie	Mississippi	"	"
Laynesville	Saline	"	"
Regency	Gentry	"	10,567
Hodge's Store	Stoddard	"	10,783
Blackwell	Macon	"	10,504
Woodlandville	Boon	"	10,644
Carrsville	Henry	"	10,678
Scribner	Missoula	Monta Ter.	Special
Saint Ignatius	"	"	13,416
Menominee	Cedar	Neb.	Special
Republican	Harlan	"	14,482
Donop	Staunton	"	14,426
Westfield	York	"	Special
Dawson, c. h.	Dawson	"	14,401
Newton	Saunders	"	Special
Kearney Junction	Buffalo	"	14,401
Centre Sow	Cedar	"	14,470
Negunda	Webster	"	Special
Rumney Depot	Grafton	N. H.	253
De Witt Centre	Onondaga	N. Y.	1,581
Bethel Station	Dutchess	N. Y.	1,541
Adirondack	Warren	"	Special
East Newfield	Tompkins	"	1,579
Stralton		"	"
Mombaccus	Ulster	"	Special
High Bridge	West Chester	"	1,003
North Spencer	Tioga	"	1,579
Worksburgh	Chautauqua	"	1,560
Lyon's Farms	Union	N. J.	Special
Lewistown	Burlington	"	1,693
Ellendur	"	"	1,616
Pool	Rowan	N. C.	5,133
Jenning's Mills	Iredell	"	5,182
Charleston	Swain	"	5,208
Lenoir Institute	Lenoir	"	5,213
Soakeim	Noble	Ohio	8,044
Rassel Creek	Anglaise	"	Special
Farmerstown	Holmes	"	"
Knappa	Clatsop	Oregon	15,101
North Bend	Coos	"	15,114
Neshannock	Mercer	Pa.	Special
Rockhill	Elk	"	2,431
Chestnut Mill	Somerset	"	2,313
Hazeldell	Lawrence	"	2,371
Parsons	Luzerne	"	Special
Noble's Mills	Washington	"	"
Bonstonville	"	"	1,864
Ebervale	Luzerne	"	Special
Moosehead	"	"	1,810
Acton	Richland	S. C.	5,604
Pittsburg Landing	Hardin	Tenn.	9,771
Calf Killer	Putnam	"	Special
Grantville	Montgomery	"	"
Hind's Creek	Anderson	"	10,227
Taylors	White	"	Special
Independent Hill	Rutherford	"	"
Muddy Creek	Loudon	"	10,002
Lincoln	Lincoln	"	Special
Mount's Cross Roads	Jefferson	"	"
Monse Tail	Perry	"	9,771
Washam	Sumner	"	Special
Winston	Weakley	"	"
Post Oak Grove	Lavaca	Texas	8,520
Del Rio	Kinney	"	Special
Lewiston	Utah	Utah	"
South Fairlee	Orange	Vt.	453
Pond's Gap	Augusta	Va.	4,406
Meadow Mills	Frederick	"	4,101
Rives	Prince George	"	4,466
Steven's Creek	Grayson	"	4,586
Osceola	Washington	"	10,623
Meltone	Louisa	"	4,406
Antioch	Fluvanna	"	4,718
Alum Wells	Washington	"	4,709
Whites	Caroline	"	4,427
Binkleville	Upshur	W. Va.	4,320
Apple Grove	Mason	"	9,053
Aldersons	Monroe	"	4,174
Spruce	Ritchie	"	4,188
Big Springs	Calhoun	"	4,194
Roney's Point	Ohio	"	1,842
Moses' Fork	Wayne	"	4,151
North Freedom	Sauk	Wis.	13,013
Red Mound	Vernon	"	13,268
Ableman	Sauk	"	13,013
Howa	Brown	"	13,101

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Carter Camp	Potter	Pa.	Coudersport
Parker's Bluff	Anderson	Texas	Palestine
Owensville	Robertson	"	Sugelwood
Vine Grove	Washington	"	Brenham
Klinesville	Hunterdon	N. J.	Flemington
Spencer	Davidson	N. C.	Lexington
Pee Dee	Anson	"	Wadesborough
Queen Valley	Reno	Kas.	Hutchinson
Cady	Linn	"	La Cygne
Rubens	Jewell	"	White Rock
Euola	Iredell	N. C.	Statesville
Sandy Ridge	Henry	Ga.	Covington
Irwin	Putnam	Fla.	Palatka
Wewokaville	Talladega	Ala.	Talladega
Himmonah	Chickasaw N'n	Ark.	Wewoka
New Market	Sebastian	"	Greenwood
Barnesville	Clinton	Mo.	Converse
Marble Creek	Iron	"	Ironton
North Farmington	Franklin	Me.	Farmington
Pratt's Corner	"	"	New Vineyard
Cottage Grove	Klamath	Cal.	Happy Camp
Cold Neck	Cooper	Mo.	Sedalia
Carlton	Pembina	Dakota	Georget'n, Min
Upper Falls of Coal	Kanawha	W. Va.	Kanawha C. H.
Cedar Tree	Hernando	Fla.	Fort Dade
Holloway's Store	Walker	Texas	Huntsville
New Michigan	Livingston	Ill.	Collins
Cub Prairie	Jefferson	"	Mt. Vernon
Edgar Prairie	Phelps	"	Edgar Springs
Bishop's Store	Pulaski	Ga.	Elk City / Copeland
Landsdown	Prince William	Va.	Stafford's Store
Ridge's Creek	Montgomery	N. C.	Troy
Rocky Ford	Pontotoc	Miss.	Maple Springs
Palo Alto	Chickasaw	"	Big Springs
Buncombe	Union	"	New Albany
Haynes Bluff	Warren	"	Vicksburg
West's Station	Holmes	"	Durant
Elverside	Wilkinson	"	Fort Adams
Menchville	Warwick	Va.	Hampton
Woburn	Jackson	Kas.	Topeka
Morgan Station	Saratoga	N. Y.	Fort Edward
Short Creek	Marshall	Ala.	Guntersville
Moulton	Shelby	Ill.	Shelbyville
Altha	Stoddard	Mo.	Bloomfield
Blair's Station	Doniphan	Kas.	Troy
Kiowa	Jefferson	Neb.	Elkton
Laurel Hill	Lunenburgh	Va.	Lunenburgh C. H.
Salt Creek	Polk	Oregon	Elk Horn
Ellendor	Union	N. J.	Summit
Buffalo Ford	Randolph	N. C.	Asheborough
Pine Bluff	Pulaski	Mo.	Waynesville
Hog Island	Surry	Va.	Surry C. H.
Hermansville	Coos	Oregon	Ensh'd Prairie
Whetstone Agency	——	Dakota	Fort Randall
Strasburgh	Cass	Mo.	Pleasant Hill
Danielsville	Wayne	"	Piedmont
Audubon	Audubon	Iowa	Exira
Earle	Lucas	"	Derby
Otay	San Diego	Cal.	San Diego
Klamath	Siskiyou	"	Yreka
Sucy	Santa Barbara	"	Santa Barbara

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Dallies	Surry	Va.	4,420
Pleasant Oaks	Brunswick	"	4,700
Blendon	Franklin	Ohio	Special
Meadow Creek	Grayson	Va.	5,114
King & Queen C. H.	King & Queen	"	4,443
Leb. Wh. Sulp. Spgs.	Augusta	"	4,610
Grove Hill	Bremer	Iowa	Special
East Sandwich	Barnstable	Mass.	663
Rich Hill X Roads	Chester	S. C.	5,637
Mansfield	Tarrant	Texas	8,598
Bluff Springs	Cass	Ill.	11,433
Blount's Creek	Beaufort	N. C.	5,220
Rayville	Richland	La.	8,005
Colesville	Bossier	"	8,055
Edmondson	Crittenden	Ark.	7,501
Spickardsville	Grundy	Mo.	11,004
Woodford	Montgomery	Tenn.	Special
Richland Valley	Haywood	N. C.	5,199
Hicobore	Liberty	Ga.	6,148
Peach Creek	Panola	Miss.	7,075
Waterville	Wharton	Texas	Special
Morven	Brooks	Ga.	6,176
South Newport	McIntosh	"	6,148
Missionary Station	Floyd	"	Special
The Glen	Warren	N. Y.	"
Elk Run	Fauquier	Va.	4,647
Lakeville	Randolph	Ill.	11,657
Rockland	Sullivan	N. Y.	Special
Hopeville	Grant	W. Va.	4,253
Johnson's X Roads	Monroe	"	4,162
Gondo	Pickens	Ala.	6,710
Memphis	"	"	7,127
Sulphur Springs	Madison	Miss.	7,138
Oldham	Crittenden	Ark.	10,518
Hutchinson	Jefferson	Col. Ter.	17,003
Martin's Station	Pulaski	Va.	4,414
Draytonville	Union	S. C.	5,538
Young Cane	"	Ga.	6,053
Dixon's Mills	Marengo	Ala.	6,798
Snow Hill	Wilcox	"	6,617
Big Run	Tioga	Pa.	Special
Curran	Stone	Mo.	"
Morrinac	Jefferson	Iowa	"
Cove Creek	Calhoun	Ala.	6,683
Sandy Ridge	Henry	Ga.	Special
Hickory Flat	Cherokee	"	"
Sparta	Conecuh	Ala.	6,803
Arkadelphia	Walker	"	6,689
Embden Center	Somerset	Me.	24
Frogmore	Concordia	La.	8,034
Albade	Caldwell	Texas	8,556
Deming's Bridge	Matagorda	"	8,668
Hardeman	"	"	
Edom	Van Zandt	"	8,617
Newton's Corners	Hamilton	N. Y.	1,197
Achor	Columbiana	Ohio	Special

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Mount Vernon	Providence	R. I.	Moosup Valley
Whiting Station	Addison	Vt.	Leicester Junction
Kingsbridgeville	West Chester	N. Y.	Kingsbridge
Painter	Mifflin	Pa.	Soradsville
Havelock	Washington	"	McDonald
Indian Field	Knox	Ohio	Howard
Pleasant Vale	Pike	Ill.	New Canton
Centralia	Pembina	Dakota	Fargo
Independ Centre	Jasper	Iowa	Baxter
Pleasant Valley	Morgan	Ohio	Joy
New Boston	Winona	Minn.	Lewiston
Antelope	Jefferson	Neb.	Salem
Laurel Run	Luzerne	Pa.	Plains
Long Marsh	Queen Anne	Md.	Ingleside
Damascus	Perry	Ohio	Junction City
Arnold	Crawford	Kans.	Ingleton
Farmington	Daviess	Mo.	New Farmington
Oblong	Dutchess	N. Y.	Colman Station

UNITED STATES MAIL.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the 4th page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Not exceeding one ounce, two cents; exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, three cents; exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, four cents, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed: Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Rome or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. If the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York twice a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique,	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Semana and Port-au-Platte, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 223, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress. Sec. 223, Law, 1866.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 45, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........ 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)	30	"
For Tri-Weekly, " "	15	"
For Semi-Weekly, " "	10	"
For Weekly, " "	5	"

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6	cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18	"
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9	"
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3	"

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same of postage, free. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day proceeding.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail	5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]	5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail	5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat]	3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way]	5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South	7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]	5:00 A. M. 3.00 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore]	10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown]	7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th. each month	10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..	3:00 & 4 30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R.	5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown	5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold	5 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Keyport	1:30 P. M.
Long Island	5:00 & 9 30 A. M., 4 00 P. M.
" to Mineola	5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
" via South Side R. R.	7 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
Canada	5 A. M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P. M.

SUNDAYS all mails close at 11:00 A. M.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10.30 P. M.; [Way] 12:00 M. and 4:30 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6 & 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 7:00 A. M.; 5:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 7 A. M.; 12:30 & 10:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Brindisi	22d	57	18th
do.	Southampton	14th	61	25th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	16th
Ceylon	Brindisi	8th and 22d	24	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	30	11th and 25th
China	Brindisi	8th and 22d	40	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	47	11th and 25th
Hong Kong	Brindisi	8th and 22d	40	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	45	11th and 25th
India	Brindisi	every Friday.	24	every M'nday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day.	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Brindisi	8th and 22d	43	4th and 18th
do.	Southampton	14th and 28th	46	11th and 25th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

Tryon's system for keeping, rendering and collecting accounts of postage in advance on newspapers, periodicals and box rents is distinguished for simplicity, certainty, celerity and cheapness. Price for system, with sixteen blank sheets, sufficient for offices of the fourth and fifth class for two years, $2. Blank sheets extra of that number, for larger offices and all who have ordered the system, $3 50 per 100, postage paid. Send for descriptive circular and example to

WM. TRYON, BETHALTO, ILL.

THE PRIVATE LETTER BOX,

WITH SILVER OR BRONZE PLATE AND PATENT DESK LOCK COMPLETE,

will be supplied to Postmasters and Letter Carriers for $42 per dozen, express paid. These Boxes are adapted for use on private dwellings, stores or offices

E. COFFEY, Original Introducer, 299 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

All know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden lane, New York.

Claim and Collection Agency.

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,

(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)

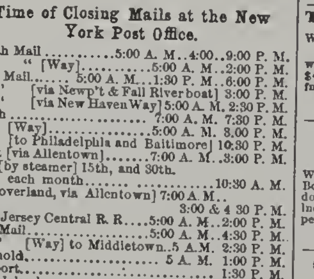
OFFICE, NO. 369 F ST., COR OF NINTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.

ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address Box 6,171, New York Post Office.

YALE LOCK BOXES.

23,000 IN USE IN 170 POST OFFICES.



YALE LOCK BOX, No. 2.

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood-work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above; the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES

LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,

Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions, prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

CALL-BOXES and other Post Office Furniture made by special machinery at very reasonable Prices.

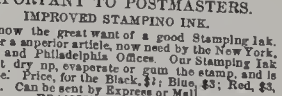
ESTIMATES submitted on Application.

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,

STAMFORD, CONN.,

Manufacturers of

Unpickable Bank and Safe Locks, Night Latches, Store Door Locks, Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.



CAUTION.

THE YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO. desires to notify Postmasters and others using, purchasing or manufacturing Metallic Post-Office Lock Boxes, that proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York against certain infringers of the letters patent for Post-Office Lock Boxes, heretofore granted to Linus Yale, Jr., the exclusive right to manufacture under said letters patent being in the undersigned.

And we are advised and believe that the several Post-Office Lock Boxes now in the market (all of which were introduced after and modeled from that made by us) are likewise infringements of the said letters patent. We will not hesitate to proceed vigorously against any and all persons who manufacture, buy or use any of them, and we desire the users of the Boxes to understand that they are equally liable in damages with the manufacturers.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec., 1871. YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—MARCH, 1872.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Packets, Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	b8	A	A	18
do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	19	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*14	9	G	11	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 18c per ½oz.	....	*14	K	L	M	h8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h8
do (small newspapers, not over 9 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 19c ℔ ½ oz	a	*16	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b8	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	....	CC	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do closed mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	9	V	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do via Eng and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	V	....	....
Bakra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	8	8	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	9	7	E	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	9	6	6	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Bermuda	....	10	9	V	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	b4	10	....	h8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	h8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	b8	C†	C†	t8
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	....
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	e	....	....	....	....	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	h5
Buenaventura (N. Gran.), British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	18	b4	10	....	h8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	h5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	D†	D†	18
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, Fr. m., via Bordeaux & Lisbon.	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do British mail via Southampton	....	16	b8	B	B	18
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b4	10	....	h8
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
Chili, British mail, via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	h8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b6	D†	D†	18
Corsica	....	10	2	V	....	
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	h8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	F	12	h8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g	....	7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	9	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b8	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	9	V	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*16	9	H	12	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	16	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	10i	g	g	....
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b6	cB	cB	d18
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	18
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
France, direct mail	....	10	2	V	4	....
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6u	3	C	6	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	19
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	9	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	14	9	H	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10i	H	14	h8
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	q14
Greytown, via Colon	....	18	b4	10	....	h8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	16	b4	....	....	h8
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British), reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.	....	10	2	V	....	h8
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	9	V	....	....
Heligoland, via England	....	14	b6	D†	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi.	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco.	....	10	2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*9	8	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, via England	....	20	m	m	m	16
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	....	....	....	....	....	....
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	19	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi.	a	24	K	L	M	14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	9	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	18
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	h8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	12	8	F	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	18
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	18
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b8	D†	D†	18
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
Manilla via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	b8	C†	C†	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	8	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	18
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	V	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	18
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	h6
Newfoundland	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	h8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b8	20	20	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b8	20	20	18
do via San Francisco	....	12	2	4	....	10
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	8	2	V	....	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	9	G	13	h8
(Small newspapers, under 9 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	h5
Panama. Reg. Letters, 18c. per half oz.	....	10	2	V	....	h8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	18
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	9	V	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	h8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	8	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	8	D	10	h8
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	b8	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	b4	....	....	h8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	9	H	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b8	B	B	18
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*8	2	k4	....	h5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	8	8
do do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b4	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b8	20	20	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Russia, do do direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	8	D	10	h8
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b4	10	....	h8
Savoy	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Saxe Coburg Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*8u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*8u	3	C	8	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	h8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	h8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	h8

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	19	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	18	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	2	V	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	D†	D†	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*10	8	G	11	h8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England	....	*11	9	G	13	h8
do (Small newspapers under 9 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 18c. ½oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c. ½oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p19
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Phillippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	11	7	F	10	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	8	F	12	h8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	h8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*8	2	k4	....	h5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	18	b4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	29	b8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	9	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American packet (postage on registered letters, 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	8	8	....	h8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	b4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. packet, 23d of each month from N. Y. (reg. letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	h8
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas (registered letters, 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	h8
do (not British), do do	....	18	b4	....	....	h8
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	h8
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	r8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2¾ oz	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz., and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	20	....	....	20
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Brindisi	4	....	....	8	....	....	16	....	....	16
C.—via North German Union direct	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union direct	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union direct	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union direct	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng.	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union direct	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union direct	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union direct	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng.	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	....
K.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	....
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	....
L.— do do via England & Brindisi.	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	....
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	....
M.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	....
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	....
N.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	....
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	....
O.— do do via England & Brindisi.	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	....
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	0	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	....
P.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	....
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	....
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	....
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	18	....
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	....
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	....
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	....
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	....
U.— do	....	....	10	....	12	....	....	14	....	....
V.—	2	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	....
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	....
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	....
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	....
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
B.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	8	....	....	8
C.†—	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
D.†—	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
E.†—	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, via BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 22c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. [illegible]c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*. The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

CC.—Open mail to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepayment optional.—Via England: For 1-3 oz. and under, 10 cents; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., 16 cents; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 cents; prepayment compulsory.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent to British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "by French mail" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 3 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy or Denmark; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 30 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 31 " "

t.—10 cts. reg. fee additional for every ½ oz.

u.—Letters only, unpaid or partially prepaid, are forwarded and charged with double the amount due.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, NO. 30 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XII., NO. 7. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1872. WHOLE NO. 139.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

SUGAR BUSH CASCADES, March, 1872.

Well, here we are under the shadow of the Green Mountains—rather more white than green just now—and here we have been a week, only a week, but upon my life it seems like a year. J. M. says she is delighted, and tells her friends I am too. It is a blessed thing they cannot read countenances, else might mine breed a doubt in their unsophisticated minds as to the correctness of the madam's assertion. We were favored with the company of Colonel Convex, of the *Boundless Continent*, McShamus O'Raddle, Esq., author of "Pipes, Poteen and Potatoes," and Doctor Ouldart of the Dispensary, as far as New Census, where they were going as a delegation from the Knights of Milesia of Obtuse Angle to take part in the celebration of St. Patrick's day. Convex flowed with jokes, O'Raddle occupied himself with a huge note-book, Ouldart sat silent, but looked severe, and was apparently the custodian of the property of the party, which consisted of a pair of old-fashioned saddle-bags, from which the necks of several bottles protruded, a small white flag, with a green baize harp stitched thereon, and a small basket containing a clump of white clay pipes and a bunch of watercresses, which Convex endeavored to prove "wor rale shamrocks from Ballygallynegooch." The distinguished individuals were met at the depot by the "Inisfail Huzzars," a military organization, specially employed, at large expense, by the municipal authorities to keep people off the grass in the public parks in mid-winter and to visit the various polling-places on election-days during the balance of the year, to assist each other in voting early and often. The company banner bore the device of a dilapidated school-house and the legend:

> "They change their skies, but not their hearts,
> Who cross the *says* to foreign parts."

As the Angle delegates and their escort moved off to the sound of martial music, the transfer coach in which we were seated wheeled away in an opposite direction and soon landed us at the Northwest depot, where we took the train for Mount Ida Junction, at which point we again changed cars for our destination. The latter stage of our journey lay over the Nobleton railway, which is undoubtedly in the sere and yellow leaf of its existence, if we can base an opinion upon its apparent limited patronage, antiquated rolling stock and slow speed. For the greater part of the way we had a car entirely to ourselves, but toward the end of our pilgrimage we had an accession (not a desirable one, however,) in the person of an individual considerably intoxicated, who would persist in asking the conductor if "he didn't know rum and m'lasses would skeer away the small-pox." At length we arrived at our destination, the cars stopped and we got out. From what J. M. had told me coming along, I had imagined Sugar Bush Cascades to be a glorious place even in the frigid season, and said to her, no doubt we shall behold a very fine railway station crowded with porters, hackmen, drivers, all anxious to cicerone us to the best hotel, where, of course, we will sojourn until our friends call for us. We contemplated, too, with delight, a visit to the falls, which, from all I had heard, outvied Niagara for winter beauty. But mark the sequel. On stepping from the train I looked in vain for a depot; no such building met my eyes. In dismay I shouted to the fast-receding conductor, "Where's the depot?" He did not reply, but merely pointed to a small wooden shanty about twenty rods from where we stood, which presented the appearance of having been erected for a sheep-shed, and painted with liquid mud and a split broom. A closer inspection proved it to be even more wretched than it looked. It had but one window, in which there was not a whole pane of glass; but the lack of windows was compensated by six wide open doors. The ceiling and walls were totally devoid of plaster, and the only furniture in the waiting-room were a bench and two seats made out of a flour-barrel cut in half and filled with straw and old paper. These were occupied by a brace of rustics, who were warmly discussing some subject involving the price of wool and the coming maple sugar crop. On inquiring of these "fellow-citizens" as to the possibility of my procuring a conveyance to Sugar Bush Cascades, one of them looked at me with surprise, and echoed back, "Sugar Bush *what?*" Before I had time to reply his companion broke in with, "He means Tottle's Dam. The new name was gin it last camp-meetin', 'cause the good Christians who was up here then thort 'Tottle's Dam' sounded like swearin', and so it was called 'Sugar Bush 'scades;' it's nigh onto three mile from here, Mister, and the o'ny way to git there is to walk. You should have gone to the next station, seven miles up the road, and then you could have staged it to the village." "This is where we were told to get off," said I, "and we expected Deacon Tottle, a relative of ours, to meet us here." "Oh, sho! be you connections of the Deacon's? Wall, he's driv to t'other station, sartin. You made a mistake, but it's mor'n likely he'll drive down here, so you can wait or walk along." "But what will become of that," pointing to J. M.'s big Saratoga trunk, "if we leave here?" I inquired. "Oh, we'll help you to put it inside here, and it'll be safe till some one comes for it." Providentially the weather was very moderate, so that we suffered none on that account, but night was coming on, and as there was nothing inviting about the locality to induce us to linger, the trunk was housed, and we set out afoot, hoping to meet our friends by the way. We were both in bad humor, and Tottle and his family were pretty severely criticised for their outrageous neglect; and had there been a train passing either way before next morning we would have given them the cold shoulder. We had walked about half the distance, when we observed a team approaching at full speed, and very soon it got near enough for J. M. to recognize the Deacon and his daughter. They were so mortified when they met us, and expressed their regrets so feelingly at the unfortunate mistake we had fallen into, that we were satisfied and mollified; and when the Deacon learned our baggage was at the station he carried us back the way he had come, a short distance, and left us at the house of a neighbor, to remain until he fetched the trunk. We were shown into a plainly furnished room by a demure looking lady, who desired us to be seated and to excuse her for a few minutes, as "she was making preserves, and had to watch 'em while they were bilin'." Glancing round the room, while J. M. and Miss Tottle were telling each other ever so many family secrets, my eye fell upon a small desk in one corner, on the end of which a shingle was tacked, bearing the painted inscription, "Post office." I was about to make a closer inspection of it, when the demure lady re-entered. "I observe you keep a post office, madam," said I. "Yes, sir," she replied; "but it don't amount to much, and don't begin to pay for the trouble of keepin' it." "Well," said I, "is not the honor of being postmaster something?" "'Tis; but I hain't postmaster. Doctor Fifer, on the hill, is postmaster, but he is too busy to see to it, so he gives me half the salary for room rent and 'tending to it; and as the salary is only fifty-eight dollars a year, my half don't amount to much." "What does he want with the office," I asked, "if he cannot attend to it?" "R'ally I can't say, unless it is for the honor of it; but I do think he ought to give me the salary, for he's got plenty without it." I thought so, too. But Fifer is not the only postmaster that works his office on the shares; there are a good many others, and it is more than likely that if the attention of the department was called to the fact there would soon be a wonderful reduction of the class who run their offices by proxy. Entirely too many offices, large and small, are farmed out in this way, and official duties are transferred to irresponsible people, who certainly cannot feel that deep interest in the service which a legitimate connection therewith creates and requires. A postmaster who accepts the appointment and takes the oath of office must either have a very elastic conscience or be very dull of comprehension if he can feel justified in substituting Tom, Dick or Harry to perform duties which he has sworn to perform himself; but it is a melancholy fact there are such.

In due time the Deacon and his team reappeared, and within an hour we were comfortably ensconced in the Tottle homestead, and here we have been, as I said before, nearly a week. The first day or two passed off well enough, but it has grown fearfully monotonous, and I am anxious to get away. J. M. appears to enjoy it: she has been made an honorary member of the "Moon-on-the-Lake Dorcas Society," and as she is well posted in the mysteries and intricacies of modern female gear she is much sought after by those ladies who are friends of progress. To me, however, time moves heavily; but by good luck the post office is close by, and an hour or two spent there every day when the mails arrive affords me infinite relief. This office is called Skyrake Centre, to distinguish it from East, West, North and South Skyrakes, Skyrake Corners, Skyrake Bridge and other Skyrakes "too numerous to mention." It must be obvious to you that a letter addressed to Skyrake simply would have only one chance in about ten to reach the proper party. A poor missive doomed to run such a gauntlet would become so bedraggled and be smeared before it got through (that is if it did get through) that even the person addressed could not recognize it, and if he did would be ashamed to claim it, unless it was freighted with valuables. Probably not one in a hundred of the residents of these localities ever call their residences anything but Skyrake; and, if such is the case, how in the name of goodness can strangers discriminate? Letters are addressed wrong, and, of course, they go wrong, and are lost or despoiled, and then the sufferers "charge bayonets" on innocent persons. Between us I think it would be a good idea for some of your officials to visit this and other points, where a number of post offices are known, wholly or in part, by the same name. I have an idea that some important discoveries might be made of use to them. Skyrake Centre is a good sized office, and seems to be carefully looked after. The Postmaster himself is always present when the mails arrive, and opens and helps to distribute them himself; he then goes to his other duties of civil engineer in a saw-mill close by, and leaves his wife and his son to deliver mail matter.

During one of my visits a gentleman rode up to the door and throwing himself from a horse that had the appearance of having been hard ridden, hurried into the office and at the top of his voice shouted out, "Is this Skyrake Post Office, and have you any letters for Garrett Edom?" The boy looked and found two. The stranger was delighted. "By gosh, I expect I'll get 'em all," he exclaimed. "I am agent for the Leviathan Well Digging Company. I have had quite a number of letters addressed me at Skyrake, and upon my soul I believe every post office within forty miles is called Skyrake. I've been to about a dozen already and found letters at every one; if you will only tell me which is the real Skyrake—I mean the original Jacobs—I'll be much obliged." But without waiting for a reply he hurried out, mounted his horse and galloped away. I thought he was the most patient man I ever saw.

But I do not want to take too much space in your paper, so I will finish the Skyrakes some other time.

MONS. TONSON.

"Legal Tender for Coin."

We are indebted to W. G. White, Esq., Cashier of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer's Office in this city, for the following very interesting and valuable summary of the laws relating to the "legal tender for coin:"

Act of January 18, 1837, enacts as follows: Dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes shall be legal tenders of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever.

For all sums whatever the eagle shall be a legal tender of payment for ten dollars, the half eagle for five dollars, and the quarter eagle for two and a half dollars.

The silver coins heretofore issued at the Mint of the United States, and the gold coins issued since the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall continue to be legal tenders of payment for their nominal values on the same terms as if they were of the coinage provided for by this act.

Act of March 3, 1849, authorizes the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles, and enacts that for all sums whatever the double eagle shall be a legal tender for twenty dollars, and the gold dollar shall be a legal tender for one dollar.

Act of March 3, 1851, authorizes coinage of three-cent pieces, to be three quarters silver and one-quarter copper, and enacts that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under.

Act of February 21, 1853, reduces the weight of the half dollar from two hundred and six and one-quarter grains to one hundred and ninety-two grains, and enacts that the quarter dollar, dime and half dime shall be respectively one-half, one-fifth and one-tenth of the weight of said half dollar, from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and that the silver coins so issued shall be legal tenders in payment of debts, etc., for all sums not exceeding five dollars. Also authorizes to be issued a coin of gold of the value of three dollars, and for all sums whatever to be legal tender for three dollars.

Act of April 22, 1864, provides that the standard weight of the cent shall be forty-eight grains, and be composed of ninety-five per cent. copper and five per cent. tin and zinc; also a two-cent piece of the same composition, and weighing ninety-six grains; and the said one-cent coin shall be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of ten cents, and the said two-cent coin to the amount of twenty cents.

Act of March 3, 1865, enacts that there shall be coined a three-cent piece, composed of copper and nickel, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of nickel, and standard weight to be thirty grains, and to be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of sixty cents.

Also that one and two-cent coins of the United States shall not be a legal tender for any payment exceeding four cents in amount.

Act of May 16, 1866, enacts that there shall be coined a five-cent piece, of copper and nickel, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of nickel, of the standard weight of seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredth grains, and that said coin shall be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of one dollar.

Two ways that money may be lost in the mails without the aid of dishonest post office clerks:

In the Chicago Post Office, one day last month, there was found in the mails a newspaper containing $110, which the simple-minded sender was trying to forward to England under a two-cent stamp. The name of the party mailing the paper could not be ascertained, and the valuable package went to the Dead Letter Office.

The Worcester *Gazette* says that a gentleman of that city sent his office boy, a day or two since, to deposit several letters in the post office, one of them containing a check for $2,000. He subsequently found that the boy had dropped them in a box designed for orders for the removal of garbage, etc., mistaking it for a "lamp-post post office."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Hints from the Postmaster.

When you call at the office for your mail and the postmaster hands it out, ask him if that is all.

If you ask for mail and he tells you there is none, tell him there ought to be; then go home and send the rest of the family around to ask at different times through the day.

Don't bring your mail to the office till the mail closes; then curse the postmaster for not opening the mail-bag and putting your letters in. When you want a stamp on your letter, tell the postmaster to put it on; if he don't like it lick him. In case you put it on yourself soak it in your mouth long enough to remove the mucilage; it will then stick until it is dry.

Be sure to ask the postmaster to credit you for stamps; if he has any accommodation about him he will do it.

If you have a box, stand and drum on it until the postmaster hands out your mail; it makes him feel good, especially if he is waiting on somebody else.

D. P. M., Dulton, Ga.

AWAY UP IN VERMONT, March, 1872.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—*Sir:* I noticed in the last number of the MAIL your comments upon a letter on "boxes," and I agree with you as to box rents being "a fertile source of misunderstanding, inquiry, dispute and annoyance." Having been placed in the same position in relation to the collection of box rents with your correspondent, it became a matter of inquiry to me, and upon looking the matter over and asking if my case came within the rule, was answered by Department that if I owned no boxes and collected or returned no box rents none would be taken into account in readjusting my salary. This I understood to be an "adjustment and settlement with the Department" according to your intimation, except that I returned the rents without collecting them, as by the terms of my answer from Department that if, under the circumstances, I did not care to have the addition to my salary, it would not be looked after by Department, especially for my benefit.

Why the Department, or Congress rather, should make the collection of box rents imperative, and the Department insist upon applying the rule to cases where the public purchase boxes at their own expense and then pay it back to the postmaster in his salary has been a puzzle to me and many others, and the conclusion to which I have come is this, that there is a gateway through the law large enough to drive a coach and four, which I will illustrate. The first question occurring to me was, what shall the rent of boxes be fixed at? Next, who is to fix them? The answer came from Department that the Postmaster was at liberty to fix his own price for rents; and then it occurred to me that should he be disposed to collude with the occupants of boxes and fix rents at 50 cents during the time he was returning stamps cancelled, box rents, etc., return that amount as a basis for a salary for two years, and subsequently reduce the rent to one-third the amount, it could be done, his returns all properly sworn to, and Department might pay the salary two years and receive a nominal sum for rents in return.

Perhaps your readers may exclaim: you appear to "know how it is yourself." But I can assure them that having taken my office under the strongest protest against box rents, and defending the principle that boxes were more for the accommodation of Postmasters than the patrons, I found myself caught in my own trap; and was obliged to wriggle myself out as best I could—and I did it as I have stated, at an expense of probably two hundred dollars, to be consistent. Now don't understand me as suspecting Postmasters of being dishonest; I think there are far more careless than dishonest ones; yet in almost any country town there may be found some individuals (and there may be occasionally a Postmaster) who, under suitable circumstances and surroundings, would pre-eminently adorn the position of "Boss Tweed"—and experience has fully confirmed my early expressed opinion that boxes in a Post-office should be considered for the benefit of Postmasters, and the collection of rents therefor should be abolished altogether, or so modified as to make it impossible for a Postmaster to fleece the public or the Department, my most prominent reason being that all country Postmasters would erect boxes for their own convenience, if not allowed to collect rents therefor; and being compelled by law to collect them, is a strong inducement to collect all they think the public will submit to.

REFORM.

POST-OFFICE, B——, Ill., March, 1872.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Endless inquiries are constantly made by parsons desiring to send unmailable matter in the mail why such article is charged with letter postage, and many postmasters, mainly in the rural districts, are much embarrassed to answer the question, although they feel sure that they are right. To all such P. M.'s I wish to say: Throw the burden of proof on the questioner and fault-finder, by stating to him that the postal laws demand letter postage for everything not specially excepted, and let him show you in the laws and regulations the paragraph which allows a hammer, a pocket-knife, or a sealed package of photographs, notched on the corners, to pass at less than letter rates.

It is erroneous for a P. M. to examine the regulations with the view to find if a certain article is named as one for which letter postage is to be charged. The proper way is to examine if such article is named as one which may pass at a lower rate, and if not so found, charge letter postage. For instance, you will not find a pocket-knife named in the regulations as being subject to letter postage; but not finding it to be exempted, you have to charge letter postage. Cotton or woolen goods sent per mail to a citizen you will not find to be exempt from paying letter postage (sec. 222 law); but cotton or woolen clothing for a soldier, up to a certain weight, you find exempted, and are therefore authorized to receive it at reduced rates (sec. 223 law).

H. W.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of February, 1872, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	318	2,325,515	1,372,378	477,257	2,840,386
Philadelphia	167	1,072,064	606,813	375,976	1,425 440
Chicago	106	1,063,473	183,742	202,382	1,123 346
St. Louis	60	791,891	86,361	136,161	503,661
Boston	70	486,485	170,256	140,204	741,081
Baltimore	55	380,780	62,921	99,687	343,520
Cincinnati	50	365,714	75,141	70,496	296,556
Detroit	25	245,263	27,642	63,382	134,523
Louisville	26	234,841	23,332	60,258	152,455
Brooklyn	46	231,933	79,615	37,921	129,858
Cleveland	26	225,491	32,616	70,488	174,174
Buffalo	32	209,236	36,109	82,159	131,221
Albany	25	189,613	22,656	58,698	150,047
Rochester	18	183,225	14,353	74,969	92,723
Milwaukee	21	167,087	14,139	41,447	99,333
Washington, D. C.	25	163,490	24,024	74,514	139,631
Indianapolis	19	151 585	17,064	43,368	106,013
Pittsburg	18	137,772	14,547	51,385	125,753
Newark	21	126,350	28,269	57,409	82,466
Syracuse	15	126,094	15,333	55,973	64,424
New Orleans	40	123,062	27,240	86,389	308,969
Memphis	12	117,657	10,061	27,305	81,134
Troy	13	115,117	12,851	35,611	87,000
Richmond	14	101,458	9,399	32,790	50,572
San Francisco	24	95,043	23,107	30,459	104,542
Nashville	8	80,108	8,829	26,324	35,859
Utica	12	75,441	9,292	31,424	58,341
Dayton	12	74,630	8,730	35,348	68,067
Toledo	10	71,976	6,629	27,977	78,560
Providence	14	71,226	15,447	29,933	36,505
Williamsburg	13	71,223	9,251	31,044	24,501
Hartford	11	63,443	9,901	24,165	35,084
New Haven	9	57,773	8,507	23,485	36 540
Allegheny	9	57,773	5,489	32,052	27,320
Wilmington	6	54,667	7,104	19,692	27,178
Jersey City	8	51,466	6,227	12,283	22,550
Lowell	6	47,045	4,770	19,312	47,062
Portland	9	43,331	3,403	26,149	55,186
Worcester	6	42,310	5,534	18,357	24,659
Lawrence	8	40,543	3,665	18,049	39,793
Cambridge	4	40,280	4,103	10,911	11,617
Erie	6	39,815	4,434	30,322	16,678
Charlestown	5	38,638	1,868	15,018	20,123
Reading	6	38,580	5,759	19,487	21,501
Manchester	6	36,279	4,291	23,927	31,926
Trenton	4	35,519	3,903	16,139	23,776
New Bedford	5	32,249	3,260	16,132	21,310
Lancaster	5	30,791	3,861	13,872	11,245
Cambridgeport	4	29,821	1,810	13,773	11,890
Harrisburg	4	28,833	2,363	11,414	11,671
Salem	5	25,510	2,835	13,915	18,899

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of April, 1872.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Havana	U. S.	2	Havana
Guion	U. S.	3	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S.	4	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S.	4	Havana Nassau and W. I.
Bremen	U. S.	6	German Mail Direct.
Inman	U. S.	6	Europe via Liverpool
French	France	6	French Mail Direct.
Guion	U. S.	10	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S.	11	Europe via Ply., Ch. & H.
Havana	U. S.	11	Havana & West Indies
Bermuda	U. S.	11	Bermuda
Mexican	U. S.	12	Havana & Mexico
Bremen	U. S.	13	German Mail Direct
Inman	U. S.	13	Europe via Liverpool
Aspinwall	U. S.	15	S. Pac., K. & Cent. Amer.
Guion	U. S.	17	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S.	18	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S.	18	Havana and Nassau
Bremen	U. S.	20	German Mail Direct
French	France	20	French Mail Direct
Inman	U. S.	20	Europe via Liverpool
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Br., St. T. & Argentine R
Havana	U. S.	23	Havana
Guion	U. S.	24	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S.	25	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S.	25	Havana & West Indies
Bremen	U. S.	27	German Mail Direct
Inman	U. S.	27	Europe via Liverpool
Aspinwall	U. S.	30	South Pacific & C. Am

Clerk Hire, etc.—J. R. W., C——, Ga.—The allowance for clerk hire at separating offices of the third, fourth or fifth class, depends on the additional labor required. Apply to the First Assistant Postmaster General. 2. Salaries are based on the former method of computing compensation by commissions, etc.; this includes the items in force at the time the law took effect. 3. Written communications to a magazine must be charged at letter rates. See the article on this subject in the MAIL for last month.

Making Change for the Purchase of Stamps.—E. R. B., B—— F——, Pa.—Postmasters are not required to make change; they are required to evince a due spirit of accommodation, but if they cannot readily make change the purchaser must tender the exact amount. There can be no question that changing five dollars for the purchase of a three-cent postage stamp would come within the meaning of "readily making change."

UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1872.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **139** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1850, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[Official.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1872.

SIR: According to information received from the postal administration of Denmark, correspondence for Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Islands may be forwarded from the United States in the Danish open mails at the following rates of postage and conditions of payment, to wit:

PLACES.	Letters. For each ½ an ounce.	Letters. Registry fee.	Each Newspaper. Not exceeding 4 ounces.	Each Newspaper. Every additional 4 ounces
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Iceland	10	10	8	8
Greenland	7	10	4	4
Faroe Islands	*7	10	4	4

PLACES.	Book Packets and Samples. Not exceeding 1 ounce.	1 ounce to 2 ounces	2 ounces to 4 ounces	Every additional 4 ounces.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Iceland	5	8	12	12
Greenland	3	6	8	8
Faroe Islands	3	6	8	8

* Denoting optional prepayment; being in all other cases obligatory.

The rates of postage, as above given, on correspondence for Greenland will prepay the same to Copenhagen only, beyond which point the privilege of prepayment does not extend; but the rates, as above set forth, on correspondence for Iceland and the Faroe Islands are in full to destination.

Please note these changes in the next issue of your paper.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.
J. GAYLER, Esq., editor U. S. MAIL, New York city.

[OFFICIAL.]

Post Office Department—Notice.

Owing to the rapid increase in the mails and the establishment of many new Post Offices throughout the country, this Department finds it necessary, in order to facilitate the distribution and to secure a speedy transmission of the heavy mails now passing, particularly over the trunk lines of railroads, to request of the public, that in all cases the name of the County, as well as the Post Office and State, be superscribed upon letters, circulars, newspapers and other matter to be forwarded by mail.

Postmasters will place this circular in a conspicuous place in their offices, and use every endeavor to urge upon the public the importance of this matter.

J. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

Washington, D. C., February 1, 1872.

Post-Office Department—Spring Mail Lettings.

The regular lettings for mail transportation this season embrace all the routes in New Jersey (100), Pennsylvania (707), Delaware (27), Maryland (162), and Ohio (447), making a total of 1,443 routes, for which 7,300 proposals are a fair estimate; besides all the railroad service in those States, numbering nearly two hundred routes.

On the first day of March this gigantic work was begun by the opening of bids, each of which, with accompanying papers, was "marked" with the initials of the Postmaster-General and the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in charge of the contract office. Then the proposals were passed into the hands of experienced clerks, by whom they were arranged, examined, indorsed, re-examined and recorded in the Registers. Every bid was carefully considered, and without the slightest interruption to current business the entire letting was closed on Saturday, the last day of March, and the results made known to all parties concerned who desired the information.

This mail service has been improved to its greatest extent; on many of the routes tri-weekly service is superseded by daily, and once or twice by three times a week, affording many additional facilities to the people of every remote neighborhood, as well as to the villages, towns and cities.

The decisions have rendered universal satisfaction, for we learn that not a single exception has been taken by any of the competitors for the service.

THE Postmaster-General has appointed Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, of New York, Special Agent of the Department, and assigned him to the duty of supervising the Free Delivery Service, in place of the late Mr. J. W. Briggs, whose decease we noticed in our last number. Mr. Smith has been for several years connected with the New York Post-office in a capacity which gave him peculiar facilities for qualifying himself for the position he now occupies; and judging from his past record as an upright, intelligent and faithful public officer, it is safe to predict that he will fully justify the Postmaster-General's action in bestowing upon him an office of such importance and responsibility.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

The first letter we take up to notice in our usual "Sundries," is a comment on "the difference" between furniture furnished to post offices by the Department, and that furnished to custom houses by the Treasury Department. The custom house, at the place whence the letter was sent, "has just received $550 worth of new and handsome black walnut furniture, while the post office has received, in five years, permission to have a cheap table made at an expense of $8. The post office would be glad to receive the cast-off furniture of the custom house." Such is the gist of our correspondent's statement. We give it more as a matter of curiosity than of comment, for though the allowance to postmasters is very small, it should not be forgotten that the number of post offices is very much larger than that of custom houses, while the revenues arising from them are smaller and the character of the business very different....Our next letter calls our attention to the fact that the MAIL nowhere gives the registry fee on domestic letters. As we desire to make the paper as complete as our limits will allow, we have inserted in this number some information on domestic registered matter on third page....Our next contains a copy of a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives, made by a postmaster, "to so amend the Postal Laws of the United States, that all printed matter, sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, be *delivered* FREE. For the following among many other reasons that could be assigned: First. The revenue derived from this source being so inconsiderable compared with the whole revenues of the government that the amount of loss therefrom would not be realized," etc. Our correspondent states that this petition was forwarded to the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, U. S. S., and was by him presented to the Senate, and referred, and, adds our correspondent, "I suppose Congress has it under consideration." This is a practical move toward a change in the law respecting newspaper postage, and if followed up by other postmasters would, no doubt, be effectual. Quarterly postage is, in fact, except at a few large offices, a very inconsiderable part of the postal revenue—so small in some offices that the postmasters prefer paying it themselves to the trouble of collecting it.....A correspondent in Honolulu asks our opinion of the law or privilege of national vessels taking or sending letters and other mail matter from a port in a foreign country to another country with which that foreign country has a postal treaty? We would cheerfully reply to the query, but the subject is one of international law or courtesy, and should be acted on only by the State Departments of the countries interested. Besides, for us to reply would involve inquiry and research, for which we have not time and opportunity.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mutilated Currency.—E. L., H——, N. Y., and P. J. K., V——, Pa.—By the circular of the Postmaster-General, published in the last MAIL, you will perceive that "postmasters are *not* required by law to redeem or accept in payment of post-office dues, money orders, stamps or stamped envelopes, any currency which may be so mutilated as to be uncurrent," and that "the necessities of the postal service are such that all funds received by postmasters must be kept in current and passable money." Persons having uncurrent, mutilated currency, however small the amount, can have the same redeemed by sending it to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." It may be sent free of postage, but if registered the usual registry fee must be prepaid by stamps. The provisions of Secs. II., III. and IV. of the Instructions should be complied with.

Legal Tender for Coins.—E. B. C., N—— B——, Pa.—One and two cent coins are a legal tender for all payments not exceeding four cents, three cent for sixty cents, and five cent for one dollar.

Free Papers, etc.—M. D. H., M——, Michigan.—1. No papers except *weeklies*, and those lawfully franked, and publishers' exchanges, can pass through the mails or be delivered free of postage. The sample you send is a *monthly*. 2. The regulations respecting the delivery of letters to fictitious addresses may be found in section 60 of Regulations of 1866. It is a proper regulation, but if too literally carried out would work more harm than good. The purpose of it, undoubtedly, is to assist in preventing the mails being used for base purposes; but whether it should be extended to a well-known respectable merchant, who is a box-holder at an office, and who, for very proper purposes, wishes letters occasionally addressed to some other than his own usual address, is a question. We may illustrate a case in point: The popular and widely-circulated *American Agriculturist* has, among its editors, a gentleman who calls himself "The Doctor," and who requests correspondents to address him by that name. Literally, the address is "fictitious," but we cannot say that the Department would refuse to deliver to him letters bearing that address.

Postage on Monthlies.—J. T., S——, Pa.—Monthlies published in the county of the subscriber are subject to postage, as well as if published elsewhere. It is only county weeklies that can be delivered to the subscribers free of postage. Sec. 228, Reg. 1872.

Carrying the Mail, &c.—S. C., P—— S——, Mich.—1. A man not a citizen cannot carry the mail, for he cannot take the requisite oath. 2. The franking privilege of postmasters does not extend to Canada.

Advertising Letters.—H. W. H., L—— R——, N. Y.—Drop letters are not to be advertised, but should be sent to the Dead Letter Office if not delivered. Secs. 864 and 880, Reg. 1866.

Box Rent.—B. S. G., L—— G——, N. C.—1. Postmasters must charge rent on boxes in their offices, whether lock-boxes or not. Sec. 475, Reg. 1866. 2. The regulation providing for the time offices should be kept is No. 27, of the Regulations of 1866. Business customs and conveniences vary so much in different places that postmasters must be their own judges of what will be a compliance with the section named. The postmasters of some places might very well close their offices for dinner, while in others, and by far the larger number, the usual dinner hour is the most convenient for callers.

Postage on Papers to Foreign Countries.—R. T. M., D——, Minn.—1. Papers cannot be sent to regular subscribers in foreign countries at the domestic quarterly rate of postage, but postage must be paid on each paper sent at the rates found in the table of foreign postages. 2. Letters should remain in the delivery one week before being advertised. 3. Regular papers can only be forwarded on the prepayment of postage at transient rates.

Postage, Etc.—P. F. W., E—— N——, O.—1. Yarn and cloth, though wrapped with the ends open, are subject to letter postage, except they are sent in small quantities as samples. 2. A postmaster has a right to register a letter in his own name. 3. If a postmaster refuses to reply to an official communication, he should be reported to the Postmaster-General, but if his refusal only extends to the private business of the person who writes, there is no remedy; he is merely guilty of a breach of courtesy.

Postage on Transient Matter.—F. N. M., R—— C——, Ind.—A transient package of weekly Waverlies, weighing 56 ounces, should have been prepaid at the mailing office at the rate of two cents for four ounces. The same rate should be charged if it arrives at the delivery office unpaid. On 56 ounces the postage would be 28 cents.

Quarterly Postage.—G. W. S., D——, Kan.—You will find the quarterly rates of postage on the third page of the MAIL.

Postage on Shoemaker's Hammers.—L. R. J., C—— C——, Ind.—Postage on shoemaker's hammers should be paid at letter rates; if not so paid at the mailing office, the amount due should be collected at the delivery office. Sec. 158, Reg. 1866. If the payment is refused, the hammers should be retained and sent to the Dead-Letter office. The "dire consequences" of a postmaster so ignorant of his duty as to send hammers, knives, boots, &c., at the miscellaneous rate of two cents for four ounces cannot be very "dire," except it may be to himself.

Quarterly Postage on Two Papers.—A. R. E., S——, Mass.—Two papers cannot be sent in one wrapper to a regular subscriber at one rate of postage, though the two together weigh less than 4 oz. Each paper is subject to postage. Papers of different kinds may be sent in one package, as transient matter, but then transient postage should be prepaid.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of March, 1872:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Rockwell	Rowan	N. C.	8,132
Jonesborough	Moor	"	Special
White Oak Hall	Polk	"	5,161
Aurora	Beaufort	"	8,220
Hunting Creek	Wilkes	"	8,248
Black Water	Walker	Ala	8,653
Anre	Sanford	"	Special
Statesville	Watauga	"	8,739
Dudleyville	Tallapoosa	"	6,731
Hackneyville		"	6,716
Sauta	Jackson	"	6,645
Cowpons	Tallapoosa	"	6,716
Harmonious	Jackson	"	6,643
Black Oak	De Kalb	"	6,645
Son Yea	Livingston	N. Y.	1,033
Rackett River	St. Lawrence	"	Special
Rocky Point	Suffolk	"	"
Independence River	Lewis	"	"
Stockholm Centre	St. Lawrence	"	"
West Milford	Chautauqua	"	"
High Woods	Ulster	"	"
Arkville	Delaware	"	1,030
Winfield Junction	Queens	"	1,004
East Freetown	Cortland	"	1,389
Moses Kill	Washington	"	1,128
McCall's Creek	Franklin	Miss	7,170
Central Academy	Panola	"	7,070
Scott Station	Harrison	"	6,613
Arcadia	Hall	Ga	6,177
Deer Land	Worth	"	Special
Swann's Bridge	Decatur	"	"
Cabaniss	Monroe	"	"
Stellaville	Jefferson	"	"
Grey's Mill	Paulding	"	"
Branchville	Mitchell	"	"
East Troy	Waldo	Me	10
Peak's Island	Cumberland	"	Special
North Westport	Bristol	Mass	670
East Milton	Norfolk	"	Special
Mount Ebal	Aiken	S. C.	5,606
Sand Hill	Beaufort	"	Special
Early Branch	"	"	"
Round Point	Van Buren	Ark	7,556
Wampoo	Pulaski	"	7,507
Oilpon Station	Creek Nation	"	10,512
Snyder	Ashley	"	Special
Good Hope Landing	Concordia	La	8,006
Cotton Port	Avoyelles	"	8,031
Liberty Hill	Bienville	"	Special
Bo Oalion	Morehouse	"	8,040
De Sair Station	St. John Bap'te	"	8,002
Blackwell's Mills	Somerset	N. J.	Special
Plainville	"	"	"
Lamington	"	"	"
Deans	Middlesex	"	1,666
Day's Mills	Randolph	W. Va	4,243
Mount Pleasant	Webster	"	4,211
Riverside Station	Fairfield	Conn	939
West Stratford	"	"	Special
Empire	Sumpter	Fla	8,480
Parsonburg	Wicomico	Md	2,909
Lynch	Kent	"	Special
Big Branch	Scott	Va	4,570
Tuggle's Gap	Patrick	"	4,559
Oreon Mountain	Albemarle	"	4,620
Vicars	Montgomery	"	4,414
Forest Station	Shenandoah	"	4,405
Lorey	Rockingham	"	4,693
Colbert's Ferry	Grayson	Texas	7,587
Camp Colorado	Coleman	"	Special
Otwell	Ellis	"	8,675
Mexia	Limestone	"	8,503
Marquez	Leon	"	8,636
Lake	Robertson	"	6,666
Valley View	Cooke	"	Special
Prairie Valley	Hill	"	8,585
Annona	Red River	"	7,603
Harleigh	Luzerne	Pa	2,076
Laurenceburg	Armstrong	"	1,844
Two Lick	Indiana	"	2,271
Wilhelm	Berks	"	1,998
Paintersville	Mifflin	Pa	1,648
Meiser	Snyder	"	1,848
Thornhill	Allegheny	"	2,340
Foot of Plain	Bradford	"	Special
Moosic	Luzerne	"	"
East Texas	Lehigh	"	"
Millbrook	Mercer	"	"
McIntyre	Lycoming	"	"
Arden	Washington	"	1,864
Slickaway	Fayette	Ky	Special
Smithsonville	Harrison	"	9,682
Fresno	Fresno	Cal	14,805
Patchin	Santa Clara	"	14,720
Shady Run	Placer	"	14,701
Concord	Contra Costa	"	14,849
Tomkiah	Mendocino	"	14,812
Moreno	San Joaquin	"	14,876
Mad River	Humboldt	"	14,738
White Elm	Clay	Neb	Special
Willow Creek	Saunders	"	"
Turkey Creek	Fillmore	"	"
Wild Cat	Gage	"	"
Kingston	Adams	"	"
Jersey City	Thayer	"	14,463
Griffin	Cuming	"	14,475
Big Sandy	Thayer	"	14,092
Cedar Creek	Cass	"	14,451
Boone	Boone	"	14,445
Spring Valley	Madison	"	14,465
Beaver	Boone	"	14,445
Ollie	Butler	"	14,461
Dry Creek	Madison	"	14,465
Napanee	Franklin	"	14,482
Smith's Mills	Benton	Mo	Special
Ritter	Scotland	"	10,849
Andover	Harrison	"	10,818
Barryville	Macon	"	Special
St. George	Wright	"	"
Lost Spring	Reynolds	"	"
Magoffin	Pettis	"	10,518a
Balaam	McDonald	"	10,757
Beltoo	Cass	"	10,517a
Stoutsville	Monroe	"	10,515a
Cole Brilliant	St. Louis	"	Special
Halsas Ferry	Nodaway	"	10,580
Bogard Mound	Carroll	"	10,557
Claryville	Perry Co	"	Special
Belton	Cass	"	"
Avalon	Livingston	"	"
Forward	Dane	Wis	13 390
Sagole	Outagamie	"	Special
Brereton	Onno	"	13,192
Norway Grove	"	"	Special
Barber	Iowa	Wis	Special
Boonshill	Lincoln	Tenn	
Montrese	Smith	"	10,113
Monroe	Adams	Ind	Special
Hoagland	Allen	"	12,020
Longwood	Fayette	"	8,020
Oeppville	Jay	"	12,221
Delaney's Creek	Washington	"	Special
Logan	Phillips	Kas	"
Rich	Anderson	"	"
Cnaola	Howard	"	"
New Salem	Cowley	"	"
Casca	"	"	"
Sebo Creek	Coffey	"	"
Baldra	Smith	"	"
New Grant	Clay	"	"
Wall Street	Linn	"	"
Jarbalo	Leavenworth	"	"
Conifield	Cherokee	"	14,005
Lura	Russell	"	Special
Hymer	Chase	"	14,115
Stanley	Johnson	"	10,517a
Golden Gate	Howard	"	14,158
Maywood	Wyandotte	"	Special
Colfax C. H.	Whitman	Wash. Ter.	15,415
Dale	Oneida	Idaho	16,630
Briar Bluff	Henry	Ill	11,429
Hale's Mill	Peoria	"	11,415
Pondulac	Tazewell	"	11,695
Seymour	Champaign	"	11,910
Cole's Station	Moultrie	"	11,906
Lowder	Sangamon	"	11,909
Wren	Chippewa	Minn	13,820
Breckenridge	Wilkin	"	Special
Mountville	Sibley	"	"
Elmo	Otter Tail	"	13,732
Lime Lake	Murray	"	13,778
Willits	Van Buren	Iowa	11,019
Cooper Springs	Marion	"	Special
Riggs	Clinton	"	11,017
Woolstock	Wright	Iowa	Special
West Pilot	Iowa	"	"
Four Corners	Jefferson	"	"
Oshkosh	Sioux	"	11,363
Rock Branch	Woodbury	"	11,360
Salt Run	Noble	Ohio	9,090
Hoyt's Corners	Wood	"	9,565
Burley's Mills	Belmont	"	9,056
Sussex	Auglaize	"	Special
Edenor	Clermont	"	9,532
Elliston	Ottawa	"	Special
Bazleton	Mahoning	"	9,039
New Hope Station	Preble	"	9,029
Centreville	Meagher	Montana Ter.	Special
Btnn	Missoula	"	15,414
Skulkaho		"	"
Keatingville	Jefferson	"	"
Owendale	Deer Lodge	"	16,020
Spink	Union	Dakota	Special
Frog Point	Pembina	"	13,906
Salem	Utah	Utah	16,601
Spring Lake	"	"	"
Date Creek	Yavapai	Arizona	17,206
Maine Ranch	Bent	Colorado	17,032
Jefferson	Jefferson	"	17,003
Beaverton	Washington	Oregon	15,110
Iowa Slough	Coos	"	15,141
Creswell	Lane	"	14,773
Riverside	Berrien	Mich	12,521
Bagar	"	"	"
Chase	Lake	"	Special
New Groningen	Ottawa	"	12,709
Wheatland	Wexford	"	12,830
Chamberlain	St. Joseph	"	12,520
Maple Valley	Montcalm	"	12,517
Oowen	"	"	"
Grand Junction	Van Buren	"	12,519
Itaska	Cass	"	12,526
Sutro	Lyon	Nevada	Special
South Lancaster	Coos	N. H.	331
Carr	Weld	Colorado	14,001
Bassett's Mill	El Paso	"	Special
Belmont	Coffee	Penn	10,137
Rock Creek	Wayne	Ky	9,710
Spring Hill	Hickman	"	Special
Lowes	Graves	"	"
Render Coal Mines	Ohio	"	9,738
Bent Canyon	Las Animas	Colorado	17,032
Underhill	Costilla	"	17,019
Punta Rassa	Monroe	Florida	Special
Charlotte Harbor	Manatee	"	

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Bluff Spring	Talbot	Ga	Talbottonre
Brookside	Osceola	Mich	Reed City
Monument House	Baltimore	Md	Baltimore
Merced	Merced	Cal	Bear Creek
Riceharts	Auglaize	Ohio	Waynesfield
Owen's Grove	Cerro Gordo	Iowa	Mason City
Alexanderville	Sonoma	Cal	Healdsburgh
Ashwood	Tensas	La	St. Joseph
Rook Spring	Chickasaw N.	Ark	Fort Washita
Nanna	" "	"	Atoka
Tishemingo	" "	"	Fort Washita
Spoonville	Clarke	"	Arkadelphia
Randall	Bradley	"	Warren
Wilson's X Roads	Hempstead	"	Washington
Reyburn	Hot Springs	"	Hot Springs
Pittsburgh	Johnson	"	Clarksville
Ultima Thule	Sevier	"	Paraclifta
Post Oak	Calhoun	"	Camden
Cedar Creek	Scott	"	Booneville
Byrd's Springs	Jefferson	"	Pine Bluff
Nielton	"	"	"
Coltharps	Houston	Texas	Crockett
Donar	Pettis	Mo	Houstonia
Luthair	Saunders	Neb	Eldred
Manzana	Valencia	New Mex.	Albuquerque
Cutile Landing	Rapides	La	Alexandria
Louisville	Franklin	"	Winnsboro
Marthaville	Natchitoches	"	Natchitoches
McLean's Station	Cherokee Nt'n	Ark	Baxter Sp's, Kas
Sequoyah	" "	"	Vinita
Wadeville	Navarro	Texas	Corsicana
Huff's Creek	Hancock	Ky	Fordsville
Mackey's Grove	Boone	Iowa	Booneboro
Washburne	Franklin	Iowa	Chapin
Locust Grove	Fulton	Pa	Emmaville
Mucklolppe	Logan	Ohio	Bellefontaine
Green Pond	Pike	Ill	Bedford
Beckwith	Vermilion	"	Danville
Baldwinsville	Edgar	"	Paris
Mulford	Cook	"	Evanston
Pulaski	Hancock	"	Augusta
Massac Creek	Massac	"	Golconda
Richardsonville	Chariton	Mo	Keytesville
Hodges Store	Stoddard	"	Asherville
Excelsior	Elko	Nev	Mountain City
Watson	Allegan	Mich	Allegan
Mingo	Bates	Mo	Cool
Fidelity	Jasper	"	Spring
South Jefferson	Lincoln	Mo	Jefferson
Brown Rock	Washington	Kas	Parallel
Wood Leaf	Rowan	N. C.	Salisbury
Cold Well	Union	S. C.	Unionville
Potter's Mill	Dallas	Ala	Selma
Knox	Knox	Ohio	Mt. Vernon
New Providence	Osage	Mo	Mint Hill
Friendly Town	Perry	"	Perryville
Milo	Delaware	Iowa	Delhi
Ballards	Santa Barbara	Cal	Santa Barbara
Cutlingsville	Clackamas	Oregon	Eagle Creek
New Sharon	Monmouth	N. J.	Allentown
Sandy Hook	"	"	Turkey
Silver Brook	Schuylkill	Pa	Summit Station
North Clayton	Miami	Ohio	Covington
Shannon's Well	Venango	Pa	Pioneer
Phelp's Mills	Lycoming	"	Jersey Shore
Pond's Shop	Southampton	Va	Franklin Depot
Bardstown J'ction	Bullitt	Ky	Shepherdsville
Ray Centre	Macomb	Mich	Meade
Blue Island	Saline	Neb	Crete
Tardyville	Union	Miss	Cherry Creek
Black Hawk Mills	Posey	Ind	West Franklin
Penninger	Union	Ill	Anna
Verdigris Falls	Greenwood	Kas	Janesville
La Bajada	Santa Ana	New Mex	Santa Fe
Gum Spring	Louisa	Va	Hadensville
Donkirk	Dane	Wis	Stoughton
Homer Creek	Greenwood	Kas	Jaynesville
Carter	Uintah	Wyoming	Bryan
Green Hill	Columbiana	Ohio	East Rochester
Reaves Station	Butler	Mo	Poplar Bluff
Elizabeth	Marshall	Kas	Barrett
Woolseyville	Johnson	Neb	Tecumseh
Preakness	Passaic	N. J	Paterson
Sandy Hook	Harford	Md	Hickory Tavern
Port Republic	Calvert	"	Prince Frederickt'n
Pine Tuckey	Perry	Ala	Marion
Lake Creek	Labette	Kas	Chetopah
La Paz	Yuma	Arizona	Ehrenberg

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Algood	Spartanburg	S. C.	5,156
Yarborough	Floyd	Ga	6,007
Alpine	Talladega	"	6,679
Fredonia	Williamson	Ill	11,906
Long Hill	Morris	N. J.	1,816
Fire Prairie	Jackson	Mo	10,677
Nanafalia	Marengo	Ala	Special
Ogeechee	Scriven	Ga	6,009
Lafourche Crossing	Lafourche	La	8,001
Edge Hill	Polk	Ark	7,602
Cleburne	Cross	"	7,533
Rubens	Jewell	Kas	14,152
Bunger's Mill	Greenbrier	W. Va	4,137
Fame	Choctaw	Miss	7,048
Cahokia	St. Clair	Ill	11,779
McPherson	Lincoln	Neb	14,411
Spauldingsville	Knox	Ind	12,098
Euchee Anna	Walton	Fla	8,430
Suey	San Luis Obispo	Cal	14,723
Veto	Giles	Tenn	10,006
Young's Creek	Whitly	Ky	9,708
Mount Bolla	Towns	Ga	6,055
Leatherssville	Lincoln	"	6,019
Mulberry	Autauga	Ala	6,739
Hazle Green	Madison	"	10,134
Bayou Labatre	Mobile	"	Special
Boone	Boone	Ark	7,569
Sharpsburgh	Cross	"	Special
Convenience	Independence	"	7,544
Tishemingo	Ch'kasaw N'n.	"	7,636
Waresborough C. H.	Ware	Ga	Special
Rantoul	Franklin	Kas	"
Rochester	Neosho	"	"
Mansfield	Louisa	Va	4,445
Brueboy	Choctaw N'n.	Ark	7,596
Viola	Fulton	"	7,558
Point Isabel	Cameron	Texas	8,530
Bethlehem	Henry	Ky	9,669
Huff's Creek	Hancock	"	9,755
Fall Creek	Adams	Ill	11,431
Baraga	Houghton	Mich	Special
Grassy Knob	Rutherford	N. C.	6,160
Port Royal	Beaufort	S. C.	Special
Cold Water	Cross	Ark	"
Booth's Point	Dyer	Tenn	"

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Andrusville	Franklin	N. Y.	Burke
Thayers Corners	"	"	Burke Centre
Black Creek	Luzerne	Pa	Falls Run City
Confederate X Roads	Muskingum	Ohio	Kelfor
Pine Grove	Prince Georges	Md	Lanham
Nubunta	Wade	N. C.	Fremont
Port Hampton	Limestone	Ala	Elkmont
Bear Creek	Merced	Cal	Merced
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	"	Coulterville
Joplin	Jasper	Mo	Murphysburgh
Jeffersonville	Cowley	Kas	Lazette
Prince Edward C. H.	Prince Edward	Va	Worsham
Vodder	Calhoun	Ill	Kampsville
Nursery Hill	Otoe	Neb	Syracuse
Pebble Creek	Lodge	"	Pebble
Republican	Burlan	"	Republican City
East Vincent	Chester	Pa	Spring City
Shell Rock Falls	Cerro Gordo	Iowa	Rock Falls
Cantrelle	St. James	La	St. James
Moneka	Peoria	Ill	Monica
Bunloo	Chicot	Ark	Arkansas City
Waverly	Walker	Texas	Phelps
Swan City	Saline	Neb	De Witt
Leatherwood	Guernsey	Ohio	Quaker City
Powelton	Harrison	Texas	Waskom St'n
Itaska	Cass	Mich	Dailey
Ore Labor	Huron	"	Bay Port
Pepperville	Butler	Neb	Alexis
Bohula	Copiah	Miss	Bonaregard
Noroton	Fairfield	Conn	West Darien
Olen White	Blair	Pa	Kittaning Point
Boggy Depot	Choctaw N'n.	Ark	New Boggy Dep't
Beauregard	Copiah	Miss	Bahala
Paduah	McLean	Ill	Ellsworth
Prickley Pear	Jefferson	Monta	Clancey
Britton	Monroe	Ark	Wheatly
Hines Mills	Ohio	Ky	Sulphur Springs
Touchet	Walla Walla	Washn Ter	Dayton
Alta Vista	Russell	Va	Elk Garden
Lower Mahantongo	Schuylkill	Pa	Valley View
Killmoreville	Clinton	Ind	Killmore
Glodens Run	Bedford	Pa	Cook's Mills
Hardtimes	Pocahontas	Iowa	Spring Flower
Pawselin	Wabashaw	Minn	Kellogg
Torch Lake	Antrim	Mich	Wilson
Drenchville	Grew	Ark	Star City
Thomas	Oceana	Mich	Hazel Grove

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the 4th page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Not exceeding one ounce, two cents; exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, three cents; exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, four cents, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of

UNITED STATES MAIL.

delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 8 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 8 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a salable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York twice a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadaloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Saranna and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 223, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 45, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

REGISTRATION.—The fee for registration to any part of the United States is 15 cents. This charge is exclusive of the proper postage. Both the registry fee and the postage must be prepaid by stamps.

All domestic registered packages must be charged at letter rates of postage.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........................ 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)			30	"
For Tri-Weekly,	"	"	15	"
For Semi-Weekly,	"	"	10	"
For Weekly,	"	"	5	"

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6	cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18	"
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9	"
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3	"

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokohama, the 12th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail............5:00 A. M..4:00..9.00 P. M.
" " [Way]............5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail...... 5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South.......................... 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]....................5:00 A. M. 8.00 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th.
each month....... ....10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..
3:00 & 4 30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail........................5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold........................ 5 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Keyport.. 1:30 P. M.
Long Island..........5:00 & 9 30 A. M., 4 00 P. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
" via South Side R. R..7 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
Canada. ....5 A. M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P. M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 11:00 A. M.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10:30 P. M.; [Way] 12:00 M. and 4:30 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6 & 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 7:00 A. M.; 5:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 7 A. M.; 12:30 & 10:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6.45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia...	via Brindisi..................	19th	57	15th
do.	Southampton..............	11th	61	22d
Brazil......	do.	9th	26	16th
Ceylon......	Brindisi....................	5th and 19th	24	1st, 15th, 29th
do.	Southampton.............	11th and 25th	30	8th and 22d
China......	Brindisi....................	5th and 19th	40	1st, 15th, 29th
do.	Southampton.............	11th and 25th	47	8th and 22d
Hong Kong.	Brindisi....................	5th and 19th	40	1st, 15th, 29th
do.	Southampton..............	11th and 25th	45	8th and 22d
India........	Brindisi....................	every Friday.	24	every M'nday
do.	Southampton.............	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore .	Brindisi....................	5th and 19th	43	1st, 15th, 29th
do. ..	Southampton.............	11th and 25th	46	8th and

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PRIVATE LETTER BOX, WITH SILVER OR BRONZE PLATE AND PATENT DESK LOCK COMPLETE will be supplied to Postmasters and Letter Carriers for $42 per dozen, express paid. These Boxes are adapted for use on private dwellings, stores or offices

E. COFFEY, Original Introducer,
299 Broadway, New York.

Notice to Postmasters.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE!

TRYON'S SYSTEM

For Keeping, Rendering and Collecting Accounts of Postage in ADVANCE on Newspapers, Periodicals and Box Rents, is distinguished for simplicity, certainty and celerity.

It is inexpensive, costing for the System and Directions for Use, with 16 blank sheets arranged for two years, $2. After which it is only necessary to order the number of sheets required for the business of your office, at a cost of $3 50 per 100. If but 20, the expense is only 70 cents, or 35 cents for each year after the first two.

The use of the Postage Receipt, although desirable, is optional. Cost, 50 cents per 100.

Send for descriptive circular and example, to

WM. TRYON,
Bethalto, Illinois.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

Tryon's system for keeping, rendering and collecting accounts of postage in advance on newspapers, periodicals and box rents is distinguished for simplicity, certainty, celerity and cheapness. Price for system, with sixteen blank sheets, sufficient for offices of the fourth and fifth class for two years, $2. Blank sheets extra of that number, for larger offices and all who have ordered the system, $3 50 per 100, postage paid. Send for descriptive circular and example to

WM. TRYON, BETHALTO, ILL.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address Box 8,171, New York Post Office.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

All know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden lane, New York.

Claim and Collection Agency.

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,

(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)

OFFICE, NO. 369 F ST., COR OF NINTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

YALE LOCK BOXES.

25,000 IN USE IN 200 POST OFFICES.

YALE LOCK BOX, No. 2.

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood-work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above; the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES

LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,

Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions, prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

CALL-BOXES and other Post Office Furniture made by special machinery at very reasonable Prices.

ESTIMATES submitted on Application.

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
Manufacturers of

Unpickable Bank and Safe Locks, Night Latches, Store Door Locks, Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.

YALE LOCKS. SECURITY. FULL SIZE OF KEY. BEST & CHEAPEST. FOR SALE BY THE HARDWARE TRADE.

CAUTION.

THE YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO. desires to notify Postmasters and others using, purchasing or manufacturing Metallic Post-Office Lock Boxes, that proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York against certain infringers of the letters patent for Post-Office Lock Boxes, heretofore granted to Linus Yale, Jr., the exclusive right to manufacture under said letters patent being in the undersigned.

And we are advised and believe that the several Post-Office Lock Boxes now in the market (all of which were introduced after and modeled from that made by us) are likewise infringements of the said letters patent. We will not hesitate to proceed vigorously against any and all persons who manufacture, buy or use any of them, and we desire the users of the Boxes to understand that they are equally liable in damages with the manufacturers.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec., 1871.

YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—APRIL, 1872.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples. Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	....	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	b 8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b 6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 6
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	3	8	....	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	12	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 18c. per ½ oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	h 8
do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h 8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 19c ☞ ½ oz	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c B	c B	d 1d
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b 8	c B	c B	d 16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p 12
Algeria, open mail	....	CC	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	1d	b 4	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	23	b 8	20	20	1d
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 8
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	6
do do closed mail via England	....	*7u	4	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	V	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	1d
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u		C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	6l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	9	7	E	11	h 6
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail via England.	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
Bermuda	....	10	2	V	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	13	b 4	10	....	h 8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	h 8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	h 16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	d	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England.	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	b 8	C†	C†	t 6
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	....
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*d	2	k 4	....	h 5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	16	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k 4	....	h 5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	D†	D†	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b 6	A	A	1d
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b 6	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	6
Chili, British mail, via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	h 6
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b 6	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	h 6
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	b 6	D†	D†	16
Corsica	....	10	2	V	....	
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	16	4	....	....	h 8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h 6
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	F	12	h 8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g	....	7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	6	6	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b d	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b 8	20	20	1d
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	h 6
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	V	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*16	3	H	12	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*16	9	H	12	h 6
do (Upper) do do do	....	16	3	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England	....	*17	10	H	14	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	H	14	h 8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	10l	g	g	....
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	c B	c B	d 16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b 6	c B	c B	d 16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	B	B	1d
Faroe Islands, via Denmark	....	*7	4	E†	E†	10
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
France, direct mail	....	10	2	V	4	....
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	1d	b 4	B	B	1d
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6u	3	C	6	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	6
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	6
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	14	9	H	12	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	h 6
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	1d
do by Italian open mail	a	*1d	Y	Z	....	q 14
Greenland, via Denmark	....	7	4	E†	E†	10
Greytown, via Colon	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	1d	b 4	....	....	h 6
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British), reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.	....	10	2	V	....	h 6
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland, via England	....	14	b 6	D†	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via Kingston	....	16	4	10	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b 6	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 6
do do do via England and Brindisi.	a	21	N	O	P	s 6
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco.	....	10	2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
Iceland, via Denmark	....	10	6	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece	....	....	....	....	....	....
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	16	6
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	7	F	10	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	6	F	12	h 8
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	6
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b d	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b 6	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do do via England and Brindisi.	a	24	K	L	M	14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	d	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b d	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b 6	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	12	6	F	12	h 8
Lahuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b 6	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	1d	b 4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b 8	D†	D†	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*1d	N	O	P	14
Manilla via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	6
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	b 6	C†	C†	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	6	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b 10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	16
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	V	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	h d
Newfoundland	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	h 6
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	A	A	10
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b 8	20	20	10
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b 6	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	12	2	4	....	10
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	6	2	V	....	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	9	G	13	h 6
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	h 5
Panama. Reg. Letters, 18c. per half oz.	....	10	2	V	....	h 6
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b 6	20	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 6
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 6
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	h 6
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b 6	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	6	F	12	h 6
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*6	6	C	6	6
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	6	D	6	h 6
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h 6
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	b 6	A	A	10
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	b 4	....	....	h 8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	h 8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 6	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 19 per hf oz.	....	*6	2	k 4	....	h d
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b 6	20	20	1d
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	6	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	6
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	....	*11	6	D	6	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h 8
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	b 4	10	....	h 6
Savoy	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*6 u	3	C	6	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7 u	4	C	8	6
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*6 u	3	C	6	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7 u	4	C	8	6
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 6
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	6	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 6
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	6	F	12	h 6
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 6
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	h 6
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	....
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	26	b d	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b 10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	16	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	16	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	1d
do via Brindisi	....	34	b 8	20	20	16
do N German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 8
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	2	V	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	D†	D†	10
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b 10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*10	8	G	11	h 6
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England)	....	*11	9	G	13	h 6
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 18c. ½ oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	6
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c. ½ oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	6
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p 12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cevallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	6	F	12	h 6
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	h 6
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	2	k 4	....	h 6
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	b 4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b 8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American packet (postage on registered letters, 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	3	3	....	h 6
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	b 4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b 8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
West Indies (Brit. and Den.). Am. packet, 23d of each month from N. Y. (reg. letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	h 8
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas (registered letters, 16c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	h 8
do (not British), do do	....	18	b 4	....	....	h 8
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	e
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	h 8
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	r 8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2¾ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2¾ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	20	....	....	20
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Brindisi	4	....	....	8	....	....	16	....	....	16
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail* via *Eng.*	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail* via *Eng.*	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	......
K.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	......
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	......
L.— do do via England & Brindisi.	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	......
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	......
M.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	......
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	......
N.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	......
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	......
O.— do do via England & Brindisi.	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	......
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	......
P.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	......
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	......
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	......
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	18	......
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	......
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	......
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	......
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	....
U.— do	....	....	10	....	12	....	....	14	....	....
V.—	2	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	......
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	......
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	......
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	......
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
B.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	8	....	....	8
C.†—	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
D.†—	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
E.†—	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
F.†—	5	....	....	9	....	....	12	....	....	12

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼ oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½ oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾ oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1 oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce;* BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce;* CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

CC.—Open mail to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepayment optional.—Via England: For 1-3 oz. and under, 10 cents; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., 16 cents; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 cents; prepayment compulsory.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter *b* is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 4 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters,* if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Heligoland, Belgium Switzerland, Italy or Denmark; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland,* or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 30 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 31 " "

t.—16 cts. reg. fee additional for every ¼ oz.

u.—Letters only, unpaid or partially prepaid, are forwarded and charged with double the amount due.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED AT THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 10 SPRUCE STREET, N.Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XII., NO. 8. NEW YORK, MAY, 1872. WHOLE NO. 140.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

POND LILY, April, 1872.

Sugar Bush Cascades is a nice, quiet village; the people are intelligent, sociable and hospitable; morality flourishes luxuriantly, for vice finds no soil to plow or plant upon, hence there are no crops of iniquity. Temperance, sentineled by its band of Good Templars, keeps watch and ward over the mouth of every citizen, and not a drop of any kind of beverage is permitted to cross the threshold of their lips save tea, coffee and water—for even cider is banned. The druggist informed me that he sold a good deal of Dr. Schiedam's Juniper Bitters, but that is a medicine, you know. Through the week, from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof, scarcely a soul can be seen out doors, but on Sunday the highways and byways are thronged with people of the village and the adjacent neighborhood riding and walking to and from church, and this hebdomadal convocation, instigated primarily by devotional promptings, affords the opportunity for the transaction of a good deal of secular business with which matters of money and matters of matrimony have a good deal to do. Even "Sparking" (every body knows what that means) is evidently regarded as a Christian duty, and one not to be performed on any other than the Sabbath day, and the young folks set about it in the most unsophisticated, matter-of-fact way, but still with an air of solemn seriousness which is rarely, or perhaps never, seen elsewhere during ante-nuptial experiences. But with all its silence, saintliness and simplicity I could not feel at home at the Cascades—there was too much of it, and too much of anything surfeits me. Had it not been for the little variety afforded by occasional visits to the Skyrake Centre Post Office, and the opportunity to chat with the postmaster, to see him do his work and hear him detail his official troubles, my misery would have been complete. But this was an oasis to me, and for the gratification afforded by the privilege of "coming and going" when I pleased, I reciprocated by telling the obliging functionary what little I knew about managing a post-office. It had been his custom to permit the druggist, the cashier of the bank and the clerk in the store over the way to assist him in opening and distributing his mails. The first time I visited the office I observed these accommodating gentlemen at work, and I thought from the manner in which they pawed over letters, passed them to each other with grins or sneers, and the freedom with which they handled newspapers and magazines, tearing off the wrappers and stopping to admire the illustrations, that if they were regularly employed their wages should be very small for the amount of useful labor they performed; but when I subsequently learned who they were, I told the postmaster that it was illegal and eminently improper for them to touch any mail matter before it was duly delivered to them, and he at once dispensed with their further services; but they took great umbrage at it, and forthwith began to threaten him with removal. But complaints from such a source, for such a cause, merit and will meet with deserved contempt; and the officer who fearlessly performs his duty as laid down in the books strengthens himself in every way by a rigid adherence thereto. But Skyrake Centre is not the only place where this thing is tolerated—and I have spoken of the dangerous practice before—there are other offices, and I could name them, too, where the stern rules and regulations of the Department are ignored and disregarded, and that too by officials who know better, and who have sworn, solemnly sworn (with a mental reservation, perhaps), to faithfully perform all the duties required by law.

Now, independent of its illegality, is it not a burning shame that gentlemanly and intelligent authorized custodians of the postal confidences coming to or passing through their offices should so far forget what is due to the communities among whom they occupy positions of high trust and honor, and to their own sense of duty and self-respect, as to turn their establishments into intelligence offices for those seeking to devour the family or business secrets of their neighbors; or into curiosity shops, where inquisitive gossips can spy out who gets letters and who don't, and where they come from and where they are going, and then go out on the street corners, and, from mere surmise, throw out innuendoes, or fabricate rumors, to the detriment of people infinitely better than themselves in every respect.

I enlightened him in many other ways from my little stock of postal knowledge, and I have no doubt the old gentleman—familiarly known as Deacon Bonesett—will profit by it. Among other things I found that a number of his neighbors had contributed toward the construction of a set of boxes, which they used and paid nothing for, because they owned them. I referred him to the postal laws, and showed him sections 92 and 242, and he shut down at once on the "dead-head" box arrangements. I showed him how to clean his marking and rating stamps, and how to cancel his postage stamps (all of which I learned at Clambank).

He followed my instructions at once, and I do not believe there will be any reason to find fault with Skyrake Centre on this account while the Deacon has charge of the office. But what horrid daubs one sees on letters sometimes! The postmark simply a dirty, clotty, circular blur, and the defacement of the stamp a nasty smear, and both looking as if there was a sinister purpose on the part of the official who did the work to conceal either the name of his office or *old* canceling-marks on the postage stamp. This, of course, is not the reason, but it really looks suspicious. It is only laziness and fearlessness of unclean things. I would wager almost anything that where you find a bright, plain postmark, and a neatly but effectually canceled stamp, the hand that did it is not a stranger to soap and water, and that stains and blots and smears are not marked features about the office books and papers; and, where blotched disks and daubed stamps are made, you may look for dirty paws, soiled linen, torn and dog-eared books, and mutilated and ink-bespattered papers. If you think I am mistaken, follow up one of the latter to where it originated, and I am pretty confident you would decline to bet with me.

Another thing I enjoined upon him for his reputation sake, was to send away at once all letters reaching his office by mistake to their proper destination; to be very particular about returning uncalled for letters at the time indicated in the printed request thereon—and which no honest official can or should fail to see and comply with—and to forward promptly to the Dead-Letter office all held for postage and undelivered advertised letters at the proper time, as directed by the regulations of the department, being careful to mark them with their own office stamp. Some postmasters are shamefully remiss in this respect. As a general thing, it is not done with a criminal intent; but letters lying around an office a good while will fly open in some mysterious manner, perhaps from shrinkage, or abrasion, or the moistness of the atmosphere, and when they are open it is probably impossible to withstand the temptation of looking inside—and in this way letters full of domestic confidences, business secrets, love messages, souvenirs, trinkets, and occasionally greenbacks, and even gold,

> "Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
> Molten, graven, hammered and rolled
> Price of many a crime untold,"

are disclosed, and in the estimation of some are regarded as too valuable for revengeful, slanderous or mercenary purposes, and never reach their intended destination. But the time spent with the postmaster was only a temporary relief. My patience was entirely exhausted, in fact I had a polite sufficiency of Sugar Bush Cascades, and its ancient manners and customs, and determined to start for some more congenial locality for a week or two, leaving J. M. behind to finish up her visit. The dear, good creature evidently sympathized with me, and graciously granted me a fortnight's vacation, suggesting at the same time that a good and sufficient reason ought to be given to our hospitable entertainers for my sudden departure, which was done in the highest style of gammon. But "where was I going to?" That was the momentous question which J. M. propounded, adding in her affectionate way, "You know you are a bad hand to journey alone, and traveling at this season of the year, you know, is peculiarly dangerous to man and beast."

Having no particular spot in view, I said at a venture that a visit to Mayugavia, the Spiritualistic Mecca of America just now, might be recuperating, interesting and edifying. The idea at once struck her as a splendid one, and she hurried me away with the understanding that if the thing was not a humbug I should return as soon as possible and she would go with me—to all of which I agreed, with a private wink to myself. Fifty six hours from that time found me one of a very respectable but limited audience of spectators, witnessing the mysterious demonstrations of "Black spirits and white, red spirits and gray," invitingly beckoning us to "mingle, mingle, mingle, you that mingle may." It would take a small volume to tell all I saw and heard, which I am neither able nor willing to write, although nothing will be lost to the world, for there were numerous pen and pencil artists present; but being asked by a very pretty, fair-haired, red-cheeked maiden medium if I desired to be put in communication with some departed friend, skeptic as I was, I responded in the affirmative (and so would you, reader, if that charming little witch had asked you), and straightway the shade of a long since departed postmaster and intimate friend was called to the fore, and responded in a flash, and I have no objections to make public the result of our interview. "Is it the spirit of Dumnorix Pulper, formerly postmaster at Tswybroda, that now awaits my interrogatories?" I asked. A hollow voice from beneath the floor replied, "It is, it is, you may bet your bottom dollar on it." "Are you happy, friend Dumnorix?" "Indeed am I." "Would you, if you could, come back and resume your old position?" "No sir, no sir," was the reply, snappishly given. "Why not, my spirit friend?" "Ah! friend Tonson (he evidently recognized me), little you knew of the trials and temptations which environed me when I run the Tswybroda machine. If I hadn't been firm as a rock, as strong as Samson, as impregnable as a modern fortress, and as deaf as a post, the demon of temptation would have flung me neck and heels into the toils of avarice and necessity—as many a good man and brother has been, who was too weak to resist and too blind to see the consequences." "But, my lost to sight tho' to memory dear friend," said I, "do you not know that wonderful improvements have taken place in the postal service since your day, and that everything connected with it now is so simplified and systematized that it ought to be a pleasure as it is an honor to be a part of it?" "Certainly I know it," was the rejoinder, "but it has been amplified and elaborated to such an extent that it requires not only a constant watch over the conscience and temper, but an amount of intellectual capacity to administer its affairs satisfactorily and intelligently that I did not possess, and therefore I could not if I would properly perform the duties, and would not if I could for the frauds attempted to be perpetrated through the mails by sawdust, and bogus lottery and gift enterprise swindlers, and by dishonest publishers who try to defraud the department of its just dues, would so try my temper that my Christian meekness would lose its virtue and pugnacity would usurp its place, urging me to go for such unmitigated rascals with a club, instead of with a policeman, at the risk of losing my position in the ranks of the class of people from whom those I now associate with are selected, for there is no doubt if I started on a mission of extermination I would root out the villains at the risk of soul and body, and thereby bring upon myself a judgment that would put me in different companionship from that which I now enjoy and which fills this extensive establishment with its intangible but essential presence——"

Just here a stentorian voice shouted out, "Proceedin's is stopped for a hour. All them as wishes grub at sixty cents a head kin walk into the eatin' s'loon at t'other eend of the buildin', and the sperits will cork up accordin'." There was a general hush and a sudden illumination of the room, a general rush for "wittles," and my interview with the ghost of Dumnorix was cut off short.

MONS. TONSON.

Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Sale of Stamped Envelopes, March 19, 1872.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE POST-OFFICE AND POST ROADS, to whom were referred sundry petitions from envelope manufacturers, printers and stationers, asking that the manufacture, sale and transportation of stamped post-office envelopes and the printing of "return requests" thereon be abolished or so regulated by law as to protect the petitioners from "invidious discrimination," made the following report:

That they have duly considered the objections and suggestions of the petitioners, and have given their representatives, as well as the officers of the Post-Office Department, full opportunity to present their views. They find that stamped postal envelopes were first issued in this country by authority of an act of Congress approved August 31, 1852, at which time there was but a small trade in plain envelopes, and these were principally imported from Europe. The envelope business, from the small start given it under the auspices of the government in 1852, has grown to great importance, although the number of establishments extensively engaged in the manufacture of the same is confined to a few leading corporations and firms. It is estimated by the Post-Office Department that about five hundred and seventy-five million (575,000,000) letters, in envelopes, passed through the mails during the last fiscal year; and the official report of the Department shows that only one hundred and four million, in round numbers, of stamped envelopes were manufactured and issued for sale to the public, through postmasters, during that year, being less than one-fifth of the whole number of envelopes that passed through the mails; but when the fact is considered that large quantities of the stamped envelopes issued remained in the hands of postmasters, unsold, at the close of the year, it is fair to estimate the number of stamped envelopes sold and used at one sixth of the whole number that passed through the mails. The envelope trade of the country, however, is not confined to the manufacture and sale of envelopes exclusively used for *mailing* letters. Railroads, express companies, banks, insurance companies, associations and corporations of every description, use immense numbers of envelopes in the transaction of their business, which do not pass through the mails, but which greatly add to the grand total of envelopes manufactured, to say nothing of the envelopes used for private, personal and social purposes; all which must necessarily enlarge the business and add to the profits of envelope manufacturers. Probably a fair estimate of the number of stamped envelopes issued at the present time would be one in every twelve envelopes of all kinds manufactured and sold in the United States, or one million stamped against eleven million unstamped envelopes.

It is necessary to consider these statistical facts in order to form a just conclusion respecting the complaint of the envelope manufacturers that an "invidious discrimination" is made against them by the Government in furnishing to the public stamped postal envelopes, whereby, it is claimed, "their business is largely diminished and their machinery reduced in value," constituting "a dangerous precedent, which, if followed in other departments of the Government, would powerfully tend to discourage private enterprise and concentrate in the Government unwarrantable powers."

From the facts already stated, the committee are clearly of opinion that the introduction of stamped envelopes has been the means of building up and stimulating the envelope trade of the country, increasing the demand for paper, machinery, printing material, labor, &c. It has been shown that stamped envelopes require in their manufacture more than double the machinery and labor necessary to the manufacture of ordinary envelopes. The stamping, water-marking, extra-heavy gumming, the superior quality of the paper used, and the printing of the "return requests," therefore, contribute in no small degree to the manufacturing and laboring interests of the country. The Government makes no effort to monopolize the envelope business; it does not manufacture envelopes, but purchases its supplies under contract, let according to law to the lowest bidder. Thus it will be seen that private manufacturers supply all the envelopes used.

Instead of diminishing the envelope business, reducing the value of envelope machinery, as stated by the petitioners, the contrary seems to be true. The mission of the Post-Office Department, within its proper sphere of duty, is to afford every facility and accommodation to the people; and whatever efforts may be made in this direction should, in the judgment of the committee, be sustained and encouraged by Congress. The interests and convenience of our whole people, to whom the mail service is an absolute necessity, and who pay every cent of the postal revenue, should not be overlooked and disregarded to gratify the wishes or further the interests of a few leading manufacturers, which, if successful, would break down and destroy one of the most valuable features of the postal service. The government contractor, like any other envelope manufacturer, uses machinery, purchases material, and employs labor, and in every respect occupies an equal footing. If, by furnishing one-twelfth of the envelopes made in this country for sale to the public through the Post-Office Department, he is able to produce a better article at a less price than can be furnished by others who have to depend on an aggregation of small orders for their business, certainly the public, who use and pay for the better and more convenient envelopes, have good reason to be satisfied.

There are several reasons why stamped envelopes should still be manufactured under government direction, as at present, one of the most important of which is the collection of postage on letters transmitted outside of the mails. It is a well-established fact that, prior to the passage of the act of 1852, the government lost largely in postage by the carrying of *unpaid* letters, by railroads, steamboats, expresses, stages, etc., which loss was in a great measure prevented by a provision in the law referred to authorizing and requiring, under severe penalties, letters to be carried in *stamped envelopes* outside of the mail; and millions are now so used, and are found to be an indispensable convenience to both sender and carrier, protecting them from the stringent penalties of the law, and at the same time securing a large amount of revenue, estimated to be much more than the entire cost of all the stamped envelopes issued which otherwise would be wholly lost to the Department. A stamped envelope, by being addressed and sealed, is virtually canceled, the embossed stamp possessing no value when detached. This is not the case when letters are sent outside the mails, stamped with the ordinary adhesive stamp, for the reason that the stamp, not being canceled by an officer of the Post-Office Department, may be taken off and re-used any number of times.

Another advantageous feature in stamped envelopes is the system of "return-requests," authorized by an act of Congress, approved April 6, 1860, which provides that "when any person shall indorse on any letter his or her name and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned by mail to said writer, and no such letters shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead-letters until so returned to the post office of the writer, and there remaining uncalled-for one quarter."

This, certainly, is a great public convenience, and to more fully carry out the plan the Department provides in all its contracts that stamped envelopes shall be furnished, when ordered in quantities of five hundred and upward, with a printed "return-request," without additional cost.

If every letter uncalled for or undelivered should be sent to the Dead-Letter Office, there to be opened and registered and then returned to the writer, the force of dead-letter clerks would necessarily have to be largely increased, whereas, by the system of "printed return requests," this delay, labor and expense are avoided, and the postal service rendered much more efficient than it otherwise would be. Indeed, if every letter sent through the mail bore a "return request," or the name and post office address of the writer, the Dead-Letter Office could be almost entirely abolished, and a large amount now paid for clerk-hire, estimated at not less than $100,000 annually, saved to the Government.

In fact, the committee are informed that since the introduction of the "return-request" envelopes the decrease in letters returned to the Dead Letter Office has been so great as to dispense with the services of forty clerks, thus decreasing the expenses of the Department about $40,000 per annum.

The committee think there can be no question as to the utility, convenience, safety and economy in the use of stamped envelopes. They are kept on sale at every post-office, even at remote points where there are no stationery stores, and are sold at a trifle above the contract cost. The envelopes are water-marked, with a monogram of the Department, and made in a superior manner, of the best quality of paper, are extra-heavily gummed, and in every respect are better than the envelopes usually sold by the trade. Their use not only affords the Government the means to collect a large amount of postage on letters carried outside the mails, but also protects it against loss by the re-use of stamps, and letters are rendered more secure in transmission than if prepaid by adhesive stamps, which are liable to become detached, and thus cause the correspondence to be sent to the Dead-Letter Office.

In regard to delivering stamped envelopes through the mails, we find that the envelopes have always been manufactured by contractors in the city of New York, at fixed rates per thousand, under the supervision of an officer of the department; that the contractor, under the direction and inspection of said officer, packs and delivers the envelopes at the New York Post-office, ready for mailing, in such separate packages as are necessary to meet the daily requisitions of postmasters throughout the country; that there are about thirty thousand post-offices in the United States which are thus supplied, and that the packages thus forwarded are at once distributed over the various mail routes of the country, day by day, throughout the year, in the same manner as other daily mail matter is forwarded.

It is asserted by the Post-Office authorities that no mail contractor has ever asked or received any additional or extra compensation for carrying these packages, which are so combined with the general mail matter as to be undistinguishable in the yearly operations of the Department, and it is claimed that if stamped envelopes were abolished entirely no abatement in the annual cost of transporting the mails could be reasonably hoped for.

If, however, a doubt arises as to the correctness of this view, then the committee reply that the small profit of something over 2 per cent. realized from the sale of envelopes is quite sufficient to balance the increased cost of mail transportation imposed by the delivery of envelopes to postmasters. The weight of envelopes so delivered is not equal to 2 per cent. of the aggregate weight of mails passing over the mail routes of the country.

The committee, therefore, conclude, after thorough consideration of all the statements and suggestions made by the petitioners, that it would be highly injudicious to abolish stamped envelopes, to do away with the printing of "return-requests," or add to the price of the envelopes for printing or transporting them through the mails. They are now sold to the public at a slight advance on their cost, or as near their cost as may be to avoid fractions and indivisible sums, the price of the stamp being, of course, added.

As already stated, the printing is not an extra charge to the Government or to the consumer, and the transportation is provided for by the regular machinery of the Department without any appreciable increase in the annual expense of carrying the mails. Certainly the Department has an undoubted right to use its own means for accommodating the public and increasing and protecting its own revenues. Its object is not to make money or to break down private manufacturers or printers, and, in the judgment of the committee, no good reason has been shown why the present plan of furnishing stamped envelopes should be interfered with or changed.

We, therefore, recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted.

Samples.—E. S. T., L——, Ky.—The definition of samples is not very *definite*, or if definite not very *logical*. A sample, postally considered in the United States, is something "of dry, flexible material, of no intrinsic value;" the judgment of the respective postmasters must decide from this meaning what are samples and what are not. The correct meaning of the word is—some part of a whole by which one may judge of the whole, and this is the meaning given by the English Post Department, which Department allows samples of any materials not injurious to the mails to be sent by mail.

Newsdealers Sending Regular Papers, etc.—H. A. C., O——, N. Y.—1. Newsdealers *have* the right to mail regular newspapers, without prepayment of postage, to bona fide subscribers, the same as publishers. The authority may be found in section 225 of the Regulations of 1866. 2. Postage on newspapers to and from Germany should be paid on each newspaper. 3. All publishers of regular papers and periodicals may exchange free without regard to character or frequency of publication, but limited to one copy each, and not to exceed sixteen ounces in weight. Sec. 258, Laws 1866. The privilege is confined to the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Sec. 261, Reg. 1866.

Refused Papers.—P. P. Y., N—— S——, N. Y.—Where a publisher sends papers not prepaid to persons not subscribers, a report of the fact should be sent to the special agent of the district. Sec. 257, laws 1866.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1872.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **140** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1850, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[Official.]

Registration to Brazil.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that letters and other articles of correspondence for Brazil may from henceforth be registered for transmission in the mails dispatched to that country by the mail steamers plying monthly between New York and the ports of Brazil.

The fee for such registration is fixed at 10 cents on each letter or other article registered, and this fee, as well as the charges for ordinary postage, must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing in this country.

Postmasters will take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Supt.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

A correspondent who says he must have the MAIL, and whose office is one of thirteen with names alike, states that if a letter comes to his office having as part of its address the name of the county in which an office of the same name in another State is situated, he erases the name of the State, and inserts that name which corresponds to the county name. This we learn is the view of the department, and however much it may differ with another taken by some postmasters and others, we take the law or practice as it is.... We are requested to "publish full directions for advertising and returning dead letters to the department for small offices," "as the regulations seem to apply to the larger offices." The regulations are intended to apply to all offices, and if our correspondent will study Chapter XXXV., he will find all he wants. Section 360 defines dead and unclaimed letters; Section 362 instructs how often, and how, letters are to be advertised, at offices where the salary is less than five hundred dollars; Section 370, when to return Dead letters to the Department; Section 371, how to treat and prepare them for the Dead Letter Office; Section 373, how to treat dead *registered* letters; Section 374, when to return unmailable letters, and letters held for postage; Section 376 instructs to preserve duplicate lists; Section 380 instructs how to make out the dead letter bill; Section 381, to preserve duplicates of dead letter bills; Section 383, that there must be affixed to each account current, at the end of the quarter, a proper dead letter bill for the whole quarter, prepared from the duplicates required by Section 381. These sections embrace the main features, but there is much valuable instruction in the other sections of the chapter, which postmasters should study and use..... Our next correspondent requests us to define a book. This is about as puzzling as to define a sample, as noticed in our Answers to Correspondents. Section 205, Regulations of 1866, defines a pamphlet, and constructively a book. But this constructive definition should not be held to include periodicals—such as the monthly magazines and other paper-covered publications issued at regular times. Our correspondent thinks that, if postmasters will insist, in a firm and gentlemanly manner, upon payment of newspaper postages, they will have very little trouble in collecting them. This is doubtless true, but the difficulty is, that as postmasters receive from three to five cents for the exercise of this firmness and gentlemanly manner, they are apt to think the pay inadequate, make no demand for postage, say they would rather pay it themselves, and then forget to do so.... Our next correspondent touches on the subject of prepayment of all newspaper postage, and advocates it because "none but postmasters know the trouble and vexation of collecting."....Our next, a lady, wishes Monsieur Tonson would come in her neighborhood and hunt up the thief that stole three letters, containing together $5.50, sent for newspapers; she has been postmaster ten years and never lost money before. To which we reply, that she has been most fortunate; but her case proves the rule, that to those who send money in ordinary letters through the mails, time never secures an exemption from loss, but that sooner or later the loss will occur. And while we agree with our fair correspondent, that it is a shame "that we cannot send a dollar or two without registering," we think it a greater shame that any one should send money in ordinary letters, and thus become tempters to those not strong to resist temptation. The British Postal Guide, on this subject says: "Any person who sends money or jewelry in an unregistered letter, may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter carrier to moral ruin." And who would run the risk of ruining a fellow-being, to save fifteen cents?

Postal Registration.

In view of the recent action of the Dominion Board of Trade on the subject of governmental responsibility in connection with registered letters, and the recommendation that the continental system should be applied in this country, it may be as well to state particularly what that system is. In England and in the United States, the same principle of non-responsibility obtains as in Canada. Whether, therefore, our system is the best or not, the Government in devising it have at least followed the experience of nations tolerably perfect in their postal systems, and tolerably well disposed to accept any reform which the experience of other nations may suggest. The object of the registration in the three great letter writing communities is simply to enable the lost letter to be traced to some point; and in this way undoubtedly it has prevented disputes as to the delivering of letters with valuable contents, and it has proved an admirable detective of official carelessness. Thus, a letter sent from Montreal to Halifax, can be, unless in case of mail robbery in transmission, against which no system will fully provide, traced to Halifax, and its delivery to the party to whom it was addressed ascertained without doubt, by his signature to the receipt book. What the Dominion Board of Trade desire by their recommendation is that the Government should be responsible to the sender of the letter for its contents, in the event of its not being delivered to the party for whom it was intended. And if this additional guarantee connected with the postal registration system of the country can be adopted without danger to the public service, it will undoubtedly prove to be of very great advantage.

In France there are two classes of registered letters. First, letters may be registered without declaration or recognition of value contained, on pre-payment of ten cents in addition to ordinary postage rate; and if the letter is lost in transmission, under circumstances not beyond the control of the Post Office, an indemnity of ten dollars is paid. This is simply a system of ordinary insurance, and if generally adopted, must we should think prove an important source of revenue to the government. Whether, however, it would be so generally adopted in Canada may well be doubted. The second class includes letters containing value such as bank notes and other value payable to bearer, which may be registered with responsibility on the part of the Post Office, if lost under circumstances within its control, on the following conditions: 1. Amount not to exceed four hundred dollars; 2. Letter to be put in an envelope sealed with five seals of wax on the back, in the centre and on each of the folds, the seal to be nothing common, such as a piece of money or thimble; 3. The amount declared to be inclosed must be written in words at the top of the face of the envelope; and 4. The payment of the following charges: the ordinary extra insurance rate of ten cents in addition to the regular postage, and a further rate of two cents for each twenty dollars, or fraction of twenty dollars, declared to be inclosed. It will thus be seen that for an inclosure of say four hundred dollars, the cost of insurance would be an addition to the ordinary postage of fifty cents. That is considerably higher than the express companies charge for the conveyance of valuables, and it is very doubtful if, unless the rates were made very much lower, this system of letter insurance would be availed of to any extent. The penalties are as heavy as the insurance rate. If bank notes or other value payable to bearer are inclosed in a letter without declaring the amount and paying the charges, a fine is imposed of from ten to a hundred dollars.

In Belgium the system closely resembles that of France as to the second class of letters, that is the insurance for full value, the charges, however, being somewhat less. The Belgian Post Office registers letters on prepayment of a registration charge of four cents, but without recognition of contents, and without guarantee in case of loss. In the case of letters insured, a declaration of greater value than the letter really contains is punishable by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, and a fine of from twenty-six to five hundred francs. A declaration of lesser value incurs a penalty of twenty times the amount of registration charge evaded. In Prussia there is no system of insurance of full amount; but a system of registration prevails corresponding to the first class in France, that is, a charge is made in addition to postage, and the Post Office pays an indemnity of a fixed amount, something like ten dollars, in the event of the letter being lost. There is, of course, a decided advantage in adopting this system, because by it a regular contract is established between the Post Office and the sender of a letter, distinctly limiting the liability of the former; but we do not think this was what was aimed at by the Dominion Board of Trade in their recommendation. In Canada the number of registered letters which miscarry without having the loss made good by the Postmaster in fault, is very small. If the number would be reduced by the adoption of the French system, it would be an advantage to adopt it; but we confess an examination of the facts stated above, and which have been furnished to us by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the whole subject, induces us somewhat to modify our views on that point.—*Montreal Gazette, April* 17.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Book Manuscripts, Etc.—H. P., M——, Mass.—1. Book manuscript is confined solely to manuscript for books, and does not extend to that for pamphlets and newspapers. See letter from the department on this subject in the MAIL for March last. 2. A fictitious letter is one not addressed by the name of the person for whom it is intended. Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons, etc., are not deliverable according to the regulations, section 60, but a postmaster must exercise some discretion, as, for instance, in the case of letters addressed to the well-known but not real name of an author or actor, or to the box number of a merchant or tradesman, who for good reasons desires that his name should not be known in some transactions, such, for instance, as advertising for a clerk.

Mail Carriers.—J. L. O., L——, Ind.—Mail carriers are not allowed to leave any part of the mail behind. Sec. 408, reg. 1866. There is a fine for so doing. Sec. 120. Report the fact to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Contract Office, Inspection Division, Washington, D. C.

County Paper.—E. H. D., M——, N. J.—Papers published in one county cannot be delivered free to persons residing in an adjoining county. A paper cannot be a county paper to a person not residing in the county of publication.

Delivery of Letters.—L. W., T——, O.—A letter addressed to one person, care of another, may be delivered to either, unless the person for whom the letter is intended should order it delivered only to himself. Secs. 58 and 59, Reg. 1866.

Official Envelopes.—T. H. McF., S——, Cal.—Official envelopes for general use are furnished only to offices of the first and second classes. But envelopes for registered letter use are furnished to all offices, by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. Sec. 19, Reg. 1866, and Sec. 10, Reg'n Reg. 1868.

Money-Order Offices.—E. F. H., P—— C——, Mich.—There are no special conditions under which a post office is entitled to be constituted a money-order office. Postmasters are at liberty to make application to the Superintendent of the M. O. B., Washington, D. C., giving such reasons as they may have why the applications should be granted.

Returning Franked Newspapers.—H. S. D., A—— A——, Mich.—There is no provision for returning newspapers to the mailing office, whether franked or postage-paid. The provision for returning free applies only to letters. Sec. 66, Reg. 1866.

Quarterly Postage.—W. J. B., M——, N. Y.—Postmasters *are* correct in charging twenty cents yearly postage on weekly papers, and twenty-four on semi-monthly (Sections 201 and 202 of Regulations of 1866); but "why it is so" we cannot say, except that it is the law. If it were possible to inquire of the Congressional Committee that reported such a provision, you might get a "reason why."

Account of Newspapers.—J. H. De C., B——, Me.—There is an account for unpaid printed matter received at post-offices. Apply to the Blank Agency at Washington.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of April, 1872:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
San Pedro	Pima	Arizona	17,404
Eagle Cliff	Wahkiakum	Washing'n Ter.	15,101
Block House	Klikitat	"	15,135
Split Rock	Minnehaha	Dakota	13,600
Weston	Yankton	"	Special
Washington	"	"	13,922
Mayville	Lancaster	Neb.	14,439
Clarion	Madison	"	Special
Unadilla	Otoe	"	14,483
Dannebrog	Howard	"	Special
Plum Grove	Madison	"	14,465
Palo	York	"	14,439
Elk Creek	Johnson	"	14,433
Purple Cane	Dodge	"	Special
Red Willow	Red Willow	"	"
Bollenburg	Washington	Kas	14,092
Darien	Cowley	"	14,129
Kimeo	Washington	"	Special
Odense	Allen	"	"
Beaver	Osborne	"	"
Corinth	"	"	14,132
Vesper	Lincoln	"	Special
Springfield	Mitchell	"	"
Tustin	Osceola	Mich	12,518
South Frankfort	Benzie	"	12,827
Torch Lake	Antrim	"	12,033
Collinsville	Oceana	"	12,521
Bravo	Allegan	"	"
Wixom	Oakland	"	12,515
Chadwick	Ionia	"	12,517
New Holland	Ottawa	"	12,521
Davison Station	Genesee	"	12,522
West Summit	Wexford	"	12,518
Nortonville	Ottawa	"	Special
Masonville	Delta	"	"
Holliday	Fayette	Ill	11,433
Cowden	Shelby	"	"
Sand Ridge	Jackson	"	11,421
Weaver City	Vermillion	"	Special
Teloranco	Effingham	"	"
Irving Park	Cook	"	13,001
Munster	La Salle	"	11,424
Huffmansville	Edgar	"	Special
Kensington	Cook	"	13,506
Town Fork	Jefferson	Ohio	Special
Peshler	Henry	"	9,027
Hooksburgh	Morgan	"	Special
Unadilla	Chippewa	Minn	13,739
Prior's Lake	Scott	"	13,514
Hale	McLeod	"	13,757
East Richland	Rice	"	Special
Loring	Becker	"	13 638
Marshfield	Lyon	"	Special
Round Lake	Jackson	"	"
Chestnut Hill	Laurel	Ky.	9,707
Hilledale	Bracken	"	8,621
Star Lime Works	Lyon	"	9,771
Grantsburgh	Grayson	"	9,738
Herdsville	Barry	Mo	7,,78
Clayton	Vernon	"	10,512
Osage Iron Furnace	Camden	"	Special
High Prairie	Webster	"	10,887
Colemanville	Carter	"	10,715
Anthonies Mill	Crawford	"	10,764
Woodhill	Dallas	"	10,854
Blue Ridge	Iron	"	10,853
Warren Centre	Lucas	Iowa	Special
North River	Dallas	"	11,388
Prospect	Clay	"	11,314
Upland	Lyon	"	Special
Riverview	"	"	11,321
Cantril	Van Buren	"	11,019
Iowa Lake	Emmett	"	11,329
Listonville	Woodbury	"	11,378
Wiota	Cass	"	11,005
Snow Hill	Page	"	11,387
South O'Brien	O'Brien	"	Special
Congress	Franklin	"	"
Ash Grove	Davis	"	"
White Pine	Jefferson	Tenn	10,012
River Station	Maury	"	10,006
Fairmount	Hamilton	"	Special
Nettle Creek	Wayne	Ind	12,206
Hyer's Corners	Dane	Wis	13,192
Ida	Pepin	"	13,313
Greenwood	Clark	"	Special
Loveland's	Larimer	Col. Ter.	17,047
Sedalia	Douglas	"	17,064
Almy	Uintah	Wyoming	Special
Walnut Grove	Roane	W. Va.	4,138
Cherry Grove	Pendleton	"	4 245
Oldenplace	Dinwiddie	Va	4,719
Dervill's	"	"	"
Mount Bethal	Henry	"	4,555
Fork Dale	Botetourt	"	4,600
Granite	Chesterfield	"	4,407
McIlwaine's	Greenville	"	Special
Hobb's	Brunswick	"	4,700
Shumansville	Caroline	"	4,438
Glady Fork	Henry	"	4,530
Oildersleeve's L'd'g.	Middlesex	Conn	Special
Glasgo	New London	"	922
Montrose	Washington	Dist. of Col.	Special
Powell	Bradford	Penn	2,105
Henrietta	Blair	"	1,838
Glen City	Columbia	"	1,335
Morrisonville	Washington	"	2,346
Pocono	Monroe	"	1,819
Varnville	Beaufort	S. C.	Special
White Hall	Colleton	"	5,606
Rantowles	"	"	"
Walnut Run	Madison	N. C.	5,203
Big Laurel	"	"	"
Oakville	Warren	"	Special
Voorhies Station	Somerset	N. J.	1,668
Wood Ridge	Bergen	"	1 303
Cooleyville	Franklin	Mass	709
North Scituate	Plymouth	"	660
Grand Lake Stream	Washington	Me	Special
East Winn	Penobscot	"	"
West Tremont	Hancock	"	192
East Deering	Cumberland	"	Special
Osurchee	Russell	Ala	"
Leander	Randolph	"	6,720
Edsonville	St. Clair	"	6,686
Brownsville	Clay	"	6,715
Fox's Creek	Randolph	"	6,717
Good Water	Coosa	"	6,715
Saint's Store	Colbert	"	Special
Mount Carmel	Montgomery	"	"
Waveland	Lauderdale	"	"
Elizabeth	Coffee	"	6,786
Wesobulga	Clay	Ala	6,7 7
Wiseville	Morgan	"	6,846
Hunter's Turn Out	Wilkes	Ga	6,005
McDonald	Thomas	"	6,111
West Alden	Erie	N. Y	Special
Owen's Mills	Chemung	"	"
Bristol Springs	Ontario	"	"
Canawaugus	Livingston	"	1,295
New Hope	Yallabusha	Miss	7,084
Cohwalla Mills	Marshall	"	Special
Hill's Grove	Kent	R. I.	802
Indian Spring	Polk	Texas	8,653
Zionsville	Washington	"	Special
Peroley	Navarrow	"	"
Mine Creek	Hempstead	Ark	7,602
Green Ridge	Scott	"	7,597
Abraham Town	Sumter	Fla	6,430
Collett	Jay	Ind	12,320
Hall Creek	Monona	Iowa	11,376
West Albany	Fayette	"	11,256
Mount Norris	Harrison	"	11,151
Columbus Junction	Louisa	"	11,004
Mount Pisgah	Harrison	"	11,370
Soldier Valley	"	"	"
East Brownfield	Oxford	Me	202
Sword's Creek	Russell	Va	4,580
Fork Shoals	Greenville	S. C.	5,065
Clear Springs	"	"	5,651
Darbyville	Baker	Fla	6,402
Cabbage Bluff	Volusia	"	6,421
Enoch's Mills	Rankin	Miss	7,153
Monterey	"	"	"
Austintown	Mahoning	Ohio	9,041
Harmon	Lee	Ill	11,913
Minnesota Falls	Yellow Medicine	Minn	Special
Saint Thomas	Le Sueur	"	"
Blue Island	Saline	Neb	14,497
Skagit	Whatcom	Wash. Ter.	Special
New Lisbon Centre	Otsego	N. Y.	"
Austin	Cumberland	N. J.	"
Kearsarge	Erie	Pa	2,507
Harford Furnace	Harford	Md	2,933
Lime Works	Davidson	Tenn	10,127
Table Rock	Jackson	Oregon	15,160
Eagle Point	"	"	"
Central Point	"	"	"
Train	Douglas	"	14,773
Trask	Tillamook	"	15,111
Spencerville	Nevada	Cal	Special
Britten	Butler	Kas	"
Cutter Creek	Riley	"	"
Farmersburgh	Howard	"	"
Green Elm	Crawford	"	"
Maplewood	Allen	"	"
Stockton	Rooks	"	"
Valley Centre	Sedgwick	"	14,217
Ward	Wilson	"	Special
Arapahoe	Arapahoe	Neb	"
Antelope	Antelope	"	"
Frenchtown	"	"	"
Rock Creek	Lancaster	"	"
Sod Hill	"	"	"
Saint John	Poole	Utah	"
Left Hand	Boulder	Col Ter	17,009
Highee	Bent	"	Special
Seminole	Carbon	Wyoming	"
Hayden's Ferry	Maricopa	Arizona	"
Grafton	York	Va	4,454
Dunn's Lake	Volusia	Fla	6,462
Black Creek	Wakulla	"	Special
Dalton City	Moultrie	Ill	"
Rock Camp	Monroe	W. Va	4,163
Selbyville	Upshur	"	Special
Cedar Grove	Laurens	S. C.	5,651
Tucker's Gap	Wilson	Tenn	10,123
Mount Juliet	Wilson	"	"
Barnum	Carlton	Minn	13,508
Wodonethe	Henry	Ind	12,192
Spruce Mount	Elko	Nev	16,417
Clarence	Cowley	Kas	14,158
Burrton	Reno	"	14 233
Stockdale	Riley	"	14,110
Lisbon	Howard	"	14,158
Lander	Douglas	Neb	Special
Walnut Creek	Fillmore	"	"
Marysvale	Pi Ute	Utah	16,610
Columbus	Klikitat	Wash'n Ter.	15,135
Fair Oaks	Orange	N. Y.	1,545
Staffordville	Ocean	N. J.	1,748
Lower Macopin	Passaic	"	Special
Upper Macopin	"	"	"
Bernardsville	Somerset	"	"
Bonesville	McDuffie	Ga	6,001
Fleomsburg	Effingham	Ill	11,623

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Wrightsdale	Lancaster	Pa	Kirk's Mills
Punvo Creek	Beaufort	N. C.	Bath
Little Sugar Loaf	Bladen	"	Elizabethtown
Rose Hill	Ouachita	Ark	Camden
Sevastopol	Trinity	Texas	Sumpter
Meridian	Sumner	Kas	Sumner
Delmar	Sussex	Del	Laurel
Piney Creek	Alleghany	N. C.	Wilkesborough
Duck Branch	Barnwell	S. C.	Bishopville
Doves Depot	Darlington	"	Darlington C. H
Clinton	Laurens	"	Martin's Depot
Windsor	Barnwell	"	White Pond
Mashulaville	Noxubee	Miss	Macon
Rhea	Lawrence	Ark	Walnut Ridge
Polk Store	Phillips	"	Helena
Vintage	Hot Springs	"	Tulip
Black Jack	Scott	"	Waldron
Prewitt's Ferry	Desha	"	Selma
Griffin	Greene	"	Gainesville
Prairie	Houston	Texas	Crockett
Morian	Colfax	Neb	Schuyler
Linton	Des Moines	Iowa	Morning Sun
Valley Farm	Linn	"	Marion
Jack's Fork	Texas	Mo	Big Creek
Buck's Mills	Hancock	Me	Bucksport
Waynewood	Marion	Ind	Indianapolis
Old Fort	McDowell	N. C.	Catawba Vale
Rockville	Hanover	Va	Brin Shodes
Chew's Landing	Holmes	Miss	Lexington
Sed Creek	Jackson	"	Americus
Wilton	Ellis	Texas	Waxahachee
Johnson	Jones	Iowa	Clayford
Lissard	Pocahontas	"	Mnusen
Union City	Union	"	Creston
Clarkestown	Lycoming	Pa	Muncy
Summit	Jackson	Minn	Jackson
Lea's Chapel	Person	N. C.	Roxborough
Mission	Shawnee	Kas	Topeka
West Creek	Republic	"	Scape
New Prospect	Spartanburg	S. C.	Spartanburg
Bell	Leavenworth	Kas	Leavenworth
Lyell's Store	Richmond	Va	Warsaw
Newport	Winn	La	Columbia
Grand Cane	De Soto	"	Mansfield
Greenwood	Caddo	"	Shreveport
Pleasant View	Ray	Mo	Knoxville
Mission Creek	Wabaunsee	Kas	Dover
Bowman's Bluff	Henderson	N. C.	Hendersonville
Cat Creek	Lowndes	Ga	Savannah
Moon Lake	Coahoma	Miss	Dowd's Landing
Paso Maria	Karnes	Texas	Helena
Cotton Plant	Lamar	"	Paris
Campbellsville	Brown	Ill	Mt. Sterling
Spring Flower	Pocahontas	Iowa	Pomeroy
High Blue	Cass	Mo	Belton
Arcadia	Manistee	Mich	Turnersport
Canaan	Colusa	Cal	Colusa
Limitar	Socorro	New Mex	Socorro
Redfield	Carver	Minn	Carver
Craig	Perry	Ill	Pinckneyville
Carolina	Jefferson	Neb	Cub Creek
Cassity's Mills	Morgan	Ky	West Liberty
Jackson	Linn	Kas	Twin Springs
Bone Camp	Madison	N. C.	Mar's Hill
Anoka	Cass	Ind	Logansport
Enterprise Landing	Charleston	S. C.	Charleston

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Maye	Halifax	Va	Special
Loyal Hill	Greene	Ark	7,530
Christianburgh	Wapello	Iowa	11,055
Glase City	Camden	Mo	10,633
Wacoochee	Lee	Ala	6,725
Midway	Madison	Texas	8,847
Harper's Home	Brunswick	Va	4,718
Maysville	Madison	Ala	6,636
Windsor	Fayette	Iowa	11,266
Queen City	Adams	"	11,133
Strasburg	Cass	Mo	10,501
Hazel Run	St. Francois	"	Special
Morris Church	Campbell	Va	4,486
Fitzhugh's Mills	Grant	Ark	7,618
Cairo	Jasper	Texas	8,660
Fayette	San Pete	Utah	16 645
Centre Brunswick	Rensselaer	N. Y.	1,123
Cork	Hillsborough	Fla	6,478
Carlisle Springs	Cumberland	Pa	Special
Knob	Beaver	"	"
Falling Springs	Douglas	Mo	10,711
Dry Branch	Franklin	"	10,503
New Sharon	Monmouth	N. J	1,693
White House	Mecklenl'gh	Va	4,563
Oakland	Morgan	W. Va	4,769
Gum Neck	Tyrrell	N. C.	5,354
Castle Hayne	New Hanover	"	5,003
Waverly	Chambers	Ala	Special
Ravenswood	Queens	N. Y.	"
Gibsonville	Livingston	"	"
Port Republic	Calvert	Md	"
Auburn	Gwinnett	Ga	8,166
Cedar Creek	Taney	Mo	Special
Roshing's Store	Lauderdale	Miss	7,136
Dove's Depot	Darlington	S. C.	5,808
Springfield	Greene	Ala	6,709
Clinton	Laurens	S. C.	5,611
Belleview	Lebanon	Pa	Special
Newark	Worcester	Md.	"
Gazelle	Siskiyou	Cal	14,773
Middle Creek	Gallatin	Monta	16,011
Fayetteville	La Fayette	Fla	6,471
Centreville	Amite	Miss	7,195
Millwood	Collin	Texas	8,624
Colema	La Porte	Ind	Special
Hoge	Leavenworth	Kas	14,001
Fort Dodge	Ford	"	Special

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Pawnee	Bourbon	Kas	Hiattville
South Dedham	Norfolk	Mass	Norwood
East Randolph	"	"	Holbrook
Dayton City	De Kalb	Mo	Stanard
Avera Point	Washington	Ill	Oakdale
Divide	Anderson	Kas	Colony
Killbuck	Holmes	Ohio	Palladium
Burley's Mills	Belmont	"	Kinsey Mills
Townsend Station	Huron	"	Collins
Cowskin	Douglas	Mo	Ava
Bloomingville	Erie	Ohio	Prout's Station
Ohio Mill	Ottawa	Mich	South Blendon
North Scituate	Plymouth	Mass	Scituate Centre
Magoffin	Pettis	Mo	Hughesville
Neville	Allegheny	Pa	Emsworth
South Randolph	Norfolk	Mass	Brookville
Prospect Bluff	White	Ark	Judsonia
Crawford	Crawford	Iowa	Dowville
Blacks Wells	Choctaw	Miss	Pensacola
Lake Mill	Van Buren	Mich	Gobleville
Klikitat	Klikitat	Wash. Ter.	Goldendale
Bowen	Yallobusha	Miss	Providence
Dawson	Dawson	Neb	Plum Creek
Root	Montgomery	N. Y.	Rural Grove
Walnut Hill	Buchanan	Mo	Agency
Shokokon	Henderson	Ill	Carman
Cub Creek	Jefferson	Neb	Plymouth
Herford Furnace	Harford	Md	Creswell
Columbia	Columbia	Oregon	Scappoose
Gardner's Corner	Beaufort	S. C.	Sheldon
Danville	Montgomery	Texas	Willis
Hart's Corners	Westchester	N. Y.	Hartsdale
Stoney Brook	Morris	N. J.	Brook Valley
Stoney Point	White	Ark	Beebe Station

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of March, 1872, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	219	2,474,351	1,424,570	530 304	2,974,187
Chicago	106	1,155,916	166,556	218,370	1,291,754
Philadelphia	167	1,154,871	578,969	401 146	1,376,340
St. Louis	60	814,555	77,595	151,416	507,009
Boston	70	473,453	182,314	142,857	759,991
Baltimore	55	411,216	55,151	169,562	347,665
Cincinnati	50	384,869	64,746	77,108	295 879
Detroit	25	268,515	37,282	96,917	141,640
Cleveland	26	242,539	24,985	77,432	175,610
Brooklyn	46	237,181	63,301	93,918	115,999
Louisville	22	286,811	37,231	62,226	146,747
Buffalo	32	233,465	37,088	86 439	135,009
Rochester	18	215,280	11,492	77,590	121,757
Albany	25	212,766	18,565	67,574	174,371
Milwaukee	21	185,366	17,029	47,332	105,441
Washington, D. C.	25	176,884	10,589	78,493	136,351
Pittsburg	18	146,845	14,701	55,909	143,664
Indianapolis	19	148,480	12,490	44,374	102,775
Newark	21	134,264	25,840	60,918	81,937
Syracuse	15	130,477	15,608	57,844	73 863
Troy	13	130,200	14,547	43,083	93,589
Memphis	12	121,341	11,280	25,302	73,258
New Orleans	40	130,623	15,830	66,663	197,591
Richmond	14	100,480	5,414	30,322	51,907
Nashville	8	84,225	4,435	31,485	34,715
San Francisco	24	83 153	18,149	33,234	130,104
Toledo	10	78,717	4,727	32,271	74,742
Dayton	12	78,696	5,964	38,564	66,345
Utica	12	77 496	8 240	34,855	57,455
Providence	12	72,791	13,383	32 843	34,965
Williamsburg	12	71,131	5,399	27,938	25,209
Hartford	11	64,774	9,141	31,547	33,848
Allegheny	9	61,188	5,682	33,470	28,433
New Haven	8	60,890	7,716	25,757	35,316
Wilmington	9	55,856	4,903	20,438	26,410
Jersey City	6	53,153	2,693	13 442	21 589
Lowell	6	49,055	3,733	23,191	73,316
Portland	8	46 043	3,121	27,218	60,443
Worcester	7	45,967	6 241	21,399	26,781
Lawrence	6	42,346	1,789	22,290	39 588
Lynn	6	40,605	2,295	18,296	33,841
Reading	8	40,566	3,977	20,464	21,582
Trenton	4	40,530	2,695	17,511	24,703
Manchester	6	40,464	2,220	24,525	33,549
Cambridge	4	39,889	1,656	9,638	11,118
Erie	6	39 307	3,472	35,898	14,155
Charlestown	5	38,706	2,180	18,933	20,453
Harrisburg	4	29,420	1,938	12,361	10,793
New Bedford	5	31,344	1,170	16,404	19,974
Cambridgeport	4	32,512	1,875	13,637	12,668
Lancaster	5	32,365	2,081	14,995	10,137
Salem	5	26,379	2,141	14,694	19,730

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.* Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free.*

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of May, 1872.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	FOR
Guion	U. S.	1	Europe via Que'wn & Liv
Hayti	U. S.	1	P't au Prince & Turk's I.
S. Dom'go	U. S.	2	S. Domingo, Samana, &c.
Mexican	U. S.	2	Havana and Mexico
Havana	U. S.	2	Havana and Nassau
Hamburg	U. S.	2	Europe via Ply., Ch. & H.
French	U. S.	4	French Mail Direct.
Bremen	U. S.	4	German Mail Direct
Stettin	U. S.	4	German Mail via Stettin
Inman	U. S.	4	Europe vi Que'wn& Liv.
Guion	U. S.	8	Europe via Qua'wn& Liv.
Hamburg	U. S.	9	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S.	9	Havana
Havana	U. S.	11	Havana
Bremen	U. S.	11	German Mail Direct
Inman	U. S.	11	Europe via Que'wn& Liv.
Guion	U. S.	5	Europe via Que'wn& Liv.
Aspinwall	U. S.	15	S. Pacific, Kingston & W. I.
Havana	U. S.	16	Havana and Nassau
Hamburg	U. S.	16	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Stettin	U. S.	18	German Mail via Stettin
Bremen	U. S.	18	German Mail Direct.
French	U. S.	18	French Mail Direct
Inman	U. S.	18	Europe via Que'wn& Liv.
Guion	U. S.	22	Europe via Que'wn & Liv.
Hamburg	U. S.	23	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Mexican	U. S.	23	Havana & Mexico
Havana	U. S.	23	Havana
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Argentine, Brazil & W. I.
Bremen	U. S.	25	German Mail Direct
Inman	U. S.	25	Europe via Que'wn& Liv.
Guion	U. S.	29	Europe via Que'wn& Liv.
Havana	U. S.	29	Havana
Havana	U. S.	30	Havana and Nassau
Aspinwall	U. S.	30	S. Pac., and Cent'l Amer.
Hamburg	U. S.	30	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the 4th page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Not exceeding one ounce, two cents; exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, three cents; exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, four cents, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York twice a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desecde,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 45, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

REGISTRATION.—The fee for registration to any part of the United States is 15 cents. This charge is exclusive of the proper postage. Both the registry fee and the postage must be prepaid by stamps.

All domestic registered packages must be charged at letter rates of postage.

The name and address of the writer must be endorsed on the back of the letter.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........ 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)	30	"
For Tri-Weekly, " "	15	"
For Semi-Weekly, " "	10	"
For Weekly, " "	5	"

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6	cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18	"
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9	"
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3	"

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same of postage free. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N.B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceeding.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail............5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]............5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail.......5:00 A. M...1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South.......................7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way].................5:00 A. M. 3:00 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th. each month...........10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M.. 3:00 & 4 30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail..................5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold..................5 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Keyport.......................1:30 P. M.
Long Island..........5:00 & 9 30 A. M., 4 00 P. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
" via South Side R.R..7 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
Canada.....................5 A. M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P. M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 11:00 A. M.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10:30 P. M.; [Way] 12:00 M. and 4:30 P. M.

EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6 & 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.

SOUTH—[Through] 7:00 A. M.; 5:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.

WEST—[via Allentown] 7 A. M.; 12:30 & 10:30 P. M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 11 P. M.

CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P. M.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Route of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Brindisi	17th	57	13th
do.	Southampton	9th	61	20th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	16th
Ceylon	Brindisi	3d and 17th	24	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	9th and 23d	30	6th and 20th
China	Brindisi	3d and 17th	40	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	9th and 23d	47	6th and 20th
Hong Kong	Brindisi	3d and 17th	40	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	9th and 23d	45	6th and 27th
India	Brindisi	every Friday	34	every M'nday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Brindisi	3d and 17th	43	13th and 27th
do.	Southampton	9th and 23d	46	6th and 20th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PRIVATE LETTER BOX, WITH SILVER OR BRONZE PLATE AND PATENT DESK LOCK COMPLETE.

will be supplied to Postmasters and Letter Carriers for $42 per dozen, express paid. These Boxes are adapted for use on private dwellings, stores or offices

E. COFFEY, Original Introducer, 299 Broadway, New York.

Notice to Postmasters.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE!

TRYON'S SYSTEM

For Keeping, Rendering and Collecting Accounts of Postage in ADVANCE on Newspapers, Periodicals and Box Rents, is distinguished for simplicity, certainty and celerity.

It is inexpensive, costing for the System and Directions for Use, with 16 blank sheets arranged for two years, $2. After which it is only necessary to order the number of sheets required for the business of your office, at a cost of $3 50 per 100. If but 20, the expense is only 70 cents, or 35 cents for each year after the first two.

The use of the Postage Receipt, although desirable, is optional. Cost, 50 cents per 100.

Send for descriptive circular and example, to

WM. TRYON, Bethalto, Illinois.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

Tryon's system for keeping, rendering and collecting accounts of postage in advance on newspapers, periodicals and box rents is distinguished for simplicity, certainty, celerity and cheapness. Price for system, with sixteen blank sheets, sufficient for offices of the fourth and fifth class for two years, $2. Blank sheets extra of that number, for larger offices and all who have ordered the system, $3 50 per 100, postage paid. Send for descriptive circular and example to

WM. TRYON, BETHALTO, ILL.

TO POSTMASTERS.—BOX OF BLACK INK, Ball and Cushion, with directions, for $1. Address Box 6,171, New York Post Office.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

All knew the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden lane, New York.

Claim and Collection Agency.

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,

(Late Assistant Postmaster-General,)

OFFICE, NO. 369 F ST., COR OF NINTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

YALE LOCK BOXES.

25,000 IN USE IN 200 POST OFFICES.

YALE LOCK BOX, No. 2.

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood-work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above; the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES

LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,

Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions, prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

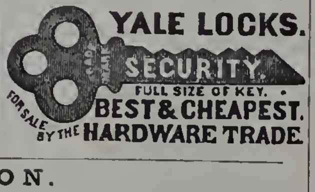
Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

CALL-BOXES and other Post Office Furniture made by special machinery at very reasonable Prices.

ESTIMATES submitted on Application.

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co., STAMFORD, CONN., Manufacturers of

Unpickable Bank and Safe Locks, Night Latches, Store Door Locks, Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.



CAUTION.

THE YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO. desires to notify Postmasters and others using, purchasing or manufacturing Metallic Post-Office Lock Boxes, that proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York against certain infringers of the letters patent for Post-Office Lock Boxes, heretofore granted to Linus Yale, Jr., the exclusive right to manufacture under said letters patent being in the undersigned.

And we are advised and believe that the several Post-Office Lock Boxes now in the market (all of which were introduced after and modeled from that made by us) are likewise infringements of the said letters patent. We will not hesitate to proceed vigorously against any and all persons who manufacture, buy or use any of them, and we desire the users of the Boxes to understand that they are equally liable in damages with the manufacturers.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec., 1871. YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—MAY, 1872.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the latter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	b8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s6
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	6	6	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	12	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 18c. per ½ oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*12	9	G	13	h 8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 19c ₩ ½ oz	a	*15	K	L	M	6
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b6	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	o	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	....	CC	2	V	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do closed mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
" British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco, 10th each month	....	10	2	V	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*7u	4	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	2	V	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	8	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via New-Orleans	....	12	2	6	6	....
Beriat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
Bermuda	....	10	3	V	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	b4	10	....	h 8
Bolivia, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	h 8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	b6	C†	C†	c8
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	10
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England.	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	h 5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.	....	16	b4	10	....	h 8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 6
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	2	k4	....	h 5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	D†	D†	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, British mail via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	4	10	....	h 8
Central America	....	10	2	V	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b6	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	G	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	8
Chili, British mail, via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	h 8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	o	23	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	o	24	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	b6	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	h 6
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	28	b6	D†	D†	18
Corsica	....	10	2	V	....	
Costa Rica	....	10	2	V	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	2	V	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	h 8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	6	F	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h 8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	7	2	V	....	10
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	F	12	h 8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g	....	7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	b8	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi.	o	21	N	G	P	s6
do do do via Trieste	o	*27	Q	R	S	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	V	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*16	9	H	12	h 8
do (Upper) do do do	....	16	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	o	14	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	10l	g	g	....
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	b6	cB	cB	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Faroe Islands, via Denmark	....	*7	4	E†	E†	10
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
France, direct mail	....	10	2	V	4	....
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	h 8
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	6
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	14	9	H	12	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	h 6
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	g14
Greenland, via Denmark	....	7	4	E†	E†	10
Greytown, via Colon	....	18	b4	10	....	h 8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	16	b4	....	....	h 8
Guatemala	....	10	2	V	....	....
Guiana (British), reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.	....	10	2	V	....	h 8
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	2	V	....	....
Heligoland, via England	....	14	b6	D†	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via Kingston	....	16	4	10	....	....

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi.	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco.	....	10	2	10	....	....
Ibralla, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Iceland, via Denmark	....	10	6	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece	....	....	....	....	....	....
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	8	F	12	h 8
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	h 8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	h 17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	h 17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	o	23	K	L	M	h 14
do do do via England and Brindisi.	o	24	K	L	M	h 14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	26	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do. (clo'd m'l via Eng.)	....	12	8	F	12	h 6
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b4	B	B	18
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	18
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	18
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	b6	D†	D†	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
Manilla via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	h 6
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	b6	C†	C†	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	6	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	18
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	2	V	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	h 5
Newfoundland	....	10	2	V	....	h 5
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b6	20	20	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	12	2	4	....	10
Nicaragua	....	10	2	V	....	....
Nice	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	6	2	V	....	....
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	9	G	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	2	k4	....	h 5
Panama. Reg. Letters, 16c. per half oz.	....	10	2	V	....	h 8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b6	20	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	o	*20	N	O	P	r6
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	G	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	h 8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b6	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	6	F	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*8	8	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	D	6	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	8	D	10	h 6
Pondicherry	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	b6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	b4	....	....	h 8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	h 6
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b6	B	B	18
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 6
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*8	2	k4	....	h 5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	8	6
do do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	8	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	6
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	8	E	9	6
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	6
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	h 6
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h 8
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	2	[illegible]	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	16	b4	10	....	h 8
Savoy	....	CC	2	V	4	....
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7u	4	C	6	6
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*8u	8	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7u	4	C	8	6
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 6
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	h 8
do by French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 6
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	h 8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	2	V	....	h 6

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	....	34	b8	20	20	16
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r6
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	6	6	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	2	V	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	b6	D†	D†	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*10	8	G	11	h 8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	2	V	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England,	....	*11	9	G	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	b4	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	o	14	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	o	15	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	o	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg let., 18c. ½ oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c. ½ oz.	o	*15	K	L	M	6
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p13
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyroot, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kusteodji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoon, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Solina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 6
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	6	F	12	h 6
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	h 8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*8	2	k4	....	h 5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	b4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	b8	20	20	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Venezuela, by American packet (postage on registered letters, 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	3	8	....	h 8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	10	b4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	b8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	2	V	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	h 6
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. packet, 23d of each month from N. Y. (reg. letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	2	V	....	h 8
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas (registered letters, 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	2	....	....	h 8
do (not British), do do	....	18	b4	....	....	h 6
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	2	V	....	h 8
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	o	21	N	O	P	r8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2½ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Brindisi	8	....	....	12	....	....	20	....	....	20
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Brindisi	4	....	....	8	....	....	16	....	....	16
C.—via North German Union direct	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union direct	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union direct	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union direct	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union direct	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union direct	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	....
K.— do do via England & Brindisi.	..	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	....
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	....
L.— do do via England & Brindisi.	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	....
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	....
M.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	....
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	....
N.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	....
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	....
O.— do do via England & Brindisi.	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	....
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	....
P.— do do via England & Brindisi.	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	....
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	....
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	....
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	18	....
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	....
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	....
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	....
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	16	....	....
U.— do	....	....	10	....	12	....	....	14	....	....
V.—	2	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	....
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	....
Y.—	....	....	5	....	8	....	....	7	....	....
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	....
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
B.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	8	....	....	8
C.†—	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
D.†—	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
E.†—	3	....	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	8
F.†—	5	....	....	9	....	....	12	....	....	12

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charge and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼oz. 18c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

CC.—Open mail to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepayment optional.—Via England: For 1-3 oz. and under, 10 cents; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., 16 cents; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 cents; prepayment compulsory. Registered letters 8c. additional for each 1-3 oz. rate.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.

i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 2 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals *two* cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*) subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium Switzerland, Italy or Denmark; but no other matter than *letters* will, be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland* or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 30 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 31 " "

t.—10 cts. reg. fee additional for every ½ oz.

u.—Letters only, unpaid or partially prepaid, are forwarded and charged with double the amount due.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION No. 30 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XII., NO. 9. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1872. WHOLE NO. 141.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

POND LILY, June, 1872.

Mayugavia, referred to in my last epistle as the village where believers in the modern delusion of spiritual manifestations most do congregate, prior to the construction of the Point-no-Point railway—a thing of recent date—was, no doubt, a quiet, unobtrusive huddle of habitations, and was so far away from the then line of travel that the face of a stranger within its gates must have been a rare sight. It's very different now. The first settlers showed great taste in selecting this nesting-place in one of the prettiest, sweetest little valleys in the world. Two chains of parallel hills, which have hitherto kept company almost arm and arm, gracefully recede from each other at this point to renew their proximity again a few hundred yards beyond. By this mutual deflection a magnificent amphitheater is formed through the center of which a vigorous brook of limpid water bounds over the pebbles in the jauntiest, sauciest kind of a way, gleefully singing to itself, "My heart is just as happy as a big sunflower," or something else, and finally leaps out of sight behind a curve of the railway embankment.

In its primitive state this sequestered dell must have been a popular place for fairy convocations and pastimes, that is if such supernaturals were ever permitted to grace the lap of mother earth with their pageants and banquets; and even now its picturesque and attractive attributes, its isolated and remote situation, walled in around about by mountains, the extraordinary stillness which prevails everywhere and the loneliness of its loveliness suggests it as a safe retreat where superstition can ply its vocation at pleasure, and where worshipers at the shrine of the supernatural can pay their devotions and their money at the same time and the world be none the wiser. This was probably the reason which prompted the spirit-rappers to shelter in this quiet nook, where credulous and ignorant victims could be enticed and allured beyond the reach, ken or warning, and upon whom they could practice their shaundities. And, from the appearance of things, there were plenty of patrons during my visit, not all believers, to be sure, for many, like myself, were stimulated by curiosity, but, nevertheless, everybody had to pay, and it cost just as much to be duped understandingly as ignorantly. The sudden interruption of my conference with the invisible but responsive spirit of Dumnorix Pulper was doubly annoying, because it was unfinished and because it cost three dollars—it costs just three dollars an interview, short or long. I asked the little minx who acted as master of ceremonies if she required an additional fee for another "shake" at Dumnorix after supper. "Why, of course," said she; "no second admission on the same ticket." I was certainly a little curious to know what further silent-land intelligence I might receive from my ghostly interlocutor, but I was disgusted with the barefaced extortion for indulging in humbuggery, and left the premises determined to shake the dust off my shoes and leave the town by the first opportunity.

Thinking "thusly," I slowly walked down the street towards the hotel, but hearing a voice behind me shouting out my name I turned round and beheld a man entirely unknown to me, who said, "The mejum wishes to see you." The evening was pretty well advanced and I hesitated a moment, but, having nothing else to do and wondering just a wee bit why I had been sent for, I retraced my steps to the hall I had just left. But how different an appearance it presented! The lights, the table, the company and my medium were all gone, and in their place was a venerable old gentleman, clad in a suit of sable, with a snowy beard which reached almost to his knees. Around his neck he wore a white tie, the forked ends of which stuck out a foot or more, right and left, as stiff as broom-handles. On his head he wore a huge hat the shape of an inverted bell; and on his feet were a pair of india-rubber boots in the legs of which his pantaloons were immersed to the knees. In fact, if it had not been for that hat and those boots he might have passed for a clergyman of the purest ray serene.

"Sir," said he, before I had time to ask a question, "I noticed the skeptical look you wore while in communication with the spirit of Dumnorix Pulper this evening, and resolved to give you what few people have the opportunity of enjoying, viz., a private manifestation."

Astonishment held me speechless; I looked round for the keeper of this madman (for such I supposed him to be), but he anticipated me by quietly remarking, "Nay, friend, I am neither mad nor crazy. Come with me," and we entered an adjoining room, dimly lighted by a lamp suspended by a chain from the ceiling. Stepping to the center, gloomy as it was, I saw that we stood by a coffin-shaped table around the edges of which a row of skulls were arranged, giving the scene rather a ghostly repulsive appearance. "Now," said he, "lay your right hand on the edge of the table and *think of any* one with whom you would like to have a spiritual pow-wow."

Of course I thought of Dumnorix Pulper, and said so, and forthwith I was *en rapport* with him. But he was evidently ill-natured, for in reply to my question, "How are you again, friend Dumnorix?" he crabbedly rejoined, "Why, Tonson, O why do you persist in calling me away from my club? This is one of our meeting-nights, we expect distinguished visitors and I am on the reception committee; great men of every nation will be present; there is to be a banquet and songs and toasts and speeches. I am down for a song—"Benny Havens, O!"—that venerable and stirring old favorite of ours, and you must really excuse me. If you could only make your arrangements to come and stay with us permanently I will propose you for membership and then we can have all the hours we want to talk over old times. Good night."

"You will have to think of somebody else now," said my aged companion, but I could think of no one that I cared about interrogating; indeed, I began to feel a little ashamed of myself, and intimated to the old gentleman that I was fully satisfied, but, for some reason or other, he was not, and was evidently disinclined to suspend operations.

"Wait a moment," said he, and he went out. Presently he returned, leading by the hand a pretty little girl, about ten years old. "Here," said he, "I can furnish eyes for you to see anywhere, if I cannot furnish tongues to reply to you from the spirit land. This child I can put in a clairvoyant state, and through me she will communicate to you any intelligence or information you may desire in regard to people or places, no matter where, only so that I know enough to direct her attention to the locality."

Here was another surprise, for I never dreamed of things coming up in this shape; but I was in for it, and told him to fire away. He seated the girl in a large arm-chair, made a few downward passes with his open hands and then pronounced her ready for business. "And now," queried he, "where does your search after knowledge or your natural inquisitiveness lead you?"

I pondered awhile, but my head was full of Dumnorix Pulper and his views on postal matters, so I thought I might as well fight it out on that line, and proposed an inspection of the post-office at Sandpiper, where a friend of mine was apprehensive his correspondence was read and digested by the persons in charge. He imparted the necessary instructions to the little sleeping beauty in a peculiar way of his own. Presently he wheeled the chair round to the table, placed a pen in the child's hand and paper before her. Suddenly her right arm became rigid and shook violently; gradually the spasm subsided and she commenced to write swiftly, and this is a copy of her statement, only she wrote it from right to left instead of *vice versa*:

"I see a large room, across the front of which there is a barricade of small boxes with glass in front, and opposite each box a number. In these boxes there are papers and letters, and more are being put in. Behind this barricade three or four persons are engaged opening leather bags and taking therefrom letters and papers. One young person presses his thumb and finger quite heavily on every letter he gets hold of, but whether it is to ascertain if it contains anything but writing inside or whether the effort is simply a habit I am not able to say. He has a way, however, of casting furtive glances about him when thus engaged which detracts very much from his otherwise genteel appearance. I notice a stranger outside who has his face close up to the boxes earnestly watching something, but I know not what. A vehicle has just driven up to the door; the driver brings in a large bag, goes inside, takes a bunch of keys from a nail, opens the bag, scatters the contents on a table, tumbles it about, picks and assorts it, puts a good deal of it back in the bag again, walks over to another table and gets more which he puts in his bag, locks it, takes it out, jumps into his vehicle and drives away and no one in the office takes any more notice of his arrival or departure than if he had never been there. A young person, one of half-a-dozen lookers-on inside, asks 'why some one did not help the stage-driver to overhaul his mail.' 'O, he can do it as well as we can,' is the reply, 'and he would sooner do it than not. He carries his mail to five or six offices and helps at all of them. He saves time himself and gives postmasters along the road a chance to attend to other business. If he wasn't so accommodating they would have to be at the office every time the mail arrives. As it is now, he opens and closes their mails and they come to the office and wait on people when they are ready. Some folks grumble and say its unlawful and unsafe and some have even gone so far as to say they have lost letters and papers; but grumblers will be grumblers, and my doctrine is to let them grumble till they get over it.' Just as he finished, a number of little wickets in the barricade were opened and a great many people who have been waiting outside rush up to these openings and inquire for letters and papers. They are waited on pretty fast and disappear. One elderly gentleman seems to be very much exasperated at the non-arrival of his newspaper. 'This is the third one I have failed to receive and I am going to see about it,' and he stalks angrily away. Just then another gentleman steps up and says, 'Here is a paper don't belong to me,' and he hands it in. 'O, thunder!' says one clerk, 'here's old Worpath's paper, now! What'll we do about it?' 'Chuck it in the waste basket,' says another, 'it would never do to own up to a mistake to that old covey: we told him it didn't come, we must stick to it, by Jove! and then he'll pitch into the mailing office.' Everybody, apparently, has been served and the place is quite deserted outside. Two young ladies have just gone in and are amusing themselves by looking over the letters uncalled for in the different boxes. They are apparently enjoying it very much and no one notices or chides them, they evidently are accustomed to this interesting, amusing and dignified recreation. After they got through they went to one of the young gentlemen, who handed them a number of defaced foreign stamps, which must have been *accidentally* detached from packages after they reached this office, although I heard one of the clerks say to a gentleman who remarked that 'his foreign papers frequently arrived without stamps, that 'they must have been shaken off in the mail-bags by the rolling of the steamer while crossing the ocean;' to which the gentleman replied, 'Why, bless me, I never thought of that before; but I've no doubt it's so, for I've read of the sea being so rough that the sailors had to be lashed to the mast to prevent their being washed overboard. What chance, then, can postage-stamps have in a time like that? *To* be sure! *to* be sure!' The ladies, having really or ostensibly accomplished the object of their visit, departed, and soon after two of the clerks, and the only one now remaining in the office is the individual who is given to pinching or squeezing the letters. He has just risen from the seat which he has occupied for the last half hour, looks at the clock, commences to whistle, goes to a box, takes from it two letters, returns to his seat, throws wicked glances in every direction, opens one letter—it contains a written sheet and a pressed rose: he returns them to the envelope, applies some mucilage from a little vessel on the desk, seals it and then opens the other one. It contains a written letter and an oroide Sunday-scholar's medal with a ribbon attached. It has an inscription on it: he reads it, and, evidently disappointed at something, he replaces the contents of the second envelope, seals it as he did the other and returns both to the place from whence he took them. He may have written and mailed the letters himself and reopened them to see if he had forgotten something—I tell only what I see. And now he is preparing to close up for the day, but from his movements he is expecting some one. A dissipated looking young man meets him at the door as he is locking up and they go away together. Just after they had gone a genteel looking lady, dressed in mourning, came in: she knocks, then tries to open the door, but there is no response and the door is locked. She bursts into tears as she turns away, and, in a subdued voice betokening great agony, she mutters, 'O, my son, my son, my son, I fear what I hear is too true! The company you keep and the places you visit have weaned you from home and, I am afraid, from the path of rectitude. O, what *shall* I do to save him? for I know he is on the road to moral, if not physical death.'"

Here the pen dropped from the sleeper's fingers and she woke up with a start.

"Well, sir, are you satisfied now?" asked the ancient, with a triumphant look.

"Perfectly," said I.

"Well, then, you can pay me three dollars: we generally charge more for private exhibitions, but in your case we are moderate. But tell me was the child's description of the Sandpiper office accurate?"

"O, yes," said I; "but it answers just as well for several other places within my knowledge," and, bidding him good-night, I left, fully convinced that the Mayugavin artists were doing a paying business, if not a *bona fide* one.

MONS. TONSON.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

The first letter we take for our usual notice contains the pertinent request to say, in our paper, "to postmasters, not to delay other people's papers. Very often my paper is half worn out before reaching my office." The penalty for detaining newspapers is a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding six months, and ineligibility for holding the office of postmaster Sec. 320, Laws 1866. Whether any postmasters or other officials render themselves liable to this penalty by detaining the MAIL they best know themselves. We would passingly remark that it is a great risk to run, to save a dollar..... A Suburban Subscriber, not an official, complains that book packages for foreign countries, prepaid according to the charges made by country postmasters, are, if insufficiently prepaid, detained at the Exchange Office to which sent, and frequently lost. His inquiry, "Why should I suffer for what was no fault of mine? Can you tell me?" may be answered by saying that the arrangements between the United States and those foreign countries with which treaties exist are to recognize only Exchange Offices. Thus the Exchange Offices in the United States are really the mailing offices, and insufficiently prepaid matter, requiring full prepayment, is properly detained at them. That the sender suffers for the ignorance of the country postmaster is true, but the remedy for this is only in having better postmasters, or the senders themselves taking the UNITED STATES MAIL and making themselves perfectly familiar with the Foreign Postage Table. The first involves questions not within the province of the MAIL to discuss, the second involves the sending one dollar for the MAIL, receiving a paper worth more, and studying that paper after it is received. But, besides giving this remedy for what is an evil, we would say to country postmasters that they should be very careful in rating postage, especially to foreign countries, and to the public that they should see that the postmasters at the various offices take the MAIL or some good postal paper. We will add that this trouble of insufficient prepayment and detention is not, however, only an American grievance; a few weeks ago application was made at the New York post office for a book alleged to have been sent from England. After a thorough search and the usual amount of suspicion, notice was received by the addressee that the book was detained in England for insufficient postage. Probably it would be but proper that our Post Department should adopt a like courteous course of notifying foreign addressees....Our next letter commences thus: "I have noticed that a large number of persons have the impression that they can send small bundles of dry goods at 'paper rates' by leaving the packages open." The letter is accompanied by one from an irate postmaster to our correspondent, complaining that he charged at the office of delivery unpaid postage at letter rates on a package containing "nothing but one shirt and a pocket-handkerchief," which "he thinks a very great wrong." A month or two ago we noticed the case of a postmaster who mailed "shoe hammers" at miscellaneous rates. How any one of ordinary intelligence or ordinary care could find in the sections defining mailable matter anything like shirts or shoe hammers is a mystery, as much so as the whim of the "gentlemen of the quill" who find in "Book manuscript" the whole catalogue of whatever may be written by themselves—tales, stories, essays, letters or what not.

The Civil Service Rules.

We give below the Executive order respecting civil service, and such of the regulations as affect post officials:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1872.—The advisory board of the civil service, having completed the grouping contemplated by the rules already adopted, have recommended certain provisions for carrying the rules into effect.

The recommendations, as herewith published, are approved, and the provisions will be enforced as rapidly as the proper arrangements can be made, and the 13th of the rules adopted on the 19th day of December last is amended to read as published herewith.

The utmost fidelity and diligence will be expected of all officers in every branch of the public service. Political assessments, as they are called, have been forbidden within the various departments; and while the right of all persons in official positions to take part in politics is acknowledged, and the elective franchise is recognized as a high trust to be discharged by all entitled to exercise, whether in the employment of the government or in private life, honesty and efficiency, not political activity, will determine the tenure of office.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS.

1. No person will be appointed to any position in the civil service who shall not have furnished satisfactory evidence of his fidelity to the Union and the Constitution of the United States.

2. The evidence in regard to character, health, age and knowledge of the English language required by the first rule shall be furnished in writing; if such evidence shall be satisfactory to the Board of Examiners, or to the person or persons designated by them to conduct the examination, the applicant shall be notified when and where to appear for examination; but when the applicants are so numerous that the examination of all whose preliminary papers are satisfactory is plainly impracticable, the board shall select for examination a practicable number of those who are apparently best qualified.

* * * * *

9. When a vacancy occurs in the office of postmaster in cities having, according to the census of 1870, a population of 20,000 or more, the Postmaster-General shall ascertain if any of the subordinates in such office are suitable persons, qualified to discharge efficiently the duties of postmaster; and if such are found he shall certify to the President the name and names of those subordinates, not exceeding three in number, who in his judgment are best qualified for the position, from which list the President will make the nomination to fill the vacancy. But if no such subordinate be found so qualified, or if the nomination be not confirmed by the Senate, the nomination will be made at the discretion of the President. Vacancies occurring in such positions in the said post offices as are included in the subjoined classification will be filled in accordance with the rules. Appointments to all other positions in the said post offices may be, until otherwise ordered, excepted from the operation of the rules.

10. When a vacancy occurs in the office of Postmaster of a class not otherwise provided for, applications for the position from any subordinate or subordinates in the office, or from other persons residing within the delivery of the office, may be addressed to the Postmaster General, inclosing proper certificates of character, responsibility and capacity; and if any of the subordinates so applying shall be found suitable and qualified, the name or names of the best qualified, not exceeding three, shall be certified by the Board of Examiners to the Postmaster General, and from them nomination or appointment shall be made. But if no subordinate be found qualified, the said Board shall certify to the Postmaster General the name or names, not exceeding three, of the best qualified among the other applicants, and from them the nomination or appointment shall be made. If, however, no applicants under this regulation shall be found suitable and qualified, the vacancy will be filled at discretion. Appointments to all other positions in the said post offices may be, until otherwise ordered, excepted from the operation of the rules.

11. Special agents of the Post Office Department shall be appointed by the Postmaster General at discretion from persons already in the Postal Service, and who shall have served therein for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding the appointment. But if no person within the Service shall, in the judgment of the Postmaster General, be suitable and qualified, the appointment shall be made from all applicants under the rules.

12. Mail Route Messengers shall be appointed in the manner provided for the appointment of Postmasters whose annual salary is less than $200.

* * * *

18. All communications in writing relative to employment, appointment, or removal from office must be addressed to the proper department. Communications otherwise addressed will not receive attention; and personal application from those who desire appointments will not be entertained by the President or by the heads of departments.

19. Appointments to all positions in the civil service not included in the subjoined classification, nor otherwise specially provided for by the rules and regulations, may, until otherwise ordered, be excepted from the operations of the rules.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of April, 1872, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	318	3,402,576	1,361,718	474,389	2,840,663
Chicago	106	1,152,344	158,144	217,206	1,122,769
Philadelphia	167	1,137,345	567,346	409,762	1,418,955
St. Louis	60	885,059	95,280	142,125	509,411
Boston	70	535,206	184,583	149,838	737,735
Baltimore	35	399,252	56,097	93,297	314,710
Cincinnati	50	384,663	60,585	87,854	288,270
Detroit	25	261,280	28,012	93,060	147,691
Cleveland	26	238,133	25,929	73,920	180,106
Brooklyn	46	234,994	73,011	93,845	116,415
Louisville	26	234,466	26,433	59,647	140,540
Buffalo	32	228,246	30,113	86,777	139,579
Albany	25	204,119	16,774	67,214	174,793
Rochester	18	193,320	13,944	73,692	103,542
Milwaukee	21	179,538	11,609	44,705	100,561
Indianapolis	19	159,351	14,121	49,007	111,568
Washington, D. C.	25	158,992	33,418	79,481	126,063
Pittsburg	18	141,710	33,620	48,535	125,346
New Orleans	40	139,893	16,726	91,815	810,314
Newark	21	134,446	22,349	57,121	94,090
Troy	12	131,941	13,458	43,064	91,829
Syracuse	15	130,808	13,331	52,439	77,929
Memphis	12	112,155	9,454	30,870	73,503
Richmond	14	96,277	4,024	28,329	46,675
San Francisco	24	87,891	18,312	28,825	131,018
Toledo	10	81,026	4,247	30,037	83,454
Nashville	9	80,295	3,503	87,508	35,376
Dayton	12	76,719	5,676	37,861	65,035
Williamsburgh	12	71,393	5,476	29,222	25,164
Providence	12	70,406	14,601	30,225	35,962
Hartford	11	67,450	9,099	26,696	35,584
Allegheny	9	61,797	7,839	32,495	29,555
Jersey City	8	56,396	2,384	10,290	19,704
Wilmington	9	56,630	7,157	20,237	28,140
Lowell	8	54,065	4,451	23,595	89,621
New Haven	8	53,142	7,428	23,749	35,353
Worcester	7	49,528	6,833	19,428	27,501
Portland	8	47,509	2,776	26,015	61,624
Lawrence	8	45,743	2,012	23,838	41,916
Manchester	6	40,840	3,553	23,353	20,813
Lynn	6	40,741	3,913	17,643	35,106
Erie	6	40,707	4,921	20,765	20,171
Charlestown	5	40,511	1,961	17,333	21,844
Cambridge	4	39,917	3,512	10,536	11,629
Reading	6	39,691	3,276	17,480	22,019
Trenton	4	35,906	3,173	14,417	22,957
Lancaster	5	23,513	2,357	13,160	10,461
New Bedford	5	33,514	1,718	14,950	21,989
Cambridgeport	4	32,323	4,469	12,858	14,408
Harrisburg	4	29,208	2,116	11,727	13,275
Salem	5	27,251	2,735	13,960	20,322
Utica	Report not received.				

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge*. Collections from street letter-boxes are also *free*.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860, . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

F. S. THOMSON, ... Publisher.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1872.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail," and *not* to the Editor.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **141** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Official Indorsement.

Since its establishment in 1860, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[Official.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1872.

SIR: I inclose herewith a notice relative to mails for the West Indies, and request that you will please cause the same to be published in the next issue of your paper. I am, very respectfully,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Supt.

Editor U. S. MAIL, New York.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1872.

MAILS FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Owing to recent changes in the British Mail Packet Service in the West Indies, which prevent close connections at St. Thomas between the United States and Brazil Mail Steamers and the several British Mail Packets touching at that point, mails for the British Post Office Agency at St Thomas, containing all correspondence for the British or Foreign West Indies (except Jamaica, British Honduras, Hayti and the Danish West Indies) are made up and forwarded from the New York office on the 15th or 16th of each month by United States mail steamers to Kingston, Jamaica, and thence by British West India Mail Packets to destination.

Correspondence for Jamaica, British Honduras and Hayti is also forwarded by the same steamers on the 15th or 16th of each month from New York to Kingston.

Correspondence for the Danish West Indies (to wit: St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz) will continue to be forwarded by the United States and Brazil Mail Steamers, leaving New York on the 23d of each month.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

Our Postal Relations with France.

For a long time past our postal relations with France have been in a most unsatisfactory condition; and though no effort on the part of our Government has been spared to improve them by the negotiation of a fair and equitable convention, such as already exists between our own and most of the European post departments, those efforts have hitherto proved futile, owing to the persistent refusal of the French Government to reciprocate in the matter of cheap postage—the French traditional theory that the post-office should be primarily a *source of revenue* rather than a great public convenience, having been the stumbling-block over which all attempts at negotiation have hitherto tripped. The following, from the Paris correspondence of the *Tribune*, explains the present situation clearly, and holds out a hope of better things which we trust will not prove fallacious:

Among the confusions of this world our postal relations with France may be signalized as bad. Some folks have ventured to think that a Minister of such brilliant diplomatic talents as Mr. Washburne, and who has a so peculiarly happy knack of making himself agreeable to the French and their government, might have compassed some sort of temporary arrangement, awaiting the negotiation of a treaty. Any arrangement would be better, they think, than the actual derangement which has lasted so long. Since none has been made, they are doubtless wrong. That there were formerly serious difficulties in the way of an equitable definite arrangement is indisputable. There is good reason now for believing that were Mr. Kasson or some other equally competent person sent here to renew negotiations he would promptly bring them to a satisfactory issue. An American gentleman who knows well M. Rampont, the present head of the postal administration, and has had frequent communication with him on the subject, says that he is most favorably disposed for a fair settlement. That the Minister of Finance, to whose department the Post Office administration belongs, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, are also well disposed, there can be little doubt. This appears from the provisions of the new postal convention with the German Empire, which was negotiated last February, and was sanctioned yesterday, after thorough debate, by a vote of the Assembly. The principal of these simple and sensible provisions may have an interest for Americans. The rates are, for a single letter from France to Germany (the Empire limits), 40 centimes; from Germany to France, three silver groschen, or 37½ centimes. The trifling difference is owing to a difference in the money divisions of the two countries. Another article of the convention, looking to a rational simplification of accounts, leaves the entire receipts of pre-payments or post payments to the country where they are paid. That is acceptance of the principle of complete reciprocity. But an important part of the business of the French post is with letters and other postal matter *in transitu*. Spain and Portugal, for example, on one side, parts of Austria, Russia, and the northern countries on the other, communicate through France or through Germany with each other and with France or Germany. Here again are regulations marked with the same common sense and intelligible simplification that are the general characteristics of the convention. The transit by what are styled *depeches closes*—that is, closed mail bags, received at one frontier and transmitted over another, formerly embarrassed by complex calculations—is now charged at a uniform rate of six francs per kilogramme for letters, and one franc per kilogramme for printed matter.

Any one at all aware of the traditional practices of the French Post Office will be impressed, on reading the above paragraph, with the kind and degree of innovation admitted there, and the larger tendency to reform implied in those definite practical admissions. It is the first abdication of a pretense and renunciation of a conception relating to the postal service that have hitherto ruled all other regimes, and hardly been questioned by individual reformers. The Post Office administration principally had its reason of existence as an instrument of communication between the Central Government and its officers throughout the country. The service it might render to the nation at large and to individuals was accidental, vouchsafed, *ex-gratia*, and to be paid for as a favor at more than cost. Let us not hasten to raise our voices in shrill thanksgiving that we are so essentially not as those other French silly sinners. The once universal notion that governments and gifted official folks were divine-righted and officially privileged *primo* for themselves, and only *secundo* for the rights and benefits of the governed, is still traceable in that queer coprolite, our fossil franking privilege.

A chief obstacle to all fair postal treaties with France has naturally been, hitherto, the French assumption that, in the sharing of the postage receipts, France could not admit the idea of relinquishing, for her special part in the payment on a foreign letter, the entire sum of her internal postage. A letter sent from the Isle of Skye to Land's End in Great Britain costs a penny—two sous; but one from Dover to Calais, an hour's distance, costs three pennies—six sous. This is because a letter from Calais to the next town within the French territory costs five sous. In other words, and briefly, the traditional policy of the French Government has been, hitherto, in these matters, to submit all foreign people to the conditions imposed on French people. In this Franco-German Convention this policy is relinquished. It is worth noting that Rouher found occasion to express approval of it, and voted for the law sanctioning it, proposed by Government.

OF all the registered letters forwarded from the New York post office during the year 1870, eleven only remained unacknowledged. The following are the delinquent offices: Centreville, Ala.; Elmington, Va.; Macon Station, Ala.; Butler, Ala.; Oxford, Miss.; Bear Creek, Miss.; Dry Grove, Miss.; Huntsville, Ala. (two); Longmier's Store, S. C.; Hickory Flett, Miss.

During the year 1871, two hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (234,499) registered letters were forwarded from the same office; 65,519 city registered letters and 168,980 distribution. Of this number two are unacknowledged. The delinquent offices are Monticello, Ga., and Augusta, N. Y.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Some important changes have been made in our Foreign Postage Table this month, in the rates of postage on newspapers. Postmasters should carefully consult notes *b* and F at the foot of the Tables, and not rely on former practice or knowledge.

THE esteemed wife of Hon. John L. Routt, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, died on the 9th of last month, at Washington. Her remains were taken to her former home, Bloomington, Ill., for interment.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mail Letters Prepaid only Two Cents.—T. D., G——, D. C.—Mail letters prepaid only two cents are to be treated as letters wholly unpaid (section 389 Regulations of 1866), and all mail matter on which the postage is required to be prepaid by law, reaching the office of delivery without such prepayment, must be charged with postage at the prepaid rate (sec. 150, Reg.), hence a mail letter prepaid only two cents, reaching the office of delivery, should be charged the legal rate of three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof......J. F. S., L— F——, Ind.—A card letter prepaid one full rate should be forwarded, but if prepaid less than one full rate may be either sent to the Dead Letter office as held for postage, or returned to the writer for the deficient postage.

Account of Mails Sent.—B. J. A., C——, Mich.—The account of mails sent was discontinued on the 1st of October, 1868; a "post bill," however, should be sent with all insufficiently prepaid letters that are mailed direct (sec. 92, Reg. 1866).

Book Manuscript.—C. G., G——, Conn.—There is no way, that we are aware of, to judge unmistakably between book and newspaper manuscript; the word and character of the sender, and the address and character of the MSS., should enable the postmaster to form a correct judgment in nearly every case.

Printing on the Wrapper of a Newspaper.—R. & B., N——, Tenn.—The words, "See Card in this Issue," printed on the wrapper of a newspaper, subjects it to letter postage. Secs. 41 and 216, Reg. 1866.

Writing on the Margin of a Newspaper.—W. T. B., L——, Ind.—A publisher has the right to send a bill for subscriptions in his paper, but this cannot be construed into the right to write the words, "Amount due," on the margin. These words do not constitute a "bill;" they may refer to the subscription or they may refer to something else.

Distributing Circulars.—M. L. B., G—— S——, O.—Circulars may be sent in bulk to a post office to be distributed, provided the rate of two cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof, on the bulk, and the proper local postage on each circular, is prepaid.

Monthly Papers Issued by a Society.—D. A. S., P——, Cal.—A monthly paper issued by a society and furnished to each member in consideration and as part of the return for fees received for membership is not a paper published for "gratuitous circulation, and depending upon advertisement for support," and hence should be mailed as a regular publication, and postage paid accordingly, either at the mailing or delivering office.

Two Papers in One Wrapper, etc.—J. M. J., B——, N. Y.—1. Two or more transient papers may be sent in one wrapper at the rate of two cents for four ounces or a fraction thereof. 2. Newspapers having been received from the place of publication on quarterly postage, cannot be sent by the subscriber to another post office at the quarterly rates and conditions, but postage must be prepaid at transient rates.

Franking.—H. C. S., R——, Pa.—It is impossible for us to reply to individual cases of franking, but must refer postmasters to chapter 15 of regulations of 1866. There is no law or privilege more abused than the franking privilege, and no abuses more difficult to correct.

Letter Posted with a Defaced Stamp.—C. H. V., G——C——, N. Y.—A letter posted with a defaced stamp should be "held for postage," and sent to the Dead Letter Office, unless the error can be corrected by the writer. Sec. 360, Reg. 1866.

Cents.—J. P., N——, N. Y.—Apply to the Director of the mint, Philadelphia, Pa. for instructions to dispose of surplus cents.

County Newspapers.—M. E. A., B——, Iowa.—A subscriber may receive free one copy each of as many county weekly papers as he pleases.

Postmaster Signing his Name.—E. F. L., M—— M—— S——, Mich.—A postmaster should sign his name to official papers in all cases where it is possible. Where it is not possible, his assistant should sign it, and add his own name thus: "A—— B—— P. M., by C—— D——, Assistant P. M." Sec. 296, Reg. 1866, and Sec. 16, M. O. Regulations of 1871.

Letters "held for Postage" etc.—W. F. D., N—— M——, Ind.—Letters held for postage should be sent to the Dead Letter Office once a week, and be accompanied by a list of the names of the persons to whom they are addressed. Sec. 374, Reg. 1866. Either the postmaster or a special agent may require the affidavit set forth in section 210, Regulations of 1866.

Salary.—J. R. L., P——, N. J.—"Postmasters are prohibited from using, loaning, investing, depositing in bank, or exchanging moneys received for postages." Sec. 281 Reg. 1866. You will see from this that postmasters are not at liberty to use postage money until they take credit for it as salary in their quarterly accounts. . . . L. N., B——, Ga.—Under the previous system of paying postmasters by commission, where a mail arrived in the night, an addition of 10 per cent. was allowed on the first $400; that is, 70 per cent. instead of 60 per cent. You should have made the claim when you made up your statement for a readjustment of salary.

Weight of Mail Matter, &c.—W. W. K., E——, Mo.—1. Four pounds is the limit to weight of packages in the mail; the postage rate will be according to the "class" of the matter. Sec. 220 Reg. 1866. 2. It is a violation of law to inclose two or more letters for different persons in one envelope, whether the persons are of the same family or of different families. Sec. 217 Laws 1866.

Registration.—J. H. D., G——, Nev.—Newspapers may be registered if prepaid at letter rates of postage, but not if prepaid at miscellaneous rates. Sec. 8, Regn. Reg. 1868 ....E. D. H., O——, Miss.—The numbering of Registered Letters, and of Registered Package Envelopes, must begin anew, with No. 1, at the beginning of every quarter. For letters, see instructions in the registered letter bills; for package envelopes, see section 11 of Registration Regulations of 1868....S. C. P., S—— S——, Tenn.—By order of the Third Assistant P. M. General, under date of September 1, 1870, the sender of a registered letter or package is required to indorse his name and post office address, or a "return request," on the envelope or wrapper of such letter package. The sender may specify the number of days or not; in the latter case, the letter would remain at the office of delivery thirty days ...T. B. J., P—— P——, Mich.—The person to whose care a registered letter is sent may sign the receipt for it. Sec. 13, Regn. Reg. 2 Newspapers to be delivered free from a post office must be properly folded and addressed. Sec. 3, Act of July 27, 1868..... A. E. R., Y——, Cal.—The Registration Regulations are not specific in directing into which of a through or a way mail bag, where both are carried by the same stage driver at the same time, registered packages should be put. But to put them in a through bag, accompanied by the proper receipt "to be signed by the postmaster at the office where the pouch containing the same is next opened," would be a compliance with the Regulation. Sec. 2. Regn. Reg., 1868.

Official Wit.

FRIENDSHIP, N. Y., April 20, 1872.

P. M., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.:—Will you inform me if the pigeons are nesting in your vicinity? If so, at what place? By so doing you will confer a favor. H. ADAMS.

POST OFFICE, Williamsport, Pa.

DEAR SIR.: Guess not. If so no *carrier* has arrived to inform us of the fact. Several stuffed pigeons roosting at "Star Saloon." Last roosting place in this State, within our knowledge, was at State Capitol, Harrisburg; but the Legislature has adjourned, and the "birds" have scattered; and I may say, as you seem to be high in the bird line, that the "goose hangs high" since the logs have reached the boom. Very respectfully,

POSTMASTER.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of May, 1872:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Guerryton	Bullock	Ala	6,608
Clarkesville	Nicollet	Minn	Special
Riebe's Corners	Sauk	Wis	13,197
South Athol	Worcester	Mass	741
Jarvisburgh	Currituck	N. C.	5,047
Clio	Livingston	La	8,026
Carrville	Madison	"	9,606
Kent's Store	East Feliciana	"	8,089
Springdale	Washington	Ark	7,956
Alcandra	Lincoln	"	7,517
Pato's Spring	Pike	"	7,602
Val Verde	Denton	Texas	8,601
Bolivar	"	"	8,600
Oenaville	Bell	"	8,574
Forest Hill	"	"	Special
Ashby	Houston	"	8,640
Sullivan's Bluff	"	"	8,640
Stringtown	Hays	"	8,538
Comanche Springs	McLennan	"	Special
Rice's Crossing	Williamson	"	"
Bodley	Lucas	Ohio	12,501
Eldora	Jackson	Minn	13,606
Clyde	Oakland	Mich	12,515
Westville	Montcalm	"	12,780
Leesville	Wayne	"	Special
Manweteka	Wexford	"	12,650
Shelbyville	Allegan	"	12,518
Summitville	Lake	"	Special
Ellsworth	"	"	"
Stevensville	Berrien	"	12,521
Woodhull	Chase	Kas	14,115
Denmark	Lincoln	"	Special
Danville	Saline	Neb	14,444
Swabburgh	Dodge	"	Special
Abington	Colfax	"	"
Inland	Adams	"	14,451
Williamsport	Hamilton	"	14,[illegible]
Wickliffe	York	"	"
Farris	"	"	"
Star City	Beaver	Utah	Special
Marble Hill	Burnet	Texas	"
Allentown	Allen	Ohio	9,507
Glen Allen	Bollinger	Mo	Special
Nobleton	Polk	Iowa	11,001
Lake View	Palo Alto	"	Special
Mayview	Jewell	Kas	14,205
Murdock	Butler	"	14,136
Maine Avenue	Cumberland	N. J	1,746
Ocean View	Cape May	"	1,723
Birney	Bradford	Penn	2,784
Emerickville	Jefferson	"	2,253
Edward's Mill	Beaufort	N. C.	5,220
Creswell	Washington	"	5,040
Rainstown	Hendricks	Ind	12,017
Highwood	Lake	Ill	11,401
Mandville	Butler	Iowa	Special
Pattison	Madison	"	11,005a
Moorhead	Monona	"	11,378
Bandyville	Oregon	Mo	10,715
Saxton	Buchanan	"	10,505
Calumet	Pike	"	Special
Round Grove	McLeod	Minn	"
Remanto	Sumner	Kas	"
Iola	Otoe	Neb	"
Pleasant Valley	Dodge	Neb	"
Midland	Colfax	"	"
Belmont	Cass	"	"
Finlay	Turner	Dakotah	"
Easton	El Paso	Col	"
Pittsburgh	Mitchell	Kas	"
Staytoe	Marion	Oregon	"
Bolling	Butler	Ala	8,612
Saville	Crenshaw	"	Special
Fairmont	Grant	"	8,013
Blocker	Barber	Ark	7,525
Sivelt's Bend	Cooke	Texas	Special
Mount Olivet	McLennan	"	8,684
Paine's Prairie	Polk	Mo	Special
Roinbeck	Grundy	Iowa	"
Bergen	Alamakee	"	"
Perry's Mill	Waupaca	Wis	13,387
Lestor	Rice	Minn	Special
Ben Franklin	Murray	"	"
Oshawa	Nicollet	"	13,839
Borlin	Riley	Kas	14,109
Butte Disappointm't	Lane	Oregon	15,107
Watson	Harlan	Neb	Special
Pataha	Walla Walla	Wash. Ter	15,415
Cha-we-lah	Stevens	"	15,417
Green Lawn	Suffolk	N. Y	1,008
The Hollow	Patrick	Va	4,560
Wedgefield	Sumter	S. C	5,604
Titusville	Volusia	Fla	6,416
Johnson Junction	Fleming	Ky	9,843
Quarry Switch	Bullitt	"	9,609
Shermanville	Will	Ill	11,843
Kanawha Falls	Fayette	W. Va	4,178
Orchard View	Fayette	W. Va	4,170
Luther	McDuffie	Ga	Special
Pelham	Mitchell	"	6,016
Rosedale	Davidson	Tenn	Special
Pleasant Hill	Crawford	Wis	13,242
Sparkill	Rockland	N. Y	1,602
Hurleyville	Sullivan	"	1,556
Monocacy Station	Berks	Pa	1,802
Roney's Store	Spottsylvania	Va	4,425
Kimbolton	Chatham	N. C	5,081
Live Oak	Terre Bonne	La	8,027
Campbellsville	Woodruff	Ark	7,515
Barrah's Mills	Powell	Ky	Special
Buncombe	Dubuque	Iowa	11,244
Koota	Keokuk	"	Special
Durham	Lewis	Mo	"
Egypt	"	"	"
Mokeville	St. Louis	"	"
North Branch	Nodaway	"	10,574
Urich	Henry	"	10,695
Hammond	Tioga	Pa	1,075
Rock Creek	Colbert	Ala	6,663
Welcome	St. James	La	8,014
Fredonia	Prairie	Ark	7,501
Toboxy	Choctaw Na'n	"	7,587
Rocky	Erath	Texas	8,538
Wallonia	Trigg	Ky	Special
Egypt	Carroll	Ind	"
St. Rose	Clinton	Ill	"
Thompson's Ridge	Orange	N. Y	1,449
Billiardsville	Henry	Ala	0,915
Otho	"	"	"
Johnstown	Greene	Ind	Special
Mayo Park	Grayson	Ky	9,779
Dawson	Hopkins	"	9,738
Trapp	Marathon	Wis	13,174
Redan	Saginaw	Mich	Special
New Era	Oceana	"	12,521
Bidgeville	Gladwin	"	Special
Sholdon	Susquehanna	Pa	2,752
Oakdale	Putnam	Ohio	9,027
Winemiller's Mills	Worth	Mo	10,929
Connell	Tama	Iowa	Special
Cranesdale	Cloud	Kas	14,320
Emley	Osborne	"	Special
Long Island	Phillips	"	"
Lorain	Nemaha	"	"
Ash Bluff	Saunders	Neb	"
Allen's Corners	Cumberland	Me	119
Mine Hill	Morris	N. J	Special
Troutman's	Iredell	N. C	5,213
Blountstown	Calhoun	Fla	6,483
Delafield	Hamilton	Ill	11,900
Kenton Center	Whiteside	"	11,461
Flat Rock	Powhatan	Va	4,488
Buffalo Ridge	Patrick	"	4,559
Fruit Plain	Northumberl'd	"	4,431
Buzzard's Roost	Twiggs	Ga	6,012
Stony Point	Jackson	Mich	12,509
Corey	Cass	"	12,526
Lake View	Dane	Wis	Special
Ripley	Barry	Mo	7,590
Diamond City	Jasper	"	10,813
Old Ditch	Jefferson	"	Special
Owl Creek	Knox	"	"
Russell's Mills	Iron	"	10,502
Audubon	Becker	Minn	13,838
Oak Lake	"	"	"
Walls	Webster	Neb	Special
Telonas	Solano	Cal	"
Noyo	Mendocino	"	"
Mohawk	Lane	Oregon	15,142
Willoughby	Wasco	"	15,140
Kilchis	Tillamook	"	15,129
Pabroah	Mohave	Arizona	Special
Klikitat	Klikitat	Wash'n Ter	15,135
Otsego Lake	Otsego	N. Y	1,211
Ireland Mills	Chenango	"	1,569
Fontana	Lebanon	Pa	3,211
Churchville	Bucks	"	2,815
Wisner	"	"	Special
Bachmanville	Dauphin	"	2,565
Rumphtown	Colleton	S. C	5,605
Grovewood	Richland	"	5,804
Leiter's Ford	Fulton	Ind	Special
Lorane	Whitley	"	12,267
Godfrey	Wapello	Iowa	Special
Coldville	Tama	"	"
Green Pond	Bibb	Ala	6,615
Colomae	Marshall	Miss	7,033
Dudley	Lewis	Ky	Special
Allsborough	Colbert	Ala	7,032
Wilsonville	Van Buren	Iowa	Special
Silver Creek	Sheboygan	Wis	"
Smoky Hill	Mitchell	Kas	"
Redfield	Bourbon	"	14,114
Eldridge	Sedgwick	"	Special
Riverside	Lake	Col. Ter	17,010
Bunn's Level	Harnett	N. C	5,073
Richmond Furnace	Franklin	Pa	2,474
Rider	Baltimore	Md	2,902
New Hope	Monroe	W. Va	4,583
Moran	Clinton	Ind	Special
Lotta	Nodaway	Mo	"
N. Stephentown Dpt	Rensselaer	N. Y	1,524
Salina	Gloucester	N. J	1,694
Smarr's Station	Monroe	Ga	6,011
Cactus	Davidson	Tenn	10,127
Hartsburgh	Putnam	Ohio	9,392
Taitsville	Ray	Mo	Special
Sheldon	O'Brien	Iowa	"
Willida	Lyon	"	"
Holgersen	"	"	"
Sla	Otoe	Neb	"
Prichard	Baker	Oregon	15,157
Lower Cabot	Washington	Vt	403
Quinnipiac	Hartford	Conn	940
Bean's Cove	Bedford	Pa	3,222
Moscow	Augusta	Va	4,609
Cleaveland	Orange	"	4,627
Twelve Pole	Wayne	W. Va	4,151
New Graniteville	Anson	N. C	5,132
Ophir	Placer	Cal	14,701
East Newark	Caledonia	Vt	435
South Canterbury	Windham	Conn	946
Woodlands	Dorchester	Md	2,588
Potersville	Oconto	Wis	13,109
Glens House	Coos	N. H	[illegible]
Marly	Anne Arundel	Md	3,534
Helvetia	Randolph	W. Va	4,383
Moore's Mills	Upshur	W. Va	4,282
Laura Furnace	Trigg	Ky	Special
Temple Hill	Callaway	"	"
Glyndon	Clay	Minn	13,638
Aiken	Aiken	"	"
Genoa	Olmsted	"	"
Mount Pisgah	Alexander	N. C.	5,183

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Willoughby Lake	Orleans	Vt	Westmore
Wilkinson's Shop	Amelia	Va	Amelia C. H
Wasatch	Summit	Utah	Evanston
Bowers City	Carroll	Mo	Dawn
Bishopville	Worcester	Md	Selbyville
Fauquier W. S. Spgs.	Fauquier	Va	Warrenton
Big Creek	Monroe	Wis	Sparta
Sellers Landing	Hardin	Ill	Shawneetown
Marquand	Madison	Mo	Fredericktown
Highland	Moniteau	"	California
Pine Ridge	Iron	"	Ironton
Berros Creek	S. Luis Obispo	Cal	Arroyo Grande
Stewartsville	Coosa	Ala	Mount Olive
Clymore	Labette	Kas	Parker
North Powder	Union	Oregon	Union
White Sulphur Spgs.	Jefferson	Ark	Pine Bluff
Crawford	Gallatin	Ill	Shawneetown
Maynardsville	Calhoun	"	Belleview
North Spencer	Worcester	Mass	Spencer
East Porter	Niagara	N. Y	Ransonville
Watson	PrinceGeorges	Md	Horsehead
Tavenor's Woods	Talbot	"	Skipton
Harmony	Clarke	Ohio	Springfield
Wilson's Store	Dallas	Ala	Selma
Intercourse	Sumter	"	York Station
Roseville	Fayette	Texas	La Grange
Ridge	Colorado	"	Columbus
Bullonia	Alpine	Cal	Monitor
China Grove	Williamsburg	S. C	Black Mingo
Oswicheo	Russell	Ala	Columbus, Ga.
Brown's Mills	Davis	Iowa	Belknap
Blackwell	Macon	Mo	Macon City
Morgan	Montgomery	Kas	Independence
Farrarsville	Bibb	Ala	Wood Stock
Bazelettville	Woodson	Kas	Bumboldt
Spring Bluff	Choctaw Na'n	Ark	Doaksville
Bookluzy C. B.	"	"	Fort Arbuckle
Wheelock	"	"	Doaksville
Tul-lah to-koe	Cherokee	"	Fort Gibson
Oseuma	"	"	Baxter Springs, K[illegible]
Ner-noh-tah-he	"	"	"
Bernard Station	Wharton	Texas	Wharton
Glen Valley	Trempeleau	Wis	Trempeleau
Musson	Iberville	La	Baton Rouge
Cincinnati	Walker	Texas	Huntsville
Carolina	Falls	"	Marlin
Fertile Hill	"	"	"
Raceland	Lafourche	La	Thibodeaux
Norwood	Carter	Mo	Van Buren
Toronto	Miller	"	Tuscumbia
Litchfield	Taylor	Iowa	Bedford
Quinn's Grove	Ringgold	"	Eugene
North Linklan	Chenango	N. Y	De Ruyter
Aquilla	Franklin	Ga	Carnesville
Dove's Creek	Elbert	"	Elberton
Bear Creek	Cedar	Mo	Stockton
Blackbird	Burt	Neb	Decatur
Ellsworth	Grafton	N. B	Rumney
Kent	Putnam	"	Farmers' Mills
Mount St. Marys	Frederick	Md	——
Earleville	Cecil	"	——
Warren's Corners	Door	Wis	Sturgeon Bay
Gray's Creek	Cumberland	N. C	Fayetteville
McKinley's Station	Henderson	Ky	Mt. Vernon, Ind

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Delmar	Sussex	Del	Special
Hickory Valley	Independence	Ark	7,550
Ouachita City	Union	La	7,628
Greene's Creek	Catahoula	La	8,068
Sicily Island	"	"	8,039
Dripping Springs	Crawford	Ark	7,590
Wadeville	Navarro	Texas	8,664
Westbrook	Blanco	Texas	8,563
Old Touri	Phillips	Ark	7,504
Perry	McLennan	Texas	Special
Cold Well	Union	S. C.	5,648
Sucarnoochee	Kemper	Miss	7,004
Garden Plains	Whiteside	Ill	13,303
Kelloggs	Douglas	Oregon	15,113
Cuttingsville	Clackamas	Oregon	15,123
Brooklin	Robeson	N. C.	5,031
Madison X Roads	Madison	Ala	6,639
Bushnell Centre	Montcalm	Mich	Special
Saint Mary's	Waseca	Minn	"
Mellwood	Pr'ce George's	Md	"
Boyd's Tavern	Albemarle	Va	4,623
Randall's Bluff	Winston	Miss	7,122
Zimmerman	Wilkes	N. C.	5,246
Strawberry	Lawrence	Ark	7,544
Ultima Thule	Sevier	Ark	7,600
Buttohatchie	Monroe	Miss	6,829
Ludlow	Scott	Miss	7,152
Sumterville	Sumter	Ga.	Special
Big Pond	Marion	Ark	7,536a
Spavinaw	Benton	Ark	7,583
Lewis Perry	Jasper	Texas	8,856
Green Hill	Columbiana	Ohio	Special
Crawford House	Coos	N. B	323
Cabbage Farm	Mecklenburgh	Va	4,707
Troy Centre	Crawford	Pa	Special
Brush Creek	Beaver	Pa	"
Rosaryville	Pr'ce George's	Md	"
Palo Alto	Chickasaw	Miss	7,090
Council Bend	Crittenden	Ark	7,564
West Creek	Republic	Kas	14,152
Arbacoochee	Cleburne	Ala	6,684
Jackson Centre	Porter	Ind	Special
Adamsville	Iowa	Wis	13,390
Liston	Des Moines	Iowa	11,012
White Rock	Madison	N. C.	5,203
Harrisville	Simpson	Miss	7,253
Clifton	Keweenaw	Mich	Special
Greenfield	Erie	Pa	3,206
New Prospect	Spartanburg	S. C.	5,649
Cedar Springs	Barty	Ga	6,192
Bardstown Junction	Bullitt	Ky	9,668

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Huron Station	Wayne	Mich	Rockwood
Bartford	Choctaw	Miss	La Grange
Acheson	Jefferson	Iowa	Perlee
Salt Creek	Chariton	Mo	Monden
Lake Traverse	Traverse	Minn	Brown's Valley
Van Wart	Polk	Ga	Rock Mart
Capper's Springs	Frederick	Va	Rock Enon Springs
Hicks' Station	Prairie	Ark	Lonoke
Orange	Mahoning	Ohio	Austintown
Austintown	"	"	West Austintown
Plato	Lorain	"	North Amherst
Bog Hollow	St. Louis	Mo	Lake
Grand Island Station	Hall	Neb	Grand Island
Saint Gabriel	Iberville	La	Sandford
Land Mark	Howard	Mo	Sebree
Oak Springs	Dodge	Neb	Crowell
Chicago	Douglas	"	Douglas
Lodi	Wilson	Texas	Floresville
Lisbon	New London	Conn	Versailles
Indian Camp	Guernsey	Ohio	Flat Ridge
Fort Plain	Warren	Iowa	Spring Hill
Humboldt	Pulaski	Mo	Crocker
Chapman's Creek	Dickinson	Kas	Chapman
Joppa Village	Plymouth	Mass	Elmwood
Brownstown	Wayne	Mich	Flat Rock
Drain	Douglas	Oregon	Butler
West Valley	Armstrong	Pa.	Pine Creek Furnace
Nettleton	Marion	Mo	Woodland
Oral	Scott	Minn	Praha
Bich	Atchison	Mo	Sonora
Slifor	Union	Pa	Cairo
Whitehall	Yankton	Dakota	Boreman
Beckett's Store	Pickaway	Ohio	Commercial Point
Mellington	Kendall	Ill	Millington
Martin	Turner	Dakota	Centreville
Chickies	Lancaster	Pa	Chiquies
Sanford	Iberville	La	St. Gabriel
Morsco	Graves	Ky	Water Valley

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of June, 1872.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
French	France	1	French Mail Direct.
Bremen	U. S.	1	German Mail Direct
Inman	U. S.	1	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	4	German Mail Direct
Guion	U. S.	5	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S.	6	Europe v Ply., Cb. & Ham.
Havana	U. S.	6	Havana & West Indies
Bermuda	U. S.	8	Bermuda
Inman	U. S.	8	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	8	German Mail Direct.
Mexican	U. S.	11	Havana & Mexico
Guion	U. S.	12	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S.	13	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S.	13	Havana and Nassau
French	France	15	French Mail Direct
Bremen	U. S.	15	German Mail Direct
Inman	U. S.	15	Europe via Liverpool
Aspinwall	U. S.	15	S. Pacific, Kingston & W. I.
Bremen	U. S.	18	German Mail Direct
Havana	U. S.	18	Havana
Guion	U. S.	19	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S.	20	Europe v Ply., Cb. & Ham.
Havana	U. S.	20	Havana
Brazil	U. S.	22	Brazil, Argentine & W. I.
Bremen	U. S.	22	German Mail Direct
Inman	U. S.	22	Europe via Liverpool
Guion	U. S.	26	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S.	27	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S.	27	Havana and Nassau
Bermuda	U. S.	27	Bermuda
Bremen	U. S.	29	German Mail Direct
French	France	29	French Mail Direct
Inman	U. S.	29	Europe via Liverpool
Aspinwall	U. S.	30	S. Pac., and Cent'l Amer.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the 4th page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Not exceeding one ounce, two cents; exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, three cents; exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, four cents, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandrette, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States; or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover,* and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 8 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 8 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here.*

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York twice a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oroba,
Cocha,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cnagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. Sec. 222, Law, 1866.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress Sec. 222, Law, 1866

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 45, Law, 1866.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established the rate is one cent. All drop as well as mail letters must be prepaid.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By a Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

The Act of March 1, 1869, relating to franking, makes no change in the privilege, but merely enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

No newspaper pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

REGISTRATION.—The fee for registration to any part of the United States is 15 cents. This charge is exclusive of the proper postage. Both the registry fee and the postage must be prepaid by stamps.

All domestic registered packages must be charged at letter rates of postage.

The name and address of the writer must be endorsed on the letter.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months)........ 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.)			30	"
For Tri-Weekly,	"	"	15	"
For Semi-Weekly,	"	"	10	"
For Weekly,	"	"	5	"

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.	6	cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	12	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	18	"
Monthly, not over 4 oz.	3	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	6	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	9	"
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.	1	"
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	2	"
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	3	"

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the postmaster must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, etc. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same of postage, free. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Temperance, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Mailable matter passing between Kansas and California pays the usual rates of postage from and after the 1st of October, 1868, repealing section 259, Postal Laws, and, of course, rescinding section 229 of Regulations.

BOOKS, not over four ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.; over eight oz. and not over twelve oz., 12 cts.; over twelve oz. and not over sixteen oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, 2 cents for three or less.

Other matter, 2 cents for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokohama, the 12th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 23 days.

N.B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Brindisi	14th	57	10th
do.	Southampton	6th	61	17th
Brazil	do.	9th	26	16th
Ceylon	Brindisi	14th and 28th	24	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	6th and 20th	30	3d and 17th
China	Brindisi	14th and 28th	40	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	6th and 20th	47	3d and 17th
Hong Kong	Brindisi	14th and 28th	40	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	6th and 20th	45	3d and 17th
India	Brindisi	every Friday	24	every M'nday
do.	Southampton	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore	Brindisi	14th and 28th	42	10th and 24th
do.	Southampton	6th and 20th	46	3d and 17th

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

New Post Office Directory—1872.

Just published, a New Edition of the

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

for the United States and Canada, embracing an Alphabetical List of Post Offices and Postmasters, with a Supplement, containing the new Post Offices of the United States, corrected to April 1, 1872; together with the Post Offices in the Dominion of Canada, copied from the last Official Post Office Directory; also, giving the Foreign and Domestic Postage in the United States, and Tables of Distances from Washington to the several County Seats, &c., &c. Containing 200 pages, quarto size. Price, $3 in cloth binding; $2.35 in paper covers. Mailed free of postage. Compiled by J. DISTURNELL. Published by W. B. ZIEBER, 105 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Address J. DISTURNELL, 42 John street, New York.

Claim and Collection Agency.

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,

(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)

OFFICE, NO. 369 F ST., COR. OF NINTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.

ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including Accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Postmasters.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE!

TRYON'S SYSTEM

For Keeping, Rendering and Collecting Accounts of Postage in ADVANCE on Newspapers, Periodicals and Box Rents, is distinguished for simplicity, certainty and celerity.

It is inexpensive, costing for the System and Directions for Use, with 16 blank sheets arranged for two years, $2. After which it is only necessary to order the number of sheets required for the business of your office, at a cost of $3 50 per 100. If but 20, the expense is only 70 cents, or 35 cents for each year after the first two.

The use of the Postage Receipt, although desirable, is optional. Cost, 50 cents per 100.

Send for descriptive circular and example, to

WM. TRYON, Bethalto, Illinois.

Notice to Postmasters.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE.

Tryon's system for keeping, rendering and collecting accounts of postage in advance on newspapers, periodicals and box rents is distinguished for simplicity, certainty, celerity and cheapness. Price for system, with sixteen blank sheets, sufficient for offices of the fourth and fifth class for two years, $2. Blank sheets extra of that number, for larger offices and all who have ordered the system, $3 50 per 100, postage paid. Send for descriptive circular and example to

WM. TRYON, BETHALTO, ILL.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

All know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden lane, New York.

The New York Times,

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY,

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They propose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of the narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects, and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same post office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York City.

YALE LOCK BOXES.

25,000 IN USE IN 200 POST OFFICES.

YALE LOCK BOX, No. 2.

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass

LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood-work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above; the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES

LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,

Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions, prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

CALL-BOXES and other Post Office Furniture made by special machinery at very reasonable Prices.

ESTIMATES submitted on Application.

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co., STAMFORD, CONN.,

Manufacturers of

Unpickable Bank and Safe Locks, Night Latches, Store Door Locks, Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.

YALE LOCKS. SECURITY. FULL SIZE OF KEY. BEST & CHEAPEST. FOR SALE BY THE HARDWARE TRADE

CAUTION.

THE YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO. desires to notify Postmasters and others using, purchasing or manufacturing Metallic Post-Office Lock Boxes that proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York against certain infringers of the letters patent for Post-Office Lock Boxes, heretofore granted to Linus Yale, Jr., the exclusive right to manufacture under said letters patent being in the undersigned.

And we are advised and believe that the several Post-Office Lock Boxes now in the market (all of which were introduced after and modeled from that made by us) are likewise infringements of the said letters patent. We will not hesitate to proceed vigorously against any and all persons who manufacture, buy or use any of them, and we desire the users of the Boxes to understand that they are equally liable in damages with the manufacturers.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec., 1871. YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—JUNE, 1872.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.
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☞ For References a. b. c. &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco		10	8	n		
Aden British mail, via Brindisi		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 6
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
do via San Francisco		10	b 2	8	8	
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct		11	7	F	10	
do do closed mail, via England		12	8	F	12	
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct		*11	8	G	11	h 8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 18c per ½ oz		*14	K	L	M	h 8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h 8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 19c ⅌ ½ oz	a	*15	K	L	M	6
do by British Mail, via Southampton		16	4	c B	c B	d 16
do do via Brindisi		20	6	c B	c B	d 16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p 12
Algeria, open mail		CC	2	V		
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct		23	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England		24	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.		16	4	10	10	
" " British Mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)		10	b 2	V		8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi		22	6	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 8
do via San Francisco, once a month		10	2	V		
Austria, via North German Union, direct		*6 u	3	C	6	6
do do closed mail via England		*7 u	4	C	6	6
do do via Stettin, once a month		*6	3	C	6	
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton		16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		3	b 2	V		
Baden, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail via England		*10	7	E	11	h 8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	6	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct		*6 u	3	C	6	6
do do closed mail, via England		*7 u	4	C	8	8
Belgium		*10 l	4 l	8 l	6 l	6
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct		8	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		9	7	E	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via Kingston		18	4	10		
Beirut, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail via England.		*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda		10	b 2	V		
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall		18	b 4	10		h 6
Bolivia, British mail via Colon		22	4	10	10	h 6
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	h 16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail via England.		*10	7	E	11	h 6
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		24	6	C†	C†	t 6
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.		15	BB	BB		10
Bremen, via North German Union, direct		*6 u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England.		*7 u	4	C	6	6
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)		*6	b 2	k 4		h 5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall.		18	b 4	10		h 8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.		18	4	10	10	
do British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail via Eng.		*10	7	E	11	h 6
Burgas, do direct		*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do closed mail via Eng.		*12	6	F	12	h 6
Burmah, via North German Union direct		23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England		24	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)		*6	b 2	k 4		h 5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles		AA	6	D†	D†	16
do via Belgium—see Spain						
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, British mail, via Southampton		16	6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall		18	b 4	10		h 6
Central America		10	b 2	V		
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton		22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		28	6	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	G	P	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	G	P	6
Chili, British mail, via Colon		22	b 4	10	10	h 6
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco		10	b 2	V		
do via North German Union direct		23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England		24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton		26	6	A	A	
do do do via Brindisi		34	8	20	20	
Constantinople, via North German Union direct		*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do closed mail, via Eng		*12	6	F	12	h 6
do British mail, via Marseilles		20	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica		10	b 2	V		
Costa Rica		10	b 2	V		
Cuba, direct		10	b 2	V		
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas		16	4			h 6
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	6	F	12	h 6
Denmark, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	F	10	h 8
do Stettin, once a month		7	b 2	V		10
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.		*10	7	F	12	h 6
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g		7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco		10	b 2	6	6	
do British mail, via Southampton		22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		28	6	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct		23	12	J	15	17
o do via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 6
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do do clos. mail via England		24	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	21	N	G	P	s 6
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies *not* in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon		22	b 4	10	10	h 6
do do closed mail, via Panama		20	2	V		
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct		*16	9	H	12	h 6
do (Middle) do do do		*16	9	H	12	h 6
do (Upper) do do do		16	9	H	g	
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England		*17	10	H	14	h 8
do (Middle) do do do		*17	10	H	14	h 8
do (Upper) do do do		17	10 i	g	g	
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	16	K	L	M	
do British mail, via Southampton		16	4	c B	c B	d 16
do do via Brindisi		20	6	c B	c B	d 16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Faroe Islands, via Denmark		*7	4	I†	E†	10
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct		*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h 6
France, direct mail		10	b 2	V	4	
do via England		CC				h 6
Galatz, via North German Union direct		*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h 6
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct		*6 u	3	C	6	6
do do via Stettin, once a month		*6 u	3	C	6	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*7	4	C	6	6
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain						12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland		*6 l	2	A†	A†	6
Greece, via North German Union direct		14	9	H	12	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*15	10 l	H	14	h 6
do via British mail		*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z		q 14
Greenland, via Denmark		7	4	E†	E†	10
Greytown, via Colon		16	b 4	10		h 8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas		18	4			h 8
Guatemala		10	b 2	V		
Guiana (British), reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.		10	2	V		h 8
do (French and Dutch)		16	4			
Havana		10	b 2	V		
Heligoland, via England		14	6	D†		16
Holland		*10 l	4 l	8 l	8 l	6
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via Kingston		18	4	10		
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi		34	6	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	a	20	N	G	P	r 6
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 6
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco		10	b 2	10		
Ibraila, via North German Union direct		*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*10	7	E	11	h 6
Iceland, via Denmark		10	6	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece						
Italy, (closed mail via England)		*10 l	4 l	8 l	l 8	6
do via North German Union direct		*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*11	7	E	11	h 6
(*See also Roman or Papal States.*)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED *letters*, 16c per half oz.)		10	b 2	V		h 6
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	
do do via Brindisi		34	6	20	20	
do via North German Union direct		23	12	J	g	h 17
do do do clos. mail via England		24	13	J	g	h 17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	h 14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	h 14
do American packet, via San Francisco		10	b 2	V		
Jassy, via North German Union direct		*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h 6
Java, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	6	20	20	16
do French mail	e					
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e					
Karikal, French mail	e					
do British mail, via Southampton		22	6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct		11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do do. (clo'd m'l via Eng.)		12	6	F	12	h 6
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		26	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	6	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e					
do British mail, via Southampton		16	6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius						
Malta, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles		20	8	D†	D†	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*14	N	G	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
Manilla via San Francisco		10	b 2	V		
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	b 4			h 8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles		24	6	C†	C†	16
do French mail	e					
Mexico, direct from New York		10	3	n		
Minorca—See Spain						
Mitylene, via North German Union direct		*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do closed mail, via England		*12	6	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e	s				
Moldavia, via North German Union direct		*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*10	7	E	11	h 6
do French mail	e					
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	b 10	20	20	16
do French mail	e					
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.		18	4	10	10	
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.		3	b 2	V		
Natal, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands		*10 l	4 l	8 l	8 l	6
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)		*6	b 2	k 4		h 5
Newfoundland		10	b 2	V		h 5
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall		16	b 4	10		h 6
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		22	6	20	20	16
do via San Francisco		10	b 2	V		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		22	6	20	20	16
do via San Francisco		12	b 2	4		10
Nicaragua		10	b 2	V		
Nice		CC	b 2	V	4	
Norway, via North German Union direct		*11	8	G	11	h 6
do Stettin, once a month		6	b 2	V		
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	9	G	13	h 6
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)		*6	b 2	k 4		h 5
Panama. Reg. Letters, 18c. per half oz.		10	b 2	V		h 6
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.		16	4	10	10	
Penang, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	6	20	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	G	P	r 6
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	G	P	s 6
do via San Francisco		10	b 2	V		
Peru, British mail, via Colon		22	b 4	10	10	h 6
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	6	20	20	16
do via San Francisco		10	b 2	V		
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)		*12	6	F	12	h 6
Piatra, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h 6
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h 6
Poland, French mail	e					
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct		*6	3	C	6	6
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)		*7	4	C	6	6
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct		*11	5	D	6	h 6
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)		*12	6	D	10	h 8
Pondicherry		10	b 2	V		
do via Southampton		22	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan		16	4			h 6
Port Said, via North German Union, direct		*16	9	H	12	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*17	10	H	14	h 6
do via England (see Egypt)						
do French mail	e					
Portugal British mail, via Southampton		16	6	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct		*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	6	F	12	h 6
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.		*6	b 2	k 4		h 5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct		*6	3	C	6	6
do via Stettin, once a month		*6	3	C	6	
do via N. German Union (closed mail, via Eng.)		*7	4	C	6	6
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		22	6	20	20	16
do via San Francisco		10	b 2	V		
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	6	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e					
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct		*10	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*11	7	E	11	6
do do French mail	e					
do do closed mail via England		*10 l	4 l	8 l	8 l	6
Roumania via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do (closed mail, via England		*10	7	E	11	h 6
Russia, do do direct		*11	5	D	6	h 6
do do do (closed mail, via England)		*12	6	D	10	h 6
Salvador, via Colon		10	b 2	[illegible]		
Sandwich Islands		6	2	4		
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall		16	4	10		h 6
Savoy		CC	2	V	4	
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct		*6 u	6	C	6	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*7 u	4	C	6	6
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct		*6 u	3	C	6	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*7 u	4	C	6	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct		11	7	F	10	h 6
do do closed mail via Engl.		12	6	F	12	h 6
do French mail	e					
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct		11	7	F	10	h 6
do do closed mail via Eng		13	6	F	12	h 6
do by French mail	e					
Servia, via North German Union, direct		6	6	E	9	h 6
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng		9	7	E	11	h 6
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e					
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China		10	b 2	V		h 6
Siam, British mail via Southampton		26	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct		23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England		24	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi		34	6	20	20	16
do N German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 6
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 6
do via San Francisco		10	b 2	8	6	
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng		*12	6	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e					
Spain, via New Orleans		10	b 2	V		
do British mail, via Marseilles		AA	6	D†	D†	16
do open mail		*4				
do via Belgium		AA	T	U	U	
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	10	20	20	18
do French mail	e					
Sweden, via North German Union direct		*10	6	G	11	h 6
do via Stettin, once a month		10	b 2	V		
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England)		*11	9	G	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)		*10 l	4 l	B† l	B† l	6
do French mail	e					
Syria—see Turkey						
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton		16	b 4	B	B	
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	
do do via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 18c. ½ oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c. ½ oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	6
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p 12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct		*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	6	F	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration to* Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)		11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		12	6	F	12	h 6
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)		10	b 2	V		h 3
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.		16	4	10	10	
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)		*6	b 2	k 4		h 6
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.		16	4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi		22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco		10	b 2	V		
Venezuela, by American packet		10	b 3	8		
do British do		18	4	10		h 6
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco		10	b 2	V		
Viege—see Switzerland.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 6
do do closed mail, via Eng		*10	7	E	11	h 6
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. packet, 23d of each month from N. Y. (reg. *letters*, 18c. *per half oz.*)		10	b 2	V		h 6
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas (registered letters, 18c. per ½ oz.)		10	b 2			h 6
do (not British), do do		18	4			h 6
[*See* "*Rates to West Indies*" *on Third Page.*]						
Yanaon, by direct mail to France		10				
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan		10	b 2	V		h 6
do North German Union via Brindisi.	a	20	N	G	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	G	P	r 6

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz., & not over 2½ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz., and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4			8			14			14
A.—via Brindisi	6			12			20			20
B.—via Southampton	4			8			12			12
B.—via Brindisi	4			8			16			16
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2			4			6			6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	3			6			8			8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4			6			8			8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	5			8			10			10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5			7			9			9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	6			9			11			11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6			8			10			10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail via Eng.*	7			10			12			12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7			9			11			11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng*	8			11			13			13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8			10			12			12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	9			12			14			14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11			13			15			15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail via Eng.*	12			15			17			17
K—German mail via Brindisi direct		5				7			9	
K.— do do via England & Brindisi.		6				8			10	
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4			8					12	
L.— do do via England & Brindisi.	5			10					14	
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct		8				10			12	
M.— do do via England & Brindisi.		10				12			14	
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct		6				9			12	
N.— do do via England & Brindisi.		7				10			13	
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5			10					15	
O.— do do via England & Brindisi.	6			12					17	
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct		9				12			15	
P.— do do via England & Brindisi.		11				14			17	
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct		7				11			15	
Q.— do do via England & Trieste		8				12			16	
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6			12					18	
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7			14					20	
S.—German mail via Trieste direct		10				14			18	
S.— do do via England & Trieste		12				16			20	
T.—via Belgium			6		8			16		
U.— do			10		12			14		
V.—	2			3			4			4
W.—			5		6			6		
X.—			9		10			10		
Y.—			5		6			7		
Z.—			2		10			11		
A.†—	2			4			6			6
B.†—	2			4			8			8
C.†—	6			12			18			16
D.†—	4			8			14			14
E.†—	3			6			8			8
F.†—	5			9			12			12

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼ oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½ oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾ oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS. 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

CC.—Open mail to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepayment optional.—Via England: For 1-3 oz. and under, 10 cents; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., 16 cents; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 cents; prepayment compulsory. Registered letters 6c. additional for each 1-3 oz. rate.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.
b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, the charge is on each newspaper irrespective of weight; in all other cases the charge is on each newspaper, if weighing four ounces or under and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.
c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.
d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "*by French mail*" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.
f.—The charge on Newspapers to Great Britain, or via Great Britain, and to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, and all places except those marked b increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.
g.—Cannot be sent.
h.—LETTERS *only* can be registered.
i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 5 cents each by closed mail via England.
k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly unpaid*), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy or Denmark; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland*, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.
m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.
n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.
o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.
p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.
q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.
r.—Postage on registered letters 30 cts. a half oz.
s.— " " " 31 " "
t.—10 cts. reg. fee additional for every ½ oz.
u.—Letters only, unpaid or partially prepaid, are forwarded and charged with double the amount due.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

☞ See "FOREIGN MISCELLANY," on Third Page of this paper, for important Regulations in regard to mail matter for foreign countries.

PRINTED BY THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, NO. 30 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XII., NO. 10. NEW YORK, JULY, 1872. WHOLE NO. 142.

The New Postal Code.

We publish herewith a synopsis of the recently enacted Postal Code, giving in full all sections which contain new provisions or are of general interest, and, in a condensed form, the substance of the other sections. Most of these latter are simply re-enactments of laws in force at the time this act was passed:

AN ACT

To Revise, Consolidate and Amend the Statutes relating to the Post Office Department.

SEC. 1. Provides for the establishment of the Post Office Department.

SEC. 2. Provides for the appointment of a Postmaster General and three Assistant Postmasters General by the President.

SEC. 3. Enumerates the clerks and officers of the Post Office Department at Washington which the Postmaster General is authorized to appoint. Among the *new* officers created by this section are an Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, a Chief Clerk for the Postmaster General and one for each of the Assistants, and a Chief of Division for the office of Mail Depredations.

SEC. 4. Fixes the salaries of the Postmaster General and Assistants, and the other officers, clerks, etc., of the Post Office Department at Washington.

SEC. 5. Provides for the seal of the Department.

SECS. 6 to 10 (inclusive). Prescribe the duties of the Postmaster General and enumerates the reports which he is required to make to Congress at each annual session.

SEC. 11. Exempts *all* persons in the postal service from militia and jury duty.

SEC. 12. Forbids any person employed in the Post Office Department to be interested in a contract for carrying the mail or to act as agent for any contractor or person offering to become a contractor, in any business before the department. Penalty, dismissal from office and liability to pay so much money as would have been realized from said contract.

SEC. 13. Provides that all post office bonds and contracts shall be made to and with the United States.

SEC. 14. That no person employed in the postal service shall receive any fees or perquisites on account of the duties to be performed by virtue of his appointment.

SEC. 15. Prescribes the oath or affirmation to be taken by all persons employed in the postal service. (Same as at present.)

SEC. 16. That every person employed in the postal service shall be subject to all the pains, penalties and forfeitures for violation of the laws relating to such service, whether he has taken the oath or affirmation prescribed in the preceding section or not.

SEC. 17. That telegrams between the several departments of the government and their officers and agents, in their transmission over the lines of any company to which has been given the right of way, timber or station lands from the public domain, shall have priority over all other business at such rates as the Postmaster General shall annually fix.

SEC. 18. Enacts that the true date must be affixed to all official papers connected with contracts, obligations, etc., made with or by the P. O. Department.

SEC. 19. Enacts that the annual estimates for the P. O. Department shall be furnished by the Postmaster General to the Secretary of the Treasury prior to the first of November.

SEC. 20. Provides for the printing of postal conventions with foreign countries.

SECS. 21 to 29 (inclusive). Provide for the appointment of an Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and of the clerks, messengers and laborers to his office; fix their salaries, and prescribe the duties of said Auditor.

SEC. 30. That the Postmaster General may establish a blank agency for the Post Office Department, to be located at Washington, District of Columbia.

SEC. 31. That the Postmaster General may employ two special agents for the Pacific coast, and such number of other special agents as the good of the service and the safety of the mail may require.

SEC. 32. That the salary of the special agents of the Post Office Department shall be at the rate of not more than one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; and they shall be allowed for necessary traveling and incidental expenses, while actively employed in the service, a sum not exceeding five dollars a day.

SEC. 33. That whenever a special agent is required to collect or disburse any public money he shall, before entering upon such duty, give bond in such sum and form, and with such security, as the Postmaster General may approve.

SEC. 34. That the Postmaster General may employ, when the service requires it, the Assistant Postmasters General and superintendents in the department as special agents; and he may allow them therefor not exceeding the amount expended by them as necessary traveling expenses while so employed.

SEC. 35. That the Postmaster General may appoint two agents to superintend the railway postal service, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for the transportation of the mail, at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum salary, with an allowance for traveling and incidental expenses, while actively employed in the service, of not more than five dollars a day, and the auditor of the Treasury for the Post Department shall charge to the appropriation for mail transportation the salary and per diem of the assistant superintendents of the postal railway service; and to the appropriation for the free-delivery system, the salary and per diem of the special agent detailed for that service; and the salary and per diem of the special agents employed in the money-order service shall be paid out of the proceeds of that service.

SEC. 36. Provides for establishment of resident mail agencies at Panama, Aspinwall, Havana, St. Thomas, etc., and for pay of agents at such ports.

SEC. 37. Authorizes employment of agents in charge of mails on steamers on routes between San Francisco, Japan, China and Honolulu, and fixes their salaries.

SEC. 38. Authorizes the establishment of a general postal agency at Shanghai or Yokohama with branch agencies at other Chinese or Japanese ports, and provides for pay of agents.

SEC. 39. That the Postmaster General may employ as many route agents as may be necessary for the prompt and safe transportation of the mail, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail at the rate of not less than nine hundred nor more than one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 40. That the Postmaster General may appoint clerks for the purpose of assorting and distributing the mail in railway post-offices, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for transportation of the mail, at the rate of not more than one thousand four hundred dollars per annum to the head clerks, nor more than one thousand two hundred dollars per annum to the other clerks.

SEC. 41. That the accounts of the postal service shall be kept in such a manner as to exhibit the amount of revenues derived, respectively, from "letter postage;" "book, newspaper, and pamphlet postage;" "registered letters;" "box rents and branch offices;" "postage stamps and envelopes;" "dead-letters;" "fines and penalties;" "revenue from money-order business;" and "miscellaneous;" and the amount of expenditures for each of the following objects, namely: "Transportation of the mail;" "compensation of postmasters;" "compensation of letter-carriers;" "compensation of clerks for post offices;" "compensation of blank agents and assistants;" "mail depredations and special agents;" "postage stamps and envelopes;" "ship, steamboat, and way letters;" "dead-letters;" "mail bags;" "mail locks and keys;" "stamps;" "wrapping paper;" "twine;" "letter-balances;" "postmarking and cancelling stamps;" "office furniture;" "advertising;" "balances to foreign countries;" "rent, light and fuel for post-offices;" "stationery," and "miscellaneous."

SEC. 42. That unclaimed money in dead-letters for which no owner can be found; all money taken from the mail by robbery, theft, or otherwise, which may come into the hands of any agent or employee of the United States, or any person whatever; all fines and penalties imposed for any violation of the postage laws, except such part as may by law belong to the informer or party prosecuting for the same; and all money derived from the sale of waste paper or other public property of the Post Office Department, shall be deposited in the Treasury, under the direction of the Postmaster General, as part of the postal revenue. And the Postmaster General is hereby directed to cause to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the service of the Post Office Department, the net proceeds of the money order business; and the receipts of the Post Office Department derived from this source during each quarter, shall be entered by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, to the accounts of said Department under the head of "revenue from money-order business."

SEC. 43. That all postages, box rents, and other receipts at post offices shall be accounted for as part of the postal revenues; and any part thereof which the postmaster has neglected to collect he shall be charged with and held accountable for as if he had collected it.

SEC. 44. That postmasters may allow box holders who desire to do so, to provide lock boxes or drawers for their own use, at their own expense, which lock boxes or drawers, upon their erection in any post-office, shall become the property of the United States, and be subject to the direction and control of the Post Office Department and shall pay a rental at least equal to that of other boxes in the same office, or, if there be no other boxes in such office, of boxes in other offices of the same class, which rental shall be accounted for as other box rents.

SEC. 45. That any officer, agent, postmaster, clerk or other person employed in any branch of the postal service having temporary custody of any money taken from dead-letters, any money derived from the sale of waste paper or other public property of the Post Office Department; or any money derived from any other source which by law is part of the postal revenues, who shall willfully neglect to deposit the same in the Treasury of the United States or in such other depository authorized to receive the same, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and be subject to a fine not exceeding double the sum so retained, or to imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both at the discretion of the court. And any person intrusted by law with the sale of postage stamps or envelopes, who shall refuse or neglect to account for the same (or who shall pledge, or hypothecate, or unlawfully dispose of them for any purpose whatever), shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be subject to the same penalty and punishment as are provided in this section for the embezzlement of money.

SEC. 46. That the money required for the postal service in each year shall be appropriated by law out of the revenues of the service.

SECS. 47 and 48.—Regulate the method of payments of money from the Treasury on account of the postal service, and authorize *advances* to agents employed in investigations.

SEC. 49.—Authorizes the Postmaster General to transfer to contractors debts due the department from postmasters and others.

SEC. 50.—That in all cases where money has been paid out of the funds of the Post Office Department under the pretense that service has been performed therefor, when, in fact, such service has not been performed, or as additional allowance for increased service actually rendered, when the additional allowance exceeds the sum which, according to law, might rightfully have been allowed therefor, and in all other cases where money of the Department has been paid to any person in consequence of fraudulent representations, or by the mistake, collusion, or misconduct of any officer or other employee in the postal service, the Postmaster General shall cause suit to be brought to recover such wrong or fraudulent payment or excess, with interest thereon.

SEC. 51.—That when the Postmaster-General is satisfied that money or property stolen from the mail, or the proceeds thereof, has been received at the Department, he may, upon satisfactory evidence as to the owner, deliver the same to him.

SECS. 52 to 55 (inclusive)—Regulate the method of deposits of postal revenues in the Treasury.

SEC. 56.—Authorizes the Postmaster General to transfer money belonging to the postal service between the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and designated depositories at his discretion.

SEC. 57. Provides for the disposition of fines and penalties collected under postal laws.

SEC. 58. Authorizes the Postmaster General to dispose of any quarterly returns of mails received or sent (but they must be preserved entire for at least two years).

SEC. 59. That the Postmaster General may provide, by regulations, for the disposition of printed and mailable matter which may remain in any post office, or in the Department, not called for by the party addressed; but if the publisher of any refused or uncalled-for newspaper or other periodical shall pay the postage due thereon, such newspaper or other periodical shall be excepted from the operation of this section.

SEC. 60. That when any postmaster shall be required to execute a new bond, all payments made by him after the execution of such new bond may, if the Postmaster General or the Auditor deem it just, be applied first to discharge any balance which may be due from said postmaster under his old bond.

SEC. 61. That the Postmaster General shall establish post offices at all such places on post roads established by law as he may deem expedient, and he shall promptly certify such establishment to the Auditor for the Post Office Department.

SEC. 62. That any person who shall, without authority from the Postmaster General, set up or profess to keep any office or place of business bearing the sign, name, or title of post office, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, not more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 63. That postmasters of the fourth and fifth class shall be appointed and may be removed by the Postmaster General, and all others shall be appointed and may be removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for four years, unless sooner removed or suspended according to law, and all appointments and removals shall be notified to the Auditor for the Post Office Department.

SEC. 64. That every postmaster shall reside within the delivery of the office to which he is appointed.

SEC. 65. That every postmaster, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, with good and approved security, and in such penalty as the Postmaster General shall deem sufficient, conditioned for the faithful discharge of all duties and trusts imposed on him either by law or the rules and regulations of the Department, and where an office shall be designated as a money-order office, the bond of the postmaster shall contain an additional condition for the faithful performance of all duties and obligations in connection with the money-order business. On the death, resignation or removal of a postmaster, his bond shall be delivered to the Auditor for the Post Office Department. The bond of any married woman who may be appointed postmaster shall be binding upon her and her sureties, and she shall be liable for misconduct in office as if she were sole.

SEC. 66. That when any of the sureties of a postmaster shall notify the Postmaster General of their desire to be released from their suretyship, or when the Postmaster General deems a new bond necessary he shall require the postmaster to execute such new bond, with security, which, when accepted by the Postmaster General, shall be as valid as the bond given upon the original appointment of such postmaster, and the sureties in the prior bond shall be released from responsibility for all acts or defaults of such postmaster which may be done or committed subsequent to the last day of the quarter in which such new bond shall be executed and accepted.

SEC. 67. That if on the settlement of the account of any postmaster it shall appear that he is indebted to the United States, and suit therefor shall not be instituted within three years after the close of such account, the sureties on his bond shall not be liable for such indebtedness.

SEC. 68. That every postmaster shall keep an office in which one or more persons shall be on duty during such hours of each day, as the Postmaster General may direct, for the purpose of receiving, delivering, making up and forwarding all mail matter received thereat.

SEC. 69. That all letters brought to any post office half an hour before the time for the departure of the mail shall be forwarded therein; but at offices where, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, more time for making up the mail is required, he may prescribe accordingly, not exceeding one hour.

SEC. 70. That the Postmaster General shall furnish to the postmasters at the termination of each route a schedule of the time of arrival and departure of the mail at their offices, respectively, to be posted in a conspicuous place in the office; and the Postmaster General shall also give the postmaster notice of any change in the arrival and departure that may be ordered; and he shall cause to be kept and returned to the Department, at short and regular intervals, registers showing the exact times of the arrivals and departures of the mail.

SEC. 71. That every postmaster shall keep a record, in such form as the Postmaster General shall direct, of all postage stamps and envelopes, and of all postal books, blanks and property received from his predecessor, or from the Department or any of its agents; and also of all receipts in money for postages and box rents, and of all other receipts on account of the postal service, and of any other transactions which may be required by the Postmaster General; and these records shall be preserved and delivered to his successor, and shall be at all times subject to examination by any special agent of the Department.

SEC. 72. That each postmaster shall render to the Postmaster General, under oath, and in such form as the latter shall prescribe, a quarterly account of all moneys received or charged by him or at his office, for postage, rent of boxes or other receptacles for mail matter, or by reason of keeping a branch office, or for the delivery of mail matter in any manner whatever.

SEC. 73. That the Postmaster General may require a sworn statement to accompany each quarterly account of a postmaster, to the effect that such account contains a true statement of the entire amount of postage, box rents, charges and moneys collected or received at his office during the quarter; that he has not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered, any mail matter on which the postage was not at the time paid; that such account exhibits truly and faithfully the entire receipts collected at his office, and which, by due diligence, could have been collected; and that the credits he claims are just and right. And any false swearing therein shall render him liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

SEC. 74. That if any postmaster shall neglect to render his accounts, for one month after the time, and in the form and manner prescribed by law and the regulations of the Postmaster-General, such postmaster and his sureties shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the gross receipts at said office during any previous or subsequent equal period of time; and if, at the time of trial, no account shall have been rendered, they shall forfeit and pay such sum as the court and jury shall estimate to be equivalent thereto, to be recovered in an action of debt, on the bond.

SEC. 75. That postmasters shall keep safely, without loaning, using, depositing in an unauthorized bank, or exchanging for other funds, all the public money collected by them, or which may come into their possession, until it is ordered by the Postmaster General to be transferred or paid out.

SEC. 76. That the postmaster at Washington and postmasters at cities where there is an assistant treasurer shall deposit the postal revenues and all money accruing at their office with such assistant treasurer as often as once a week, at least, and as much oftener as the Postmaster General may direct.

SEC. 77. That postmasters shall promptly report to the Postmaster General every delinquency, neglect or malpractice of the contractors, their agents, or carriers, which may come to their knowledge.

SEC. 78. That no postmaster, assistant postmaster, or clerk employed in any post office shall be a contractor or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.

SEC. 79. That no postmaster shall act as agent for any lottery office, or under any color of purchase, or otherwise, vend lottery tickets; nor shall he receive or send any lottery scheme, circular, or ticket free of postage; and for any violation of the provisions of this section the person offending shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

SEC. 80. That the compensation of postmasters shall be a fixed annual salary, to be divided into five classes, exclusive of the postmaster at New York City whose salary shall be six thousand dollars per annum. The salary of the first class shall not be more than four thousand dollars nor less than three thousand dollars; of the second class, less than three thousand dollars but not less than two thousand dollars; of the third class, less than two thousand dollars, but not less than one thousand dollars; of the fourth class, less than one thousand dollars, but not less than two hundred dollars; of the fifth class, less than two hundred dollars, and the salaries of the first, second and third classes shall be in even hundreds of dollars; of the fourth class, in even tens of dollars; and of the fifth class, in even dollars.

SEC. 81. That at all newly established offices, the Postmaster General may temporarily fix the salary until the returns of such office shall enable him to properly adjust the same, but the compensation shall in no case be thus temporarily fixed at more than the salary of an office of the fifth class.

SEC. 82. That the salaries of postmasters shall be readjusted by the Postmaster General once in two years, and in special cases as much oftener as he may deem expedient; and when the quarterly returns of any postmaster of the third, fourth or fifth class show that the salary allowed is twenty per centum less than it would be on the basis of commissions, the Postmaster General shall readjust the same.

SEC. 83. That in readjusting the salary of a postmaster, the amount thereof shall be ascertained by adding to the whole amount of box rents commissions on the other postal revenues of the office at the following rates: On the first one hundred dollars or less, sixty per centum; on all over one hundred dollars, and not over four hundred dollars, fifty per centum; on all over four hundred dollars, and not over two thousand four hundred dollars, forty per centum; on all over two thousand four hundred dollars, fifteen per centum. And in order to ascertain the amount of the postal receipts of each office, the Postmaster General shall require postmasters to state under oath, at such times and for such periods as he may deem necessary in each case, the amount of stamps cancelled, the amount of box rents received, the amount of unpaid postages collected, and the amount of postage on printed and other mailable matter: Provided, however, That whenever, by reason of the extension of free delivery of letters, the box rents of any post office are decreased, the Postmaster General may allow, out of the receipts of such office, a sum sufficient to maintain the salary thereof at the amount at which it had been fixed before the decrease in box rents.

SEC. 84. That the Postmaster General shall make all orders assigning or changing the salaries of postmasters in writing, and record them in his journal, and notify the change to the Auditor; and any change made in such salaries shall not take effect until the first day of the quarter next following such order: Provided, that in cases of an extraordinary increase or decrease in the business of any postoffice, the Postmaster General may adjust the salary of the postmaster at such postoffice, to take effect from the first day of the quarter or period the returns for which form the basis of readjustment.

SEC. 85. That no postmaster shall, under any pretence whatever, have, receive or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than the amount of his salary and his commission on the money-order business as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 86. That the Postmaster General may designate offices at the intersection of mail routes as distributing or separating offices; and where any such office is of the third, fourth or fifth class, he may make a reasonable allowance to the postmaster for the necessary cost of clerical services arising from such duties.

SEC. 87. That the Postmaster General may allow to the postmaster at New York City, and to the postmasters at offices of the first and second classes, out of the surplus revenues of their respective offices, that is to say, the excess of box rents and commissions over and above the salary assigned to the office, a reasonable sum for the necessary cost of rent, fuel, lights, furniture, stationery, printing, clerks, and necessary incidentals, to be adjusted on a satisfactory exhibit of the facts, and no such allowance shall be made except upon the order of the Postmaster General.

SEC. 88. That the salary of a postmaster, and such other expenses of the postal service authorized by law as may be incurred by him, and for which appropriations have been made, may be deducted out of the receipts of his office, under the direction of the Postmaster General.

SEC. 89. That vouchers for all deductions made by a postmaster out of the receipts of his office, on account of the expenses of the postal service, shall be submitted for examination and settlement to the Auditor for the Post Office Department, and no such deduction shall be valid unless found to be in conformity with law.

SEC. 90. That whenever, by reason of the presence of a military or naval force near any postoffice or from any other cause, unusual business accrues thereat, the Postmaster General shall make a special order allowing reasonable compensation for clerical service, and a proportionate increase of salary to the postmaster during the time of such extraordinary business.

SEC. 91. That the Postmaster General may discontinue any postoffice where the safety and security of the postal service and revenues are endangered from any cause whatever, or where the efficiency of the service shall require such discontinuance, and he shall promptly certify such discontinuance to the Auditor for the Post Office Department.

SEC. 92. That letter carriers shall be employed for the free delivery of mail matter, as frequently as the public convenience may require, at every place containing a population of fifty thousand within the delivery of its postoffice, and at such other places as the Postmaster General may direct.

SEC. 93. That the salary of letter carriers shall be fixed by the Postmaster General, and shall not exceed eight hundred dollars per annum; but on satisfactory evidence of diligence, fidelity and experience, he may increase their salary to any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum; and in San Francisco, California he may pay such additional salaries to carriers as will secure the services of competent persons.

SEC. 94. Authorizes the Postmaster General to prescribe a uniform dress for letter carriers and fixes penalty for unauthorized wearing of the same.

SEC. 95. Authorizes the Postmaster General to establish receiving boxes for deposit of mail matter.

SEC. 96. Fixes penalties for destroying or injuring such boxes and for assaulting letter carriers in uniform and on duty.

SEC. 97. Requires bonds to be given by letter carriers.

SEC. 98. That the Postmaster General, when the public convenience requires it, may establish within any post office delivery one or more branch offices for the receipt and delivery of mail matter and the sale of stamps and envelopes, and he shall prescribe the rules and regulations for the government thereof. But no letter shall be sent for delivery to any branch office contrary to the request of the party to whom it is addressed.

SEC. 99. That the rate of postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies), periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight and circulars when the same are deposited in a post office for delivery by the office or by carriers shall be uniform at one cent each; but periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject to a postage of one cent for each additional weight of two ounces or fraction thereof, and these weights shall be prepaid by stamps.

SEC. 100. That no extra postage or carriers' fees shall be charged or collected upon any mail matter collected or delivered by carriers.

SEC. 101. That all expenses of letter carriers, branch offices and receiving boxes, or incident thereto, shall be kept and reported in a separate account, and shall be shown in comparison with the proceeds from postage on local mail matter at each office, and the Postmaster General shall be guided in the expenditures for this branch of the service by the income derived therefrom.

SEC. 102. Authorizes the Postmaster General to establish a money order system.

SEC. 103. Authorizes the Postmaster General to establish money order systems between the United States and foreign post departments.

SEC. 104. That the postmaster at a money order office shall issue, in such manner and form as the Postmaster General may prescribe, an order for a specified sum of money, payable by the postmaster at any other money order office which the person applying therefor may select; but no money order shall be delivered until the amount thereof, and the proper fee therefor, have been deposited with the postmaster issuing it; *Provided*, That the postmaster of every city where branch post offices or stations are established and in operation, subject to his supervision, is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Postmaster General, to issue, or to cause to be issued, by any of his assistants or clerks in charge of branch post offices or stations, postal money orders payable at his own, or at any other money-order office, or at any branch post office or station of his own, or of any other money-order office, as the remitters thereof may direct; and that the postmaster and his sureties shall in every case be held accountable upon his official bond for all moneys received by him or his designated assistants or clerks in charge of stations from the issue of money orders under the provisions of this act, and for all moneys which may come into his or their hands, or be placed in his or their custody by reason of the transaction by them of money-order business. And all the provisions of law now in force respecting the issue and the payment of money orders and the disposal of money-order funds in the custody of postmasters, shall apply to all money orders issued under the authority given by this act, and to all moneys received from the issue thereof.

SEC. 105. That any postmaster who shall issue a money order without having previously received the money therefor shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 106. That in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence from his office of the postmaster of any money-order post office, he may, with the approval of the Postmaster General, authorize the chief clerk or some other clerk employed therein, to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of such postmaster, *Provided*, That the official bond given by the principal of the office shall be held to cover and apply to the acts of the person appointed to act in his place in such cases; *And provided, further*, That such acting officer shall, for the time being, be subject to all the liabilities and penalties prescribed by law for the official misconduct in like cases of the postmaster for whom he shall act.

SEC. 107. That no money order shall be issued for more than fifty dollars, and the fees therefor shall be, for orders not exceeding ten dollars, five cents; exceeding ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, ten cents; exceeding twenty and not exceeding thirty dollars, fifteen cents; exceeding thirty and not exceeding forty dollars, twenty cents; exceeding forty dollars, twenty-five cents.

SECS. 108 to 112 (inclusive)—Refer to details of money order system, not differing essentially from those already in operation.

SEC. 113.—That after a money order has been issued, if the purchaser desires to have it modified or changed, the Postmaster who issued the order shall take it back and issue another in lieu of it, for which a new fee shall be exacted.

SECS. 114 to 121 (inclusive)—Refer to further details of money order system.

SEC. 122.—That any Postmaster, assistant, clerk, or other person employed in or connected with the business or operations of any money order office, who shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or loan, or deposit in any bank, or exchange for other funds any portion of the money order funds, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement; and any such person as well as every other person advising or participating therein, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, be imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum equal to the amount embezzled; and any failure to pay over or produce any money order funds intrusted to such person shall be taken to be prima facie evidence of embezzlement; and upon the trial of any indictment against any person for such embezzlement, it shall be prima facie evidence of a balance against him to produce a transcript from the money order account-books of the Auditor for the Post Office Department. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any Postmaster depositing under the direction of the Postmaster General, in a national bank designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, to his own credit as Postmaster, any money order or other funds in his charge; nor prevent his negotiating drafts or other evidences of debt through such bank or through United States disbursing officers, or otherwise, when instructed or required to do so by the Postmaster General, for the purpose of remitting surplus money order funds from one post office to another, to be used in payment of money orders. That disbursing officers of the United States shall be required to issue, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, duplicates of lost checks drawn by them in favor of any Postmaster on account of money order, or other public funds received by them from some other Postmaster.

SEC. 123. That Postmasters at money order offices may be allowed, as compensation for issuing and paying money orders, not exceeding one third of the whole amount of fees collected on orders issued, and one-fourth of one per centum on the gross amount of orders paid at their respective offices, provided such compensation, together with the postmaster's salary, shall not exceed four thousand dollars per annum, except in the case of the Postmaster at New York city, as hereinbefore provided.

SECS. 124 and 125. Refer to further details of the money order system.

SEC. 126. Authorizes the Postmaster General to establish a system of registration for valuable mail matter.

SEC. 127. That mail matter shall be registered only on the application of the party posting the same, and the fee therefor shall not exceed twenty cents in addition to the regular postage, to be in all cases prepaid; and all such fees shall be accounted for in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct. Provided, that letters upon the official business of the Post Office Department which require registering shall be registered free of charge and pass through the mails free of charge.

SEC. 128. That a receipt shall be taken upon the delivery of any registered mail matter, showing to whom and when the same was delivered, which shall be returned to the sender, and be received in courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery.

SEC. 129. That the Post Office Department, or its revenue, shall not be liable for the loss of any registered mail matter.

SEC. 130. That mailable matter shall be divided into three classes: first, letters; second, regular printed matter; third, miscellaneous matter.

SEC. 131. That mailable matter of the first class shall embrace all correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscripts and corrected proof-sheets passing between authors and publishers.

SEC. 132. That mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, without addition by writing, mark or sign.

SEC. 133. That mailable matter of the third class shall embrace all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers or magazines, hand-bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, corrected proof sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise, not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not, from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bag, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquids, poisons glass, explosive materials and obscene books shall be excluded from the mails. All matter of the third class, excepting books and other printed matter, book manuscripts, proof-sheets and corrected proof-sheets, shall not exceed twelve ounces in weight, and all matter of the third class shall be subject to examination and to rates of postage as hereinafter provided. Samples of metals, ores and mineralogical specimens shall not exceed twelve ounces in weight, and shall be subject to examination and to rates of postage as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 134. That no package weighing more than four pounds shall be received for conveyance by mail, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

SEC. 135. That the Postmaster General shall furnish to the post offices exchanging mails with foreign countries, and to such other offices as he may deem expedient, postal balances denominated in grams of the metric system, fifteen grams of which shall be the equivalent, for postal purposes, of one half-ounce avoirdupois, and so on in progression.

SEC. 136. That the Postmaster General may prescribe by regulation the manner of wrapping and securing for the mails all matter not charged with letter postage nor lawfully franked, so that it may be conveniently examined by postmasters; and if not so wrapped and secured, it shall be subject to letter postage.

SEC. 137. That postmasters at the office of delivery may remove the wrappers and envelopes from mail matter not charged with letter postage nor lawfully franked, when it can be done without destroying them, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such matter anything which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

SEC. 138. That no newspapers shall be received to be conveyed by mail unless they are sufficiently dried and inclosed in proper wrappers.

SEC. 139. That where packages of newspapers or other periodicals are received at a post office, directed to one address, and the names of the subscribers to whom they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, is handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver such papers or periodicals to their respective owners.

SEC. 140. That postmasters shall notify the publisher of any newspaper, or other periodical, when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or neglect to call for it for the period of one month.

SEC. 141. That publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print or write upon their publications sent to regular subscribers, the address of the subscriber, and the date when the subscription expires, and may inclose therein bills and receipts for subscription thereto, without subjecting such publications to extra postage.

SEC. 142. That any person who shall inclose or conceal any letter, memorandum, or other thing in any mail matter not charged with letter postage, or make any writing or memorandum thereon, and deposit or cause the same to be deposited for conveyance by mail at a less rate than letter postage, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay five dollars, and such mail matter or inclosure shall not be delivered until the postage is paid thereon at letter rates; but no extra postage shall be charged for a card printed or impressed upon an envelope or wrapper.

SEC. 143. That contractors or mail carriers may convey, out of the mail, newspapers for sale or distribution to subscribers.

SEC. 144. That the Postmaster General may provide by order the terms upon which route agents may receive from publishers or any news agents in charge thereof, and deliver the same as directed, if presented and called for at the mail car or steamer, packages of newspapers and other periodicals not received from or intended for delivery at any post office.

SEC. 145. That any postmaster who shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter or other mail matter, the posting of which is not prohibited by law, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person to whom it was addressed, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding six months, and he shall be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of postmaster.

SEC. 146. That any person employed in any department of the postal service, who shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, intrusted to him, or which shall have come into his possession, and which was intended to be conveyed by mail, or carried or delivered by any mail-carrier, mail-messenger, route agent, letter carrier, or other person employed in any department of the postal service, or forwarded through or delivered from any post office or branch post office established by authority of the Postmaster General; any such person who shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, as aforesaid, which shall not contain any security for or assurance relating to money or other thing of value, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one year, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 147. That any person who shall take any letter, postal card, or packet, which shall not contain any article of value or evidence thereof, out of a post office, or branch post office, or from a letter or mail carrier or which has been in any post office or branch post office, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 148. That no obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, or other publication of a vulgar or indecent character, or any letter upon the envelope of which scurrilous epithets may have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, shall be admitted into or carried in the mail, and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or for delivery, any such publication or letter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall, for every such offense, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 149. That it shall not be lawful to convey by mail, nor to deposit in a post-office to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning illegal lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses, and a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution, is hereby imposed upon conviction in any Federal court of the violation of this section.

SEC. 150. That postage on all mail matter must be prepaid by stamps at the time of mailing, unless herein otherwise provided for.

SEC. 151. That all mail matter deposited for mailing, on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid as required by law, shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

SEC. 152. That if any mail matter, on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office, shall by inadvertence reach its destination without such prepayment, double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery.

SEC. 153. That no mail matter shall be delivered until the postage due thereon has been paid.

SEC. 154. That no box at any post office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent thereof has been paid for at least one quarter in advance, for which the postmaster shall give a receipt.

SEC. 155. That the Postmaster General may provide by regulation for transmitting unpaid and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States, to their destination.

SEC. 156. That on all mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers and local or drop letters; on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; on all matter which is sent in violation of law or the regulations of the Department respecting inclosures; and on all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned, postage shall be charged at the rate of three cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

SEC. 157. That letters commonly known as drop or local letters, delivered through the post-office or its carriers, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents where the system of free delivery is established, and one cent where such system is not established, for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

SEC. 158. That on newspapers and other periodicals, not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, postage shall be charged at the following rates per quarter, namely: on publications issued less frequently than once a week, at the rate of one cent for each issue; issued once a week, five cents; and five cents additional for each issue more frequent than once a week. And an additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof in weight.

SEC. 159. That on newspapers and other periodicals sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, the postage shall be paid before delivery for not less than one quarter nor more than one year, which payment may be made either at the office of mailing or delivery, commencing at any time, and the postmaster shall account for such postage in the quarter in which it is received.

SEC. 160. That the Postmaster General may provide by regulations for carrying small newspapers, issued less frequently than once a week, in packages to one address, from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

SEC. 161. That persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive and transmit by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and the postage thereon may be paid as received, at the same rates, pro rata, as regular subscribers to such publications who pay quarterly in advance.

SEC. 162. That the Postmaster General may prescribe, by regulation, an affidavit in form, to be taken by the publisher or by the clerk, agent or servant of the publisher of any newspaper or other periodical which may by law be sent to regular subscribers without prepayment of postage at the mailing office, to the effect that neither he, or any other proprietor, clerk, agent or employee within his knowledge will send, cause, or permit to be sent through the mail, without prepayment by postage stamps, any copies of such newspaper or other periodical (mailing it) except to bona fide and regular subscribers thereto; and if any such newspaper or other periodical shall be thus unlawfully sent with the knowledge or consent of such proprietor, or his agent, clerk or servant in charge of such business, or if such affidavit shall, when required by the Postmaster General or any special agent of the Post Office Department, be refused, the person guilty of the offense, or refusing to make the affidavit, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars in each case.

SEC. 163. That on mailable matter of the third class, except as herein stated postage shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Double these rates shall be charged for books, samples of metals, ores, minerals and merchandise.

SEC. 164. That packages of woolen, cotton or linen clothing, not exceeding two pounds in weight, may be sent through the mail to any non-commissioned officer or private in the Army of the United States, if prepaid, at the rate of one cent for each one ounce or fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

SEC. 165. That the rate of United States postage on mail matter sent to or received from foreign countries with which different rates have not been established by postal convention or other arrangement, when forwarded by vessels regularly employed in transporting the mail, shall be ten cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof on letters, unless reduced by order of the Postmaster General; two cents each on newspapers, and not exceeding two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, on pamphlets, periodicals, books and other printed matter, which postage shall be prepaid on matter sent and collected on matter received; and to avoid loss to the United States in the payment of balances, the Postmaster General may collect the unpaid postage on letters from foreign countries in coin or its equivalent.

SEC. 166. That all letters conveyed by vessels not regularly employed in carrying the mail shall, if for delivery within the United States, be rated with double postage, to cover the fee paid to the vessel.

SEC. 167. That for the purpose of making better postal arrangements with foreign countries, or to counteract their adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with them, the Postmaster General, by and with the advice and consent of the President, may negotiate and conclude postal treaties or conventions, and may reduce or increase the rates of postage on mail matter conveyed between the United States and foreign countries.

SEC. 168. That the Postmaster General shall prepare postage stamps of suitable denominations, which, when attached to mail matter, shall be evidence of the payment of the postage thereon.

SEC. 169. That the Postmaster General shall provide suitable letter and newspaper envelopes, with such water-marks or other guards against counterfeits as he may deem expedient, and with postage stamps with such device and with such suitable denominations as he may direct, impressed thereon, and the said envelopes shall be known as "stamped envelopes," and shall be sold, as nearly as may be, at the cost of procuring them, with the addition of the value of the postage stamps impressed thereon (but no stamped envelope furnished by the Government shall contain any lithographing or engraving, and no printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer); and letters and papers inclosed in them (the postage stamp in every case being of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage properly chargeable thereon) shall pass in the mail as prepaid matter.

SEC. 170. That to facilitate letter correspondence and provide for the transmission in the mails, at a reduced rate of postage, of messages, orders, notices and other short communications, either printed or written in pencil or ink, the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public, with postage stamps impressed upon them, "postal cards," manufactured of good stiff paper, of such quality, form and size as he shall deem best adapted for general use; which cards shall be used as a means of postal intercourse, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General, and when so used shall be transmitted through the mails at a postage charge of one cent each, including the cost of their manufacture.

SEC. 171. That the Postmaster General may, from time to time, adopt such improvements in postage stamps and stamped envelopes as he may deem advisable; and when any such improvement is adopted it shall be subject to all the provisions herein respecting postage stamps or stamped envelopes.

SEC. 172. That postage stamps and stamped envelopes shall be furnished by the Postmaster General to all postmasters, and shall be kept for sale at all post offices; and each postmaster shall be held accountable for all such stamps and envelopes furnished to him.

SEC. 173. That postage stamps and stamped envelopes may be sold at a discount to certain designated agents, who will agree to sell again without discount, under rules to be prescribed by the Postmaster General; but the quantities of each sold to any one agent at one time shall not exceed one hundred dollars in value, and the discount shall not exceed five per centum on the face value of the stamps, nor the same per centum on the current price of the envelopes when sold to less quantities.

SEC. 174. That postage stamps shall not be sold for any larger sum than the value indicated on their face, nor stamped envelopes for more than is charged therefor by the Post Office Department for like quantities; and any person connected with the postal service who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 175. That the postage stamps affixed to all mail matter or the stamped envelopes in which the same is inclosed, when deposited for mailing or delivery, shall be defaced by the postmaster at the mailing office in such manner as the Postmaster General may direct; and if any mail matter shall be forwarded without the stamps or envelopes being so defaced, the postmaster at the office of delivery shall deface them, and report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster General.

SEC. 176. That any person employed in any branch of the postal service, who shall willfully and unlawfully remove from any mail matter any postage stamp affixed thereto in payment of the postage, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than six months at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 177. That any person who shall use or attempt to use, in payment of the postage, on any mail matter conveyed, by mail or otherwise, any postage stamp or stamped envelope, or any stamp cut from any such stamped envelope, which has been before used for a like purpose, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

SEC. 178. That any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp, or any stamp printed upon any stamped envelope, or postal card, or any die, plate or engraving therefor; any person who shall make, or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in possession, with intent to use or sell, any such forged or counterfeited postage stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card, die, plate or engraving; any person who shall make, or knowingly use or sell, or have in possession, with intent to use or sell, any paper bearing the water-mark of any stamped envelope, or postal card, or any fraudulent imitation thereof; any person who shall make or print, or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage stamp or stamped envelope or postal card of the kind authorized and provided by the Post Office Department, without the special authority and direction of said Department; any person who shall, after such postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards have been printed, and, with intent to defraud the postal revenue, deliver the same to any person not authorized by an instrument of writing duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster General and the seal of the Post Office Department to receive them, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 179. That any person who shall forge or counterfeit, or knowingly utter or use any forged or counterfeited postage stamp of any foreign Government, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than two nor more than ten years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 180. That authority to frank mail matter is conferred upon and limited to the following persons:

First. The President, by himself or his private secretary, to cover all mail matter.

Second. The Vice-President, to cover all mail matter.

Third. The chiefs of the several Executive Departments.

Fourth. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, to cover their correspondence, all printed matter issued by authority of Congress, and all speeches, proceedings, and debates in Congress.

Fifth. Such principal officers of the Executive Departments being heads of Bureaus or chief clerks, as the Postmaster General may by regulation prescribe, to cover official communications only.

Sixth. Postmasters, to cover official communications to other postmasters only.

Seventh. Assessors and collectors and their assistants and deputies, for the interchange of official communications only.

And no person entitled by law to the franking privilege shall exercise said privilege otherwise than by his written autograph signature on the matter franked; and all mail matter not thus franked shall be charged with the legal rate of postage thereon.

SEC. 181. That the franking privilege of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, shall commence with the term for which they are elected, and expire with the first Monday of December following such term.

SEC. 182. That all books or publications which may be procured or published by order of Congress, shall be considered as public documents, and may be franked as such.

SEC. 183. That the maximum weight for franked and free mail matter shall be four ounces, except petitions to Congress, congressional and executive public documents periodical publications interchanged between publishers, and packages of seeds, cuttings, roots, and scions, the weight of which latter may be fixed by regulation of the Postmaster General.

SEC. 184. That the following mail matter shall be allowed to pass free in the mail:

First. All mail matter sent to the President or Vice President.

Second. Official communications addressed to the chiefs, heads of Bureaus, chief clerks, or franking officer of either of the Executive Departments.

Third. Letters and printed matter sent to Senators, Representatives or Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Fourth. Petitions to Congress.

Fifth. Copyright matter to the Librarian of [illegible] if marked on the package, "copyright matter."

Sixth. All publications sent or received by the Smithsonian Institute, marked on each package, "Smithsonian Exchange."

Seventh. Newspapers, periodicals and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight; to be confined to a single copy of each publication.

Eighth. Weekly newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber within the county where the same is printed and published; but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates.

Ninth. Notices to publishers of the refusal or neglect of subscribers to take newspapers, magazines or other periodicals from the post office; to be sent under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Tenth. Dead letters returned to the writers thereof.

Eleventh. Medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials which have been, or may be, awarded by the legislatures of the several States and Territories to the soldiers thereof; to be sent by the adjutant generals of said States and Territories, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

SEC. 185. That all mail matter to and from Mary Lincoln, widow of the late President Abraham Lincoln, shall be conveyed free during her natural life.

SEC. 186. That all mail matter not hereinbefore specially made free must be prepaid by postage stamps.

SEC. 187. That if any person, having the right to receive letters free, shall receive, inclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return such letter or packet to the post office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage.

SEC. 188. That the Postmaster General may direct the publication of the list of non-delivered letters at any post office by a written list posted in some public place, or, when he shall deem it for the public interest, he may direct the publication of such list in the daily or weekly newspaper, regularly published within the post office delivery, which has the largest circulation within such delivery; and where no daily paper is published within the post office delivery, such list may be published in the daily newspaper of any adjoining delivery having the largest circulation within the delivery of the post office publishing the list; and in case of dispute as to the circulation of competing newspapers, the postmaster shall receive evidence and decide upon the fact. Such list shall be published as frequently as the Postmaster General may deem proper, but not oftener than once a week.

SEC. 189. That the list of non-delivered letters addressed to persons foreign born may be published in a newspaper printed in the language most used by them, which shall be selected in the manner prescribed in section one hundred and eighty-eight.

SEC. 190. That under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, all postmasters are hereby authorized to register, in the manner prescribed by law, but without payment of any registration fee, all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States, which shall be by them sent by mail to

the Treasurer of the United States for redemption and it shall be the duty of the postmaster at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, to register, in like manner without charge, all letters containing money returned for currency redeemed, which shall be received by him from the said Treasurer, in sealed packages, marked with the word "register" over the official signature of the said Treasurer.

SEC. 191. That every postmaster shall post, in a conspicuous place in his office, a copy of each list of non-delivered letters immediately after its publication.

SEC. 192. That the compensation for publishing the list of non-delivered letters shall in no case exceed one cent for each letter so published.

SEC. 193. That all letters published as non-delivered shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, to be accounted for as part of the postal revenue.

SEC. 194. That the Postmaster General may regulate the period during which undelivered letters shall remain in any post office, and when they shall be returned to the dead-letter office; and he may make regulations for their return from the dead-letter office to the writers, when they cannot be delivered to the parties addressed.

SEC. 195. That all domestic letters, deposited in any post office for mailing, on which the postage is wholly unpaid or paid less than one full rate as required by law, except letters lawfully free, and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States, shall be sent by the postmaster to the dead letter office in Washington: *Provided*, That in large cities and adjacent districts of dense population, having two or more post offices within a distance of three miles of each other, any letter mailed at one of such offices and addressed to a locality within the delivery of another of such offices, which shall have been inadvertently prepaid at the drop or local letter rate of postage only, may be forwarded to its destination through the proper office, charged with the amount of the deficient postage to be collected on delivery.

SEC. 196. That dead-letters containing valuable inclosures shall be registered in the dead-letter office; and when they cannot be delivered to the party addressed nor to the writer, the contents thereof shall be disposed of, and a careful account shall be kept of the amount realized in each case which shall be subject to reclamation by either the party addressed or the sender for four years from the registry thereof; and all other letters of value or importance to the party addressed or to the writer, and which cannot be returned to either, shall be disposed of as the Postmaster General may direct.

SEC. 197. That the action of the Post Office Department respecting foreign dead-letters shall be subject to conventional stipulations with the respective foreign administrations.

SEC. 198. Provides for the return to the writers of all "request" letters.

SEC. 199. Provides for the "forwarding" of prepaid and free letters.

SECS. 200 to 206 (inclusive). Define what are, and shall be considered post roads—including the waters, canals, railways and plank-roads of the United States (during the time mail is carried thereon), and all letter-carrier routes.

SEC. 207. Authorizes the Postmaster General to change termini of post roads connecting with or intersecting railways.

SEC. 208. Authorizes the Postmaster General to discontinue service on any post road, or on any part thereof, when in his opinion the postal service cannot be safely continued, the revenue collected or the laws maintained thereon.

SEC. 209. Authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for transportation of the mails to and from any post office when he deems it advisable, and requires him, if such service be on a route not authorized by law, to report the same to Congress at its next meeting.

SEC. 210. Authorizes the Postmaster General to arrange railway routes into classes, with a view to a just rate of compensation to each.

SEC. 211. Fixes compensation of railways of different classes for carrying the mails.

SEC. 212. Authorizes the Postmaster General, when unable to procure railway transportation for mails at legal or just rates, to provide for transportation of the letter mails on such routes by horse express and the other mail in wagons.

SEC. 213. Requires railway companies carrying the mails to carry, without extra charge, all mailable matter and the person in charge of same.

SECS. 214 to 221 (inclusive). Invest the Postmaster General with authority to make contracts for transportation of the mails.

SEC. 222. Requires the master of any United States vessel sailing to a foreign port to receive on board, convey and deliver to the proper officer at each port all such mails as the Post Office Department or any diplomatic or consular agent abroad may offer, and fixes his compensation at two cents for each letter.

SECS. 223 and 224. Refer to "ship" and "steamboat" letters, and the compensation for their conveyance.

SEC. 225.—Forbids and punishes the display of the words, "United States mail" on any steamboat or other vessel, stage-coach or other vehicle not actually used in carrying the mail; also, the publication of any false notice that such steamboat, vessel, stage-coach, &c., is used in carrying the mail.

SEC. 226.—That every route agent, postal clerk, or carrier of the mail shall receive any mail-matter presented to him, if properly prepaid by stamps, and deliver the same for mailing at the next post office at which he arrives; but no fees shall be allowed him [illegible]

[illegible]

and having knowledge of such notice, shall account and answer for the amount of such debt and the value of such property; and any disposal or attempt to dispose of any such property, to the injury of the United States, shall be illegal and void. And when the person indebted to, or having possession of the property of, such defendants, or either of them, shall be known to the district attorney or marshal, such officer shall see that personal notice of the attachment is served upon such person; but the want of such notice shall not invalidate the attachment.

SEC. 325. That upon application of the party whose property has been attached, the court, or any judge thereof, may discharge the warrant of attachment as to the property of the applicant, provided such applicant shall execute to the United States a good and sufficient penal bond, in double the value of the property attached, to be approved by a judge of the court, and with condition for the return of said property, or to answer any judgment which may be rendered by the court in the premises.

SEC. 326. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or abridge, in any manner such rights of the United States as have accrued or been allowed in any district under the former practice of, or the adoption of State laws by, the United States courts.

SEC. 327. Repeals a large number of acts and parts of acts, resolutions and parts of resolutions, inconsistent with, or superseded by, this act.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

F. S. THOMSON, ... Publisher.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1872.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked 112 or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

Enlargement of the Mail.

Our readers will perceive that the present number of THE UNITED STATES MAIL appears in a considerably enlarged form, and (as we think) decidedly improved in appearance. We have found that the growing importance of the postal service, involving constant improvements and changes, in regard to which it is our aim to keep the patrons of THE MAIL fully informed, called upon us for more space than the former size of our paper would afford. The increase in size has of course correspondingly increased the cost of publication, but we propose to make no increase in the subscription price, and will continue to furnish it at the same rate, One Dollar a Year—as formerly. But while this is the case, we wish to have it distinctly understood that we do *not* propose to publish the paper at a loss; and therefore can afford to send it to PROMPTLY PAYING SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. Many of our present subscribers are in arrears, and to them we desire to say: THE MAIL is amply worth the subscription price you have agreed to pay for it—it is a price you can well afford to pay—it is a just debt, voluntarily contracted—and nothing but heedlessness has prevented its payment. Therefore, before the excitement of the approaching Political Campaign fairly begins, and before the increasing burdens of official duties and business cares begin to be felt, take the time to pay your overdue subscription to THE MAIL—and *there is no time like the present.*

[Official.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
DIV. OF POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1872.

CIRCULAR ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

By recent act of Congress the postage on transient printed matter has been fixed at one (1) cent for each two (2) ounces or fractional part thereof. Accordingly the denomination of the embossed postage stamp on envelopes for circulars and on newspaper wrappers (now 2 cents) will be changed to one (1) cent. The new circular envelopes and newspaper wrappers will be sold at the following rates, viz:

No. 4, letter size envelopes, ungummed..$11 80 per 1,000
No. 6, extra letter sized envelopes, ungummed.......... 19 60 per 1,000
No. 9, newspaper wrappers.......... 11 28 per 1,000

No two (2) cent circulars or newspaper wrappers will, in future, be issued; but those now in the hands of postmasters can be used for inclosures weighing more than one rate (2 ounces), and they MUST NOT, IN ANY EVENT, BE RETURNED TO THE DEPARTMENT. The two (2) cent adhesive Postage Stamps outstanding among postmasters must also be retained by them.

Postmasters making exchanges for private individuals will do so at their own risk, and unserviceable stamps or envelopes acquired in this way cannot be returned to the Department.

POSTAL CARDS.

Congress having authorized the issue of Postal Cards, they will be put into circulation at the earliest practicable moment. It is not expected, however, that this can be done *inside of the next sixty (60) days.*

Requisitions for them, made with that time, should be *separate from all other orders,* in which case they will receive due attention when the distribution is commenced.

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Reduction in the Rates of Postage on Correspondence exchanged between the United States and Switzerland, via Bremen and Hamburg.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1872.

An additional postal arrangement has been concluded between the United States and Switzerland, and will be carried into operation on the 1st of July, 1872. It provides for a regular exchange of correspondence, in closed mails, between the two countries, by means of the steamers employed in transporting mails between New York and Bremen and Hamburg.

The rates of postage chargeable in the United States on correspondence for Switzerland, under this arrangement, are as follows, viz.:

On letters, 8 cents per single rate of ½ ounce or under, being 2 cents less than the rate by the route via Belgium.

On newspapers, 3 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces, or fraction thereof; being one cent less than the rate by the route via Belgium.

On prints, patterns and samples, if not exceeding one ounce in weight, 3 cents, or the same as the rate via Belgium.

When exceeding one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces in weight, 4 cents; being the same as the rate via Belgium.

When exceeding two ounces, but not over four ounces, 6 cents, only 2 cents less than the rate chargeable by the route via Belgium.

And for packets exceeding four ounces in weight, an additional rate of 6 cents for every additional four ounces or fraction of four ounces; being 2 cents less per rate than by the Belgium route.

The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters is *optional*; but on registered letters, newspapers, prints, patterns and samples, prepayment is *obligatory.*

Registered correspondence is subject, in addition to the postage chargeable thereon, to register fee of 8 cents, which amount, together with the postage, is in all cases required to be prepaid.

If, however, the postage on any correspondence, other than registered, should be insufficiently prepaid, it will nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage and a fine of 25 centimes or 5 cents, on delivery.

All correspondence which the senders may desire to have forwarded by the route "*via Bremen or Hamburg*" must be so marked, otherwise it will be forwarded by the route via Belgium, and charged with postage accordingly.

By order of the Postmaster General
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Supt. of Foreign Mails.

Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries with which Postal Conventions have not been Concluded.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1872.

Under the provisions of Section 165 of the New Postal Code, approved June 8, 1872, entitled "An Act to Revise, Consolidate and Amend the Statutes relating to the Post Office Department," the rates of United States postage to be levied and collected hereafter, on mail matter sent to or received from foreign countries, with which different rates have not been established by postal convention or other arrangement, when forwarded by vessels regularly employed in transporting the mails, are as follows, viz:

Letters—10 cents per each single rate of ½ oz. or under.

Newspapers—2 cents each.

Pamphlets, Periodicals, Books and other printed matter—2 cents per each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after this date.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

See Sections 165 and 166 of the Postal Code.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

We send of this issue of the UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a large number of specimen copies addressed to Postmasters throughout the country, and we ask each one of them whom it reaches, to carefully read and examine it, confident that his doing so will result in his making up his mind (as our present subscribers have all long since done) that he

"Can't Afford to be without The Mail."

If he should be in any doubt upon this point, however, it will be dispelled by the consideration of the fact that THE UNITED STATES MAIL publishes

The Only Full and Correct Table of Foreign Postage

printed in the country.

It should be remembered, however, that this Table is SUBJECT TO CHANGES at any time, and is corrected MONTHLY, in accordance with instructions received from the Post Office Department by the Editor; and therefore every Postmaster should make it his business to be *regularly supplied* each month with a copy of THE UNITED STATES MAIL, in compliance with the following official recommendation of the Postmaster General:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to Postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to Postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

was established in 1860, under the official sanction and patronage of the Post Office Department, and is designed to convey to Postmasters and the public full, accurate, and reliable information on Postal affairs, including the Official Doings of the Department, its latest Decisions and Instructions, the new Laws of Congress, complete Domestic and Foreign Postage Tables, monthly lists of New Post Offices established, and the Routes by which they are to be supplied, Days of Departure of Foreign Steamers, and a convenient summary under appropriate heads of all the current Postal Laws and Regulations now in force, together with miscellaneous reading of special interest to persons employed in the Post Offices or other branches of the Mail service.

In no other way can many of the *current* changes in the Laws, Decisions, &c., be communicated to Postmasters and others.

A principal feature of each number is the column of

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

in which replies are given to all questions which may be addressed by subscribers to the Editor concerning Postal Laws, Decisions, Regulations, and Duties. There is not a Postmaster into whose hands this paper may come, who has not felt himself in doubt—even after a careful reading of the Regulations of the Department—on some point of official duty—the proper rates to be charged on certain kinds of mail matter, the correct method of registering letters, the keeping of the Quarterly and General Accounts, the collection of newspaper postage from regular subscribers, the Franking Privilege and who are entitled to it—on these and a hundred other matters connected with Postal Laws, Regulations, and customs, every Postmaster is liable to find himself without the necessary information to enable him to perform properly his duty to the Department and to the public. To such THE UNITED STATES MAIL offers a ready medium by which all perplexity on such subjects may be solved without difficulty. Each subscriber has only to address a letter to the editor, stating the circumstances of the case concerning which he is in doubt, and the matter will be decided for him in the next number of THE MAIL, under the head of "ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS." The answers are prepared with great care, may always be relied on for correctness, and are, in important cases, always submitted to and approved by the First Assistant Postmaster General, before publication.

NO POSTMASTER WHO INTENDS AND DESIRES TO PERFORM HIS OFFICIAL DUTIES PROPERLY, (AND AT THE SAME TIME CONSULT HIS OWN COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE), WILL FAIL TO SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT."

EDITED BY

J. GAYLER,

Special Agent of the Post Office Department.

TERMS, $1.00 PER YEAR. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Address
PUBLISHER U. S. MAIL,
POST OFFICE BOX 2,811, NEW YORK.

Regulations under the New Code

The Postmaster General has appointed Mr. J. M. McGREW, Chief Clerk of the Auditor's office for the P. O. Department, and Mr. WM. M. IRELAND, Chief Clerk of the Finance office of the Department, a committee to prepare Regulations under the New Postal Code, and prepare them for publication. Both these gentlemen are admirably qualified, by long practical experience in postal affairs, for the duty to which they have been assigned, and we confidently anticipate that the result of their labors will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Postmasters will be furnished with copies as soon as they can be published, which will probably be within a few months.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death on the afternoon of the 1st inst., of Mr. A. C. Cameron, one of the corresponding clerks in the Appointment Office, P. O. Dept., and editor of the P. O. Gazette. Mr. Cameron was a thorough and efficient officer. Every one who has met him in business intercourse will join with us in the regret we have expressed.

THE space occupied by the new Postal Law and Regulations has compelled us to omit a very large amount of original matter prepared for this issue, consisting of Official Decisions, Mail Routes, Answers to Correspondents, etc.

NOW IS THE TIME to subscribe for the MAIL. Send in your subscription early, so as to insure having your names entered in the subscription book in time to receive the August number.

To Advertisers.

It will be seen that a larger number than usual of advertisers have availed themselves of the advantages of the MAIL as an advertising medium, to which fact we call the attention of other advertisers, or those who may intend advertising. Our paper circulates largely among postmasters, at offices where attention is given to the proper performance of official duties, and among the business men of the larger cities. On account of the valuable official information it contains (PUBLISHING THE ONLY FULL AND CORRECT TABLE OF FOREIGN POSTAGES PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES) is *preserved for reference and kept on file* by its readers, instead of being cast aside and destroyed as soon as read. The advantages which this fact offers to advertisers will be at once appreciated.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

30 cents per line of column width.
One column, $65.
One-half column, $35.
One quarter column, $20.

☞ None but first-class advertisements are received for insertion in the MAIL, and no "Gift Enterprise," "Distribution," "Charitable Lottery," or other device for swindling the public can, at any price, use the columns of the MAIL to stretch on them its nets for catching fools.

NEW EXPRESS ARRANGEMENTS WITH EUROPE.—The North Atlantic Express Company, of No. 71 Broadway, make an important announcement in the columns of this month's MAIL. They advertise that they are now prepared to take small parcels, in addition to their regular express business in heavier packages and merchandise, and deliver them in any part of Europe at rates of from 60 cents to $1.25 each for packages of from one to four pounds weight. These rates cover all charges whatsoever, except duties if any are exacted by the government of the country to which the place of destination is situated, and may be prepaid by stamps furnished by the company if desired. This is a great public convenience, and will doubtless be largely availed of. In conjunction with the system which the North Atlantic Express Company has adopted of forwarding heavier packages and general merchandise at fixed through rates, as is shown by their published tariffs, it meets a general international want that has long been felt.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Retaining Letters before Advertising, &c.—M. C. L., K——, Ind.—1. At offices where the salary amounts to five hundred dollars, letters are to be advertised once a week; no allowance is now made to pay for advertising, except at first-class offices; and if no paper will advertise free, a manuscript list must be posted up in the office. 2. In filling out the blank notices to postmasters that newspapers are not taken from the office, the true reason should be stated, whether refused, dead or moved; in the last case it would be better to state to what place moved, if known. 3. Small religious papers sent in packages to one address at the one cent rate of postage should be delivered to the party addressed, and not the paper to individual subscribers.

Held for Postage.—L. W., G——, Miss.—Letters prepaid one full rate of 3 cts. should be forwarded, charged with the amount due; if not so prepaid, they should be held for postage. Secs. 151 and 195, Code of 1872.

County Papers.—R. H. H., P—— B——, N. Y.—A subscriber may receive county papers free of postage, at an office out of the county, if it is the office at which he receives his mail matter regularly. Sec. 228, Reg. 1866.

Paying Money Orders.—H. T. L., R——; Ind.—A postmaster should be satisfied he pays a money order to the right person. If an order, signed by the principal, is presented by an employee of the principal, it is for the postmaster to *satisfy* himself that he is correct in paying the order. There should be no doubt about it.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF RULINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR JUNE, 1872.

1. Correspondence addressed to members of Congress is entitled to *free* transmission by mail, subject to the restrictions in P. Reg. sec. 124.

2. Exchanges can only be sent from one publisher to another, and should be addressed and delivered to the office of publication. They cannot be forwarded to any other place without prepayment of postage at the usual rates.

3. A presentation of his commission by a newly appointed Postmaster, is sufficient authority to the incumbent to deliver the office to him.

4. Circulars sent in bulk by mail to one address are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed.

5. There is nothing in the Postal Laws or Regulations forbidding a Postmaster to sell goods in the building in which the office is kept, provided he complies with the regulations, sections 24, 25 and 26.

6. If quarterly postage is paid at any other time than the beginning of a quarter, viz: On the first day of January, April, July and October, it must be paid to the end of the next quarter.

7. Photographic cards sent by mail should be enclosed in *unsealed* wrappers, or wrappers opened at one or both ends so that they can be examined without destroying the cover—otherwise they are subject to letter postage.

8. Letters to persons not found at the office addressed may be forwarded to any other office without additional postage; but letters, when once delivered according to their address cannot be remailed without prepayment of postage at letter rates by postage stamps affixed.

9. Articles of clothing are subject to letter postage by mail, except to non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the U. S. military service, as provided in Postal Laws, section 121.

10. No postal cards, except those issued by this Department, can be recognized or admitted into the mails as such. The Postmaster General will, at an early day, cause suitable postal cards to be issued under the law, for the accommodation of the public.

11. Any communication wholly or partly in writing, sent by mail, is subject to letter postage whether sealed or unsealed, except book manuscript and corrected proofs passing between author and publisher. Manuscript sent by mail for publication in newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, is subject to letter postage.

Railway Mail Service.

For the convenience of those who may find it necessary in despatch of ers by the 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. trains from New York to Boston after the closing of mails for those trains at the New York Post Office, a letter box is placed in the baggage room of the New York and New Haven Railroad depot at Twenty-seventh street, from which letters are collected up to five minutes previous to the starting of each of the trains mentioned.

Letters can also be mailed at any car on which mail matter is distributed, but this accommodation is intended only for correspondence too late for the regular closing of mails.

The following statements of times of arrival and departure of trains on which mail matter is distributed, are mainly for the guidance of Railway Post Office Clerks and Route Agents, and it is proposed to continue them each month:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AGENTS.

Leave New York P. O. 6.15 A. M. Leave James Slip 8 A. M.
Arrive Greenport 1.00 P. M. Arrive New York P. O. 6.40 P. M.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD AGENTS.

Leave New York P. O. 7.30 A. M. Leave Roosevelt street 8 00 A. M.
Arrive Patchogue 1 05 P. M. Arrive New York P. O. 6.30 P. M.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway Post Office Clerks, Route Agents, Mail Route Messengers, and Local Agents for June, 1872:

SPECIAL AGENTS.

W. Maxwell, at large.
E. A. Long, at large.
R. H. Savens, at large.
John H. Popp, at large.
L. L. Pinkerton, at large.
A. B. Loib, at large.
Edgar Selvo, at large.
Geo. G. Cartow, at large.
James McDowell, at large.
Geo. L. Van Hoeson, at large.
Joseph W. Holden, at large.
Robt. K. Smith, at large.
E. L. Alexander, at large.
W. T. Blackford, at large.
Fred. D. Hurd, at large.
James N. Davis, Asst. Supt. Railway Mail Service.

RAILWAY POST OFFICE CLERKS.

W. Brown, Head Clerk, Washington, D. C., to Weldon N. C.
E. C. Frasier, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
J. G. Hill, Cincinnati to St. Louis.
E. J. Metzger, Cleveland to Indianapolis.
S. R. Ritchie, Head Clerk, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
T. J. McClung, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
D. W. Martin, Assistant, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
G. W. Pepper, Assistant, Buffalo to Toledo, Ohio.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of May, 1872:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Wheatland	Ocean	N. J.	1,602
Princeton Junction	Mercer	"	1,606
Hashuqua	Noxubee	Miss	7,121
Walton	Lafayette	"	7,067
Shamrock	Concordia	La	8,006
Tulip	Claiborne	"	Special
Meridian	Union	"	"
Little Prairie	Catahoula	"	8,013
Parliame	"	"	"
Ardoyne	Terre Bonne	"	8,003
Bear Creek	Bienville	"	8,004
Roseton	Nevada	Ark	7,621
Water Valley	Randolph	"	7,542
Arneckeville	De Witt	Texas	8,557
Longs Pool	Montgomery	"	Special
Philpott	Daviess	Ky	"
Brownsville	Perry	Ill	11,911
Shiocton Station	Outagamie	Wis	13,395
Horsey	Nobles	Minn	13,505
Hart's Mill	Howard	Kas	14,153
Dillon	Dickinson	"	Special
Syracuse	Cowley	"	"
Humboldt House	Humboldt	Nev	14,701
Rye Valley	"	"	"
Colan	Saunders	Neb	11,434
North Blue	Adams	"	Special
Swan City	Saline	"	14,414
New Era	James	"	Special
Rock Creek	Wasco	Oregon	Special
Willow Forks	"	"	"
Butter Creek	"	"	"
Beaver Creek	Jefferson	Monta	16,071
Darling	Beaver Head	"	16,019
Carpenter's Bar	Deer Lodge	"	16,003
Oradell	Bergen	N. J.	1,739
Rogersville	Madison	Ky	9,686
Jordanville	Knox	Ind	12,068
Oakalla	Putnam	"	12,024
South West	Elkhart	"	12,306
Goes Station	Greene	Ohio	9,031
Splanoyville	Scott	Iowa	11,160
White	Monroe	"	Special
Pearl Rock	Chickasaw	"	11,010
Garden Prairie	Boone	"	Special
Bevington	Madison	"	11,005
Twane	Dent	Mo	10,853
Hiwassie	Oregon	"	10,735
Honey	Mercer	"	Special
Harrison	Harrison	"	"
Highlandville	Christian	"	10,911
Golf Creek	Stone	"	"
Amity	De Kalb	"	Special
East Medford	Middlesex	Mass	610
Brick Store	Lee	Va	4,577
Piney Fork	Pittsylvania	Va	4,660
Cobton	Craven	N. C.	Special
Meckling	Yankton	Dakota	13,902
Sea Cliff Grove	Queens	N. Y.	Special
Almonesson	Gloucester	N. J.	"
Sprinkle's Mill	Gallia	Ohio	"
Roland Oak	Caroline	Va	"
Saint Clara	Doddridge	W. Va.	"
Saint John	Calumet	Wis	"
Crabb's Mills	Jackson	Iowa	"
Tillis	Polk	Ill	"
Hickman	Cherokee	Kas	14,034
Marsh Valley	Jewell	"	14,227
Meadow Branch	Jackson	Ohio	9,312
Levick's Mill	Randolph	Mo	Special
Catawba	Caldwell	"	"
Hunsaker	Tulare	Cal	14,881
Lambert	Merced	"	Special
Alton	Sumner	Kas	"
Billingsville	Norton	"	"
Almena	"	"	"
Bekeka	Morris	"	"
Lena Valley	Greenwood	"	"
Newbern	Dickinson	"	"
Sunny Side	Montgomery	"	14,177
Swanville	Saline	Neb	14,444
Alexandria	Thayer	"	14,004
Reidsville	L'Eau qui Court	"	14,428
Duck Creek	White Pine	Nev	Special
Mount Carmel	Kane	Utah	16,643
Glendale	"	"	"
Pauquich	"	"	16,618
Granite Canyon	Laramie	Wyoming	14,401
Rock Springs	Sweetwater	"	"
Pleasant Grove	Yakima	Wash'n Ter	15,161
Taneum	"	"	"
Fall City	King	"	15,424
Squirrel Island	Lincoln	Me	Special
Mountain Shoals	Spartanburg	S. C.	5,960
Smith Creek	Wakulla	Fla	6,445
Lolus	Jackson	"	6,431
Leeborn	Adams	Ill	11,431
Maplewood	Cook	"	13,001
Emigrant	Gallatin	Montana	Special
Walnut Grove	Warren	Ind	"
Tiosa	Fulton	"	12,014
Willford	Henry	Ohio	Special
Marble Furnace	Adams	"	"
Stanford	Texas	Mo	10,711
Chapel Grove	Green	"	10,032
Likin's Mill	"	"	"
Middle Ridge	Harrison	"	10,811
Almartha	Ozark	"	10,903
Clinton's Mills	Crawford	"	Special
Hartwick	Delaware	Iowa	"
Fairhaven	Tama	"	"
Mormonton	Taylor	"	"
Round Mountain	Shasta	Cal	14,865
Benton	Butler	Kas	14,115
Inverury	Sevier	Utah	"
Chug Water	Laramie	Wyoming	Special
South Fayette	Kennebec	Me	Special
Hunting Hill	Montgomery	Md	3,644
Black Hawk	Nichols	Ky	Special
Cowan	Fleming	"	9,843
Spring Fork	Grayson	"	9,779
Deep River	Bay	Mich	Special
Oakfield	Aroostook	Me	"
St. Francis	"	"	"
East Bluehill	Hancock	"	"
Minortown	Litchfield	Conn	"
Cambria Station	Chester	Penn	"
Graysville	Floyd	Va	4,532
High Bridge	Muskingum	Ohio	9,033
Black Creek	Outagamie	Wis	13,395
Namur	Door	"	13,100
Little Sauk	Todd	Minn	13,731
Campbell	Wilkin	"	13,506
Heidelberg	Le Sueur	"	Special
Burleson	Johnson	Kas	10,517a
Claggett	Jefferson	Montana	Special
Cold Spring	"	"	"
Jefferson Island	"	"	"
Franklin Station	Delaware	N. Y.	1,340
Mount Pleasant	Washington	D. C.	Special
Moreau	Ringgold	Iowa	11,381
Bravet	Lyon	"	Special
Goose Neck	Hickory	Mo	10,909
West Springfield	Shelby	"	Special
Coaldale	Schuylkill	Penn	1,022
Williamsburgh	Greenbrier	W. Va	4,392
Friar's Hill	"	"	"
Paw Paw	Howard	Kas	14,165
Loma Parda	Mora	New Mex	17,413
Shonesburgh	Kane	Utah	16,615
Corona	Queens	N. Y.	1,004
White Pine	Calhoun	W. Va	4,168
Coupash City	Madison	Miss	7,141
Good Luck	Prince Georges	Md	Special
Thomson	Clark	Ky	"
Somerset Centre	Hillsdale	Mich	12,525
Russell's Grove	Hamilton	Iowa	11,007
Oriole	Smith	Kas	Special
Elk Creek	Colusa	Cal	14,883
Elm Creek	Buffalo	Neb	14,471
Fayette Store	Ada	Idaho	16,123
Mantua Mills	Baltimore	Md	3,339
Remington	Hamilton	Ohio	9,012
Waterford	Stanislaus	Cal	14,804
Saint Laurensburg	El Dorado	"	14,753
Boca	Nevada	"	14,701
Peach Grove	Washington	Kas	Special
Lamar	Ottawa	"	"
Klamath	Jackson	Oregon	15,156
Iron Mountain	Laramie	Wyoming	Special
Vue de l'eau	Norfolk	Va	"
Solitude	Ashe	N. C.	[illegible]
Charlesburgh	Calumet	Wis	Special
Five Islands	Burnett	"	"
Western	Wilkin	Minn	Special
Scott's Depot	Putnam	W. Va	4,293
Creswell	Leon	Fla	6,141
Zion Seminary	Covington	Miss	7,186
Marshall's Ferry	White	Ill	11,900
Bondville	Champaign	"	11,910
South La Grange	Penobscot	Me	103
Mount Kineo	Piscataquis	"	Special
Beulah	Pr. William	Va	4,714
Jerry's Run	Wood	W. Va	4,191
Kirk's Ferry	Catahoula	La	8,037
Wild Wood	"	"	"
Hackney	Morgan	Ohio	9,347
Topsyville	Essex	Mass	621
Summitville	Sullivan	N. Y.	1,065
Rockford	Washington	Va	4,715
Broad Tree	Marshall	W. Va	3,504
Allanahm	Berrien	Ga	[illegible]
Burton's Hill	Greene	Ala	6,035
Hult	Boone	Iowa	Special
Poplar Grove	Palo Alto	"	11,334
Burnett Station	Johnson	Mo	Special
Maywood	Lewis	"	10,020a
Shiloh	Butler	"	10,521
Swannick	Bay	"	10,513
Grove Spring	Wright	"	10,908
Lick Valley	Ozark	"	10,353
Mack's Creek	Camden	"	10,909

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Orange Lake	Orange	N. Y.	Newburgh
Micham	Leelanaw	Mich	Traverse City
Rochester	Neosho	Kas	New Chicago
Wasco	Wasco	Oregon	The Dalles
Fox Creek	Randolph	Ala	Burke's Ferry
Waldrop's Mill	Jefferson	"	Jefferson
Ridgeway	Bastrop	Texas	Bastrop
Plail	Taylor	Iowa	Lenox
New Hamburgh	Scott	"	Amity
Bullin Ford	Stoddard	Mo	Asherville
Bryan	Saline	"	Marshall
Coney	Ozark	"	Gainesville
Boyd	Dallas	"	Buffalo
Thistle	Taney	"	Pryor's Store
Pryor Creek	Vernon	"	Nela
Prairie Valley	Hill	Texas	Cirus
Sussex	Auglaize	Ohio	West Newton
St. Mary's	Warren	Iowa	Indianola
Lime Creek	Cerro Gordo	"	Mason City
Mound Springs	Wilson	Kas	Ward
Pacoma	Elko	Nev	Kelton
Good Hope Landing	Concordia	La	Dillitt's Haven
Huntersville	Rutherford	Tenn	LaVergne
Tate's Station	Montgomery	"	Guthrie, Ky
Newburgh	Mitchell	Iowa	St. Ansgar
Wasakee	Fillmore	Minn	Preston
Saline Valley	Saline	Kas	Salina
Eminence	Sumner	"	Wichita
Chase's Lake	Lewis	N. Y.	Independ. River
Vacherie Roads	St. James	La	Convent
Brown's Landing	Butler	Ky	Morgantown
Wyandotte	Tippecanoe	Ind	Dayton
Afton	Scott	"	Austin
Callaway	Madison	Montana	Watson
Newport News	Warwick	Va	Hampton
Toulme	Hancock	Miss	Shieldsborough
Wheatonville	Warrick	Ind	Elberfeld
Euon	Fulton	Ill	Lewistown
Green Dale	Marion	"	Salem
Hark	Shelby	"	Greenland
Pleasant Ridge	Harrison	Mo	Bethany
Sarvia Spring	Phelps	"	Edgar Spring
Green Level	Wake	N. C.	Raleigh
Speedwell	Barnwell	S. C.	Dunbarton
Chiltipin	San Patricio	Texas	San Patricio
Alto	Franklin	Tenn	Decherd
Embreeville	Washington	"	Garber's Mills
Randall	Allen	Ind	Heller's Corners
Gilman	Hamilton	N. Y.	Gilman's Depot
Weston	Somerset	N. J.	Millstone
Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Va	Proctor's Creek
Warren Grove	Jasper	Iowa	Monroe
Wabaghonsey	Mills	"	Glenwood
Milton	Randolph	Mo	Madison
Tioga	Neosho	Kas	New Chicago
Oliver's Landing	Phillips	Ark	Clifton's Landing
Pendleton	Arkansas	"	Arkansas Post
Nickerson	Dodge	Neb	Fontanelle
La Prairie Centre	Marshall	Ill	Sparland
Upland	Lyon	Iowa	Canton, Dakota
Ten Mile	Lincoln	W. Va.	Hamlin
Kidwell	Tyler	"	Middlebourne
Kemp	Kaufman	Texas	Kaufman
Aiken	Bell	"	Belton
Hope Ridge	Monroe	Ohio	Woodsfield
Shave Head	Cass	Mich	Williamsville
Rocksburgh	Morgan	Ohio	McConnelsville
Leipsic	Putnam	"	Roanoke
Julappa	Newberry	S. C.	Newberne C. H.
Doras Gold Mine	Abbeville	"	Abbeville C. H.
Saint Paul	Webster	Mo	Hazlewood

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Tusquitee	Clay	N. C.	5,235
Newport	Winn	La	8,047
Louville	St. Landry	La	8,007
Spearsville	Union	La	8,097
Tooleys	Concordia	La	8,031
Cornersville	Lincoln	Ark	7,634
Hermitage	Bradley	Ark	7,651
Sumpter	"	Ark	7,650
Gaine's Landing	Chicot	Ark	7,505
Griffin	Greene	Ark	7,538
Harper's Station	Ross	Ohio	9,033
Bruin	Elliott	Ky	9,049
Malden Spring	Tazewell	Va	4,568
Granville	Jackson	Tenn	Special
Arvington	Williamson	Tenn	"
Big Hill	McNairy	Tenn	6,865
Rock	Cowley	Kas	14,128
Ivy Hill	Haywood	N. C.	5,207
Ray Centre	Macomb	Mich	Special
Hermansville	Coos	Oregon	15,141
Point of Timber	Contra Costa	Cal	Special
Pomo	Mendocino	Cal	14,801
Toano	Elko	Nev	14,701
Fountain Inn	Greenville	S. C.	5,003
Rockport	Copiah	Miss	7,149
Hohenlinden	Chickasaw	Miss	7,101
Frenchville	Mercer	W. Va	1,165
North Clayton	Miami	Ohio	Special
La Bajada	Santa Ana	New Mex. Ter.	17,401
Hog Island	Surry	Va	1,420
Washington College	Washington	Tenn	Special
Gilman's Depot	Sullivan	N. Y.	1,564
Warren's Corners	Door	Wis	13,103
West's Station	Holmes	Miss	7,001
Burgess' Store	Northumberl'd	Va	4,721
Bear Creek	Cedar	Mo	10,723

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Six Mile Run	Somerset	N. J.	Franklin Park
Ellisville	Columbia	Fla	Barrsville
Gibson	Issaquena	Miss	Mayersville
Spring Creek	Pike	Ill	Stewart
Sycamore	Calhoun	W. Va	Pine Creek
Mill Rock	Jackson	Iowa	Baldwin
Burnt Village	Brunswick	Va	Walton
Lake Village	McPherson	Kas	Lake View
Grant's Hill	Worth	Mo	Denver
Well	Faribault	Minn	Wells
Arnold's Store	Bedford	Tenn	Rover
Mount Olive	Jackson	W. Va	Hereford
Crossing	Laporte	Ind	Packard
Talbott's Mills	Jefferson	Tenn	Talbott
Pattison	Madison	Iowa	Patterson
Belleville	Richland	Ohio	Bellville
Cole Creek	Fountain	Ind	Veedersburg
Turnersport	Manistee	Mich	Pierport
Kendall's Mills	Somerset	Me	Fairfield
Fairfield	"	"	Fairfield Centre
Quinnipiac	Hartford	Conn	Milldale
Spencer's Shop	Crawford	Ark	Cedarville
Schneider	Schuylkill	Pa	Mabel
Clay Centre	Ottawa	Ohio	Martin
Guilford Station	Loudoun	Va	Loudoun
Perkins	Bay	Mich	Sterling

[OFFICIAL.]

Partial Regulations under the New Postal Code, 1872.

The following instructions, based on an act approved June 8, 1872, entitled "An act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department," commonly known as the postal code, are issued for the guidance of postmasters till the code can be published with full regulations.

The regulations of 1866 when not inconsistent with or superseded by these instructions, are to be observed, as heretofore, until otherwise ordered.

1. The division of mailable matter into three classes remains as heretofore. First, letters; second, regular printed matter; third, miscellaneous matter.—(Code, § 130.)

First Class.

2. This class embraces all correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except *book* manuscripts and corrected proof-sheets passing between authors and publishers.—(Code, § 131.)

3. Letters by mail from one post office to another, for each half ounce or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamps, 3 cents.—(Code, § 156.)

4. Drop or local letters at letter-carrier offices, for each half ounce or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamps, 2 cents. Drop or local letters, at other than letter carrier offices, for each one half ounce or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamps, 1 cent.—(Code, § 157.)

Postal cards, with postage stamps impressed upon them, 1 cent.

NOTE.—By section 170 of the new postal code, the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public "postal cards," with postage stamps impressed upon them, to be transmitted through the mails at one cent each, for messages, orders, notices and other short communications; and until such cards are issued by the Department, which will be done in due time, the law cannot go into effect, as there is no provision allowing of postal cards other than such as may be furnished by the Department, with stamps impressed upon them.—(Code, § 170.)

5. Letter-postage shall be charged on mail matter, not lawfully franked or entitled to pass free, when not so wrapped or secured as to permit of its examination without destroying the wrapper.—(Code, § 185.)

6. Letter postage shall be charged on all mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book-manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and local or drop letters; on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; on all matter which is sent in violation of law or the regulations of the Department respecting inclosures; and on all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned.—(Code, § 156.)

7. Manuscripts for publication in newspapers, magazines or periodicals, is subject to letter-postage.—(Code, § 156.)

8. Letter postage shall be charged on mail matter subject to less than letter rates, in which is inclosed or concealed any letter, memorandum or other thing, or upon which is any writing or memorandum; except—

1. That publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print or write, upon their publications sent to regular subscribers, the address of the subscriber, and the date when the subscription expires, and may inclose therein bills and receipts for subscription thereto, without subjecting such publications to extra postage. (Code, § 141.)

2. No extra postage shall be charged for a card printed or impressed upon an envelope or wrapper.—(Code, §§ 142, 156.)

9. All domestic letters, deposited in any post office for mailing, on which the postage is wholly unpaid or paid less than one full rate, as required by law, except letters lawfully free, and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States shall be sent by the postmaster to the dead letter office in Washington: *Provided*, That in large cities and adjacent districts of dense population, having two or more post offices within a distance of three miles of each other, any letter mailed at one of such offices, and addressed to a locality within the delivery of another of such offices which shall have been inadvertently prepaid at the drop or local letter-rate of postage only, may be forwarded to its destination through the proper office, charged with the amount of the deficient postage, to be collected on delivery.—(Code, § 195.)

10. Letters prepaid one full rate shall be forwarded, charged with the amount due, to be collected on delivery.—(Code, § 15?.)

11. Letters wholly unpaid shall be sent to the dead letter office; but when, *by inadvertence*, they reach their destination, double the prepaid rates should be collected on delivery.—(Code, §§ 152, 195.)

12. Prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded from one post office to another at the request of the party addressed, without additional charge for postage; but letters having been delivered according to their address, require postage at prepaid rates, when returned to the office for remailing.—(Code, § 199.)

13. All letters published as non-delivered shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, to be accounted for as part of the postal revenue.—(Code, § 193.)

14. The compensation for publishing the list of non-delivered letters shall in no case exceed one cent for each letter so published.—(Code, § 1..)

15. Every postmaster shall post, in a conspicuous place in his office, a copy of each list of non-delivered letters immediately after its publication.—(Code, § 191.)

16. When the writer of any letter on which the postage is prepaid shall indorse upon the outside thereof his name and address, such letter shall not be advertised, but, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned to him without additional charge for postage, and, if not then delivered, shall be treated as a dead letter.—(Code, § 198.)

Second Class.

17. This class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, without addition by writing, mark, or sign.—(Code, § 132.)

18. The following are the quarterly rates of postage when paid quarterly or yearly in advance, on newspapers and periodicals issued once a week or more frequently, and sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication:

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published *free*.

Newspapers and periodicals each:

Weekly	not over 4 oz	5 cts.
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz	10 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz	15 "
"	over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz.	21 "
Semi-weekly,	not over 4 oz	10 "
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz	20 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz	30 "
"	over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz.	40 "
Tri-weekly,	not over 4 oz	15 "
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.	30 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	45 "
"	over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz	60 "
Six times a week,	not over 4 oz	30 "
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz	60 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz	90 "
"	over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz.	$1 20
Daily,	not over 4 oz	35 cts.
"	over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz	70 "
"	over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.	$1 05
"	over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz	1 40

19. The following are the quarterly rates of postage, when paid quarterly or yearly in advance, on newspapers and periodicals issued less frequently than once a week and sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication:

Newspapers, magazines and other periodical publications, each:

Semi-Monthly,	not over 4oz. in weight.	6 cts.
"	over 4oz. and not over 8oz	12 "
"	over 8oz. and not over 12oz	18 "
Monthly,	not over 4 oz.	3 "
"	over 4oz. and not over 8oz	6 "
"	over 8oz. and not over 12oz.	9 "
Quarterly,	not over 4oz	1 "
"	over 4oz. and not over 8oz	2 "
"	over 8oz. and not over 12oz	3 "

Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.—(Code, § 160.)

20. On newspapers and other periodicals sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, the postage shall be paid before delivery, for not less than one-quarter, nor more than one year; which payment may be made either at the office of mailing or delivery, commencing at any time; and the postmaster shall account for said postage in the quarter in which it is received.—(Code, § 159.)

21. Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive by mails such quantities of either, as they may require, at the same rates *pro rata* as regular subscribers to such publications, and may transmit the same to other dealors or regular subscribers; the postage at quarterly rates to be paid at the office of mailing or delivery.—(Code, § 161.)

22. The rate of postage on newspapers, excepting weeklies, periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars, when the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each; but periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject to a postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamps.—(Code, § 99.)

23. Weekly newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber within the county where the same is printed and published, shall be allowed to pass free in the mail; but letter-carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates.—(Code, § 184.)

Third Class.

24. This class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book manuscripts, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not, from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail-bag, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials and obscene books shall be excluded from the mails. All matter of the third class, excepting books and other printed matter, book manuscripts, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets, shall not exceed twelve ounces in weight, and all matter of the third class shall be subject to examination and to rates of postage as hereinafter provided. Samples of metals, ores and mineralogical specimens shall not exceed twelve ounces in weight, and shall be subject to examination and to rates of postage as hereinafter provided.—(Code, § 133.)

25. On mailable matter of the third class, except as herein stated, postage shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Double these rates shall be charged for books, samples of metals, ores, minerals and merchandise prepaid by postage-stamps.—(Code, § 163.)

26. Packages of woolen, cotton, or linen clothing, not exceeding two pounds in weight, may be sent through the mail to any non commissioned officer or private in the Army of the United States, if prepaid, at the rate of one cent for each one ounce or fraction thereof, subject to such regulation as the Postmaster General may prescribe.—(Code, § 164.)

27. No package weighing more than four pounds shall be received for conveyance by mail, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.—(Code, § 134.)

Free Matter.

28. This embraces—

First. All mail-matter sent to the President or Vice-President.

Second. Official communications addressed to chiefs, heads of bureaus, chief clerk, or franking officer of either of the Executive Departments.

Third. Letters and printed matter sent to Senators, Representatives, or Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, or the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Fourth. Petitions to Congress.

Fifth. Copyright matter to the Librarian of Congress, if marked on the package "copyright matter."

Sixth. All publications sent or received by the Smithsonian Institution, marked on each package "Smithsonian Exchange."

Seventh. Newspapers, periodicals and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight; to be confined to a single copy of each publication.

Eighth. Weekly newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber within the county where the same is printed and published; but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates.

Ninth. Notices to publishers of the refusal or neglect of subscribers to take newspapers, magazines or other periodicals from the post office; to be sent under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Tenth. Dead-letters returned to the writers thereof.

Eleventh. Medals, certificates of thanks, or other testimonials, which have been, or may be, awarded, by the legislatures of the several States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof; to be sent by the Adjutant Generals of said States and Territories, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.—(Code, § 184.)

29. All mail matter to and from Mary Lincoln, widow of the late President Abraham Lincoln, shall be conveyed free during her natural life.—(Code, § 185.)

30. Letters upon the official business of the Post Office Department which require registering shall be registered free of charge, and pass through the mails free of charge.—(Code, § 127.)

31. All postmasters are hereby authorized to register, in the manner prescribed by law, but without payment of any registration fee all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States, which shall be by them sent by mail to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption; and it shall be the duty of the postmaster at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, to register, in like manner, without charge, all letters containing new currency returned for currency redeemed, which shall be received by him from the said Treasurer, in sealed packages, marked with the word "register" over the official signature of the said Treasurer.—(Code, § 190.)

Under this section it is the duty of postmasters to register, without fee, all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States sent to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, and delivered to them for mailing.

In every such case they will be governed by the following regulations:

First. They will require the contents of every such letter or package to be exhibited to them, with a descriptive list of the contents giving an accurate and detailed description of the money to be remitted. In the case of fractional currency the number and denomination of pieces will be sufficient; but of currency of denomination of one dollar and upward, the latter, number or series, and date of each note, as well as the denomination, must be given.

Second. This list must be carefully examined and compared with the money to be remitted, and when found to be correct will be filed in the office, to be subject at all times to the inspection of proper agents of this department.

Third. The money will then be inclosed and the package sealed in presence of the postmaster, who will then give the usual registered-letter receipt therefor.

Fourth. The letter or package will then be disposed of in same manner as is provided for other registered letters; but for the sake of further security the postmaster must be ready to prove, beyond question in every case, *by a disinterested witness*, that such letter or package was duly mailed in the mode prescribed for registered letters; otherwise, should the letter or package be lost, he will be held responsible therefor.

The Franking Privilege.

32. The following persons are entitled to frank:

First. The President, by himself or his private secretary, to cover all mail matter.

Second. The Vice-President, to cover all mail matter.

Third. The chiefs of the several Executive Departments.

Fourth. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, to cover their correspondence, all printed matter issued by authority of Congress, and all speeches, proceedings and debates in Congress.

Fifth. Such principal officers of the Executive Departments, being heads of Bureaus or chief clerks, as the Postmaster General may by regulation prescribe, to cover official communications only. For such official correspondence the franking privilege is allowed to the following officers: The First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury; the Solicitor of the Treasury; the Auditors of the Treasury; the Treasurer of the United States; the Register of the Treasury; the Assistant Secretary of State; the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury; the Assistant Secretary of the War Department; the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; the Assistant Secretary of the Interior; the Commissioner of the General Land Office; the Commissioner of Customs; the Commissioner of Patents; the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; the Commissioner of Pensions; the Assistant Postmasters General; the Superintendent of the Foreign Mails; the Superintendent of Money Order Office; the Adjutant General of the Army; the Quartermaster General; the Inspector General; the Commissary General of Subsistence; the Commissioner of Immigration; the Commissioner of Public Buildings; the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau; the Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General; the Solicitor of the War Department; the Paymaster General; the Chief Engineer; the Surgeon General; the Colonel of Ordnance; the Chiefs of Bureaus of the Navy Department; the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Coast Survey; the Superintendent of the Census; the Commissioner of Agriculture; the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue; the Provost Marshal General; the chief clerks of the Executive Departments; the Congressional Printer; the Commissioner of Education; the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

Sixth. Postmasters, to cover official communications to other postmasters only.

Seventh. Assessors and collectors and their assistants and deputies, for the interchange of official communications only.

NOTE.—This refers to the officers of the internal revenue only.

And no person entitled by law to the franking privilege shall exercise said privilege otherwise than by his written autograph signature on the matter franked; and all mail matter not thus franked shall be charged with the legal rate of postage thereon.—(Code, § 180.)

33. That the franking privilege of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, and of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, shall commence with the term for which they are elected and expire with the first Monday of December following such term.—(Code, § 181.)

Postmasters will carefully observe the foregoing instructions.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
June 20, 1872.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents each; books, 4 cents per four ounces. Pre-payment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua,	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York twice a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Caracoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for San Domingo, Samana and Port-au Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

SPECIAL TERMS
TO
POSTMASTERS
—
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The Messrs. Harper are doing an educational work so important that we can only think of the absence of their periodicals as an irreparable national loss. Such a periodical as HARPER'S WEEKLY *is a public benefaction.* —The Methodist.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. *Harper's* is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.—*New England Homestead.*

HARPER'S WEEKLY. JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading-matter that are printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—*Boston Traveller.*

HARPER'S BAZAR.

It is really the only illustrated chronicler of fashion in the country. Its supplements alone are worth the subscription price of the paper. While fully maintaining its position as a mirror of fashion, it also contains stories, poems, brilliant essays, besides general and personal gossip.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, One Year	4 00

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" " Eight copies	$20 00

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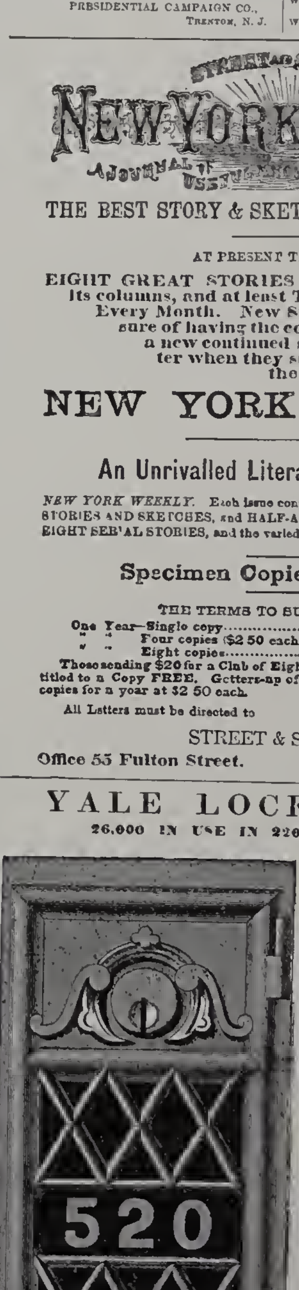
26,000 IN USE IN 220 POST OFFICES.



YALE LOCK BOX, No. 2

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass
LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood-work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock above; the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequalled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES
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Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions, prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

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ESTIMATES submitted on Application.

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
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YALE LOCKS.
SECURITY.
FULL SIZE OF KEY.
BEST & CHEAPEST.
FOR SALE BY THE HARDWARE TRADE.

CAUTION.

THE YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO. desires to notify Postmasters and others using, purchasing or manufacturing Metallic Post-Office Lock Boxes that proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York against certain infringers of the letters patent for Post Office Lock Boxes, heretofore granted to Linus Yale, Jr., the exclusive right to manufacture under said letters patent being in the undersigned.

And we are advised and believe that the several Post-Office Lock Boxes now in the market (all of which were introduced after and modeled from that made by us) are likewise infringements of the said letters patent. We will not hesitate to proceed vigorously against any and all persons who manufacture, buy or use any of them, as they are equally liable in damages with the manufacturers.

STAMFORD, CONN., Dec., 1871.
YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO.

"WIDE AWAKE & FAST ASLEEP."—A $10 pair of Superb French Oil Chromos—subjects of Life Size—exquisite fac similes of original Oil Paintings, GIVEN AWAY to every subscriber to

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Great Literary Religious, Weekly Newspaper. Agents having great success. One took 1,000 names in three months, another 672 in 35 days, another 118 in one week, one 47 in one day, and many others equally well, making from $5 and $10 to $40 per day. Takes on sight. An old agent who knows says, "I think it is the best business for canvassers ever offered. Sorry I did not engage sooner." Pays better than any book agency. A rare chance to make money.

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N. B.—Any Postmaster who secures us an agent will receive the Christian Union for a year and a pair of these beautiful Chromos.

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For Keeping, Rendering and Collecting Accounts of Postage in ADVANCE on Newspapers, Periodicals and Box Rents, is distinguished for simplicity, certainty and celerity.

It is inexpensive, costing for the System and Directions for Use, with 10 blank sheets arranged for two years, $2. After which it is only necessary to order the number of sheets required for the business of your office, at a cost of $3 50 per 100. If but 20, the expense is only 70 cents, or 35 cents for each year after the first two.

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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—JULY, 1872.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For References a. b. c. &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one quarter ounce	Not exceeding one half ounce	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts, Prints, &c., & Patterns of Samples: Newspapers (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	8	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	...	10	b 2	8	8	...
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	12	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg let. 18c per ½ oz		*14	K	L	M	h 8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h 8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England)	...					
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 19 ℔ ½ oz	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	c B	c B	d16
do do via Brindisi	...	20	8	c B	c B	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	...	CC	2	v	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y	..	18	4	10	10	...
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	b 2	v	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	...	22	8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco, once a month	....	10	2	v	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	..	8	b 2	v	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	8	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	9	7	E	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via Kingston	....	18	4	10	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	B	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	...	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	16	....	h 8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	4	16	10	h 8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	h16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*16	7	E	11	h 8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	C†	C†	t 8
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	...	15	BB	BB	....	10
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	b 2	k4	....	h 5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	B	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	8	F	13	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	b 2	k 4	....	h 5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	6	D†	D†	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, British mail via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	...	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Central America	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	8
Chili, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	h 8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	n	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	28	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	...
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica	....	10	b 2	v	....	
Costa Rica	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	h 8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h 8
do Stettin, once a month	....	7	b 2	v	....	10
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	F	12	h 8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g	....	7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	v	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*10	9	H	12	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*16	9	H	13	h 8
do (Upper) do do do	....	16	9	H	g	...
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	...
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England	....	*17	16	H	14	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	H	14	h 8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	10l	g	g	....
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	c B	c B	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	6	c B	c B	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Faroe Islands, via Denmark	....	*7	4	E†	E†	10
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fukshan, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
France, direct mail	....	10	b 2	v	4	....
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	h 8
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	14	9	H	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	h 8
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	...	g14
Greenland, via Denmark	....	7	4	E†	E†	10
Greytown, via Colon	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	h 8
Guatemala	....	10	b 2		....	....
Guiana (British), reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.	....	10	2		....	h 8
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Heligoland, via England	....	14	6	D†	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	6
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via Kingston	....	18	4	10	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	10
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Iceland, via Denmark	..	16	8	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece	....	....	....	....	....	....
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	h 8
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	h 17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	h 17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	h 14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	h 14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	..	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	6	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	10	4	B	B	16
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	8	D†	D†	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
Manilla via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	b 4	....	....	h 8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	C†	C†	18
do French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	16	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*13	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	..	*9	6	B	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	b 2	V	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*d	b 2	k4	....	h 5
Newfoundland	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 5
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	10
do do via Brindisi	...	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	..	12	b 2	4	....	10
Nicaragua	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Nice	....	CC	b 2	v	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do Stettin, once a month	....	6	b 2	v	....	....
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	9	G	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	b 2	k 4	....	h 5
Panama. Reg. Letters, 18c. per half oz.	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	...
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	10
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	h 8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	10
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	8	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	1d	b 2	v	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	...	h 8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	....	*17	10	H	14	h 8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	10
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	...	*8	b 2	k 4	....	h 6
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do via N. German Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	...	...	...
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*13	6	D	10	h 8
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	8	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Savoy	....	CC	2	v	4	....
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*6 u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7 u	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*6 u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7 u	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	a	....				
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	h 8
do by French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	...	9	7	E	11	h 8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	a	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	b 2	n	....	t 8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	...	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	.	28	6	A	A	10
do via Brindisi	...	34	8	20	20	16
do N German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	...	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	..	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	6	D†	D†	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	...	34	10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden, via North German Union direct	...	*10	8	G	11	h 8
do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	b 2	v	...	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England)	....	*11	9	G	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do via Bremen or Hamburg	a	8	S	V	V	8
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	b 4	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg let., 18c ½ oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c. ½ oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	...	*12	8	F	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	b 2	k 4	...	h 5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Venezuela, by American packet	....	10	b 2	8	....	....
do British do	....	18	4	10	...	h 8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
West Indies (Brit. and Dan.), Am. packet, 23d of each month from N. Y. (reg. letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas (registered letters, 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	10	b 2	....	....	h 8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	....	....	h 6
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	r 8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

Showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by Letters, A., B., C., etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. and not over 2½ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	20	....	....	20
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Brindisi	4	....	....	8	....	....	16	....	....	16
C.—via North German Union direct	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union direct	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union direct	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union direct	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng.	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union direct	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union direct	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	[illegible]	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union direct	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng.	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	......
K.— do do via England & Brindisi	..	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	......
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	......
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	......
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	......
M.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	......
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	......
N.— do do via England & Brindisi	...	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	......
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	......
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	......
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	......
P.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	......
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	...	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	......
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	...	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	......
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	18	......
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	......
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	......
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	......
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	......
U.— do	....	....	10	....	12	....	....	14	....	......
V.—	2	....	....	4	....	....	0	....	....	6
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	......
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	......
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	......
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	......
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	0
B.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	8	....	....	8
C.†—	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	16
D.†—	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
F.†—	3	....	....	0	....	....	8	....	....	8
F.†—	5	....	....	9	....	....	12	....	....	12

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, via BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 30 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼ oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½ oz. 26c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾ oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1 oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

CC.—Open mail to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepayment optional.—Via England: For 1-3 oz. and under, 10 cents; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., 16 cents; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 cents; prepayment compulsory. Registered letters 6c. additional for each 1-3 oz. rate.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, the charge is on each newspaper irrespective of weight; in all other cases the charge is on each newspaper, if weighing four ounces or under and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "by French mail" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Great Britain, or via Great Britain, and to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, and all places except those marked b increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g.—Cannot be sent.

h.—LETTERS only can be registered.

i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 8 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—Letters, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly* unpaid) subject to a similar fine when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy or Denmark; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland* or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.

n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers, the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. Books.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.

o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 30 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " " 31 " "

t.—10 cts. reg. fee additional for every ½ oz.

u.—Letters only, unpaid or partially prepaid, are forwarded and charged with double the amount due.

v.—2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

NORTH ATLANTIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

GENERAL OFFICES,

No. 71 Broadway, New York.

104 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

11 State Street, Boston.

Offices and agencies in all parts of Europe. The North Atlantic Express Company, in addition to their regular forwarding and delivery of merchandise, packages, baggage, specie and other valuables to and from all parts of Europe and the United States at fixed tariff rates, covering all charges, except duties and fees exacted by governments, is now prepared to forward and deliver

Small Prepaid Parcels

to any part of Europe at the following rates, covering all charges whatever, except duties and fees that may be exacted by the government of the country in which place of destination is situated.

Table of Rates

to and from New York and all towns in the countries named below, having direct railway connection with Liverpool, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg.

Articles wholly or partially composed of glass or other fragile materials, or perishable articles, not taken at these rates.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austrian Empire, Belgium, Denmark, France, German States (all), Great Britain, Holland, Switzerland	60c.	80c.	$1 00	$1 [illegible]
Italy (N. of Florence)	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	1 75
Italy (S. of Florence)	1 25	1 50	1 75	2 50
Norway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 75
Russia	1 00	1 25	1 50	2 50

Stamps to Cover such Through Rates.

The company furnish stamps of the several denominations named in the table of rates below, which may be placed upon parcels in full payment up to delivery. Stamps may be ordered by post of any denomination required. Packages stamped as per rates given below and forwarded to New York office, prepaid to New York, will be delivered in any part of Europe as addressed, without further charge to shipper or receiver, except duties and fees, as above, if any are exacted by the customs authorities.

From Europe to the United States.

Parcels as above forwarded from any of the company's offices or agencies in Europe to any part of the United States. Rates to New York as above. Additional charges between New York and all towns north of Washington and east of St. Louis; for parcels not exceeding 2 lbs. weight, 25 cents; south of Washington to Savannah and west of St. Louis to Omaha, 50 cents; south of Savannah and west to New Orleans, 75 cents; west of Omaha to San Francisco, $1. For packages over 2 lbs. and up to 4 lbs. weight: north of Washington and east of Pittsburg, 25 cents; south of Washington to Savannah and west of Pittsburg to Cincinnati, 40 cents; south of Savannah and west of Cincinnati, 75 cents; west of St. Louis to San Francisco, $1.50.

Circulars containing full tariffs of rates for merchandise, packages of all kinds, valuables, etc., sent free on application.

STEAM TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INMAN LINE.

CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF RICHMOND, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF MONTREAL, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF BRISTOL,
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF LIMERICK,
CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF DUBLIN,
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF HALIFAX,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF DURHAM.

Carry the United States and British Mails.

Sailing from

NEW YORK every THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
LIVERPOOL every TUESDAY and THURSDAY,
QUEENSTOWN every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

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To LIVERPOOL ... $75 00 and $90.00
To LONDON ... 80.00 and 95.00

STEERAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY or LONDON ... $[illegible]

Steerage Tickets can be bought on this side by persons wishing to send for their friends, $31 00, currency.

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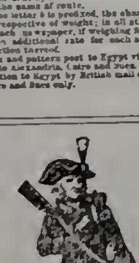

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Total Issued ... 47,000.
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SECOND CABIN ... [illegible]
STEERAGE ... [illegible]

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UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XII., NO. 11. | NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1872. | WHOLE NO. 143.

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14. Emerald Necklace.
15. The Frontier Angel.
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17. Madge Wylde.
18. Nat. Todd.
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21. Sybil Chase.
22. The Maid of Esopus.
23. Winifred Winthrop.
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25. The Peon Prince.
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27. Daughter of Liberty.
28. King Barnaby.
29. The Forest Spy.
30. Put. Pomfret's Ward.
31. The Double Hero.
32. Irona.
33. Maum Guinea.*
34. Ruth Margerie.
35. East and West.
36. Riflemen of Miami.
37. Godbold, the Spy.
38. The Wrong Man.
39. The Land Claim.
40. Unionist's Daughter.*
41. The Hunter's Cabin.
42. The King's Man.
43. The Allens.
44. Agnes Falkland.
45. Esther.
46. Wreck of the Albion.
47. Tim Bumble's Charge.
48. Oonomoo, the Huron.
49. The Gold Hunters.
50. The Black Ship.
51. The Two Guards.
52. Single Eye.
53. Hates and Loves.
54. Myrtle.
55. Off and On.
56. Ahmo's Plot.
57. The Scout.
58. The Mad Hunter.
59. Kent, the Ranger.
60. Jo Daviess' Client.
61. Laughing Eyes.
62. The Unknown.
63. The Indian Princess.
64. Rangers of Mohawk.
65. The Wrecker's Prize.
66. The Hunter's Vow.
67. Indian Jim.
68. The Brigantine.
69. The Black Hollow.
70. The Indian Queen.
71. The Lost Trail.
72. The Moose Hunter.
73. The Silver Bugle.
74. Chesapeake Cruiser.
75. The Hunter's Escape.
76. The Scout's Prize.
77. Quindaro.
78. The Rival Scouts.
79. Schuylkill Rangers.
80. Eagle Eye.
81. The Two Hunters.
82. The Mystic Canoe.
83. The Golden Harpoon.
84. The Seminole Chief.
85. The Fugitives.
86. Red Plume.
87. On the Deep.
88. Captain Molly.
89. Star Eyes.
90. Cast Away.
91. The Lost Cache.
92. The Twin Scouts.
93. The Creole Sisters.
94. The Mad Skipper.
95. Eph Peters.
96. Little Moccasin.
97. Doomed Hunter.
98. Ruth Harland.
99. Overboard.
100. Karaibo.
101. Maid of Wyoming.
102. Hearts Forever.
103. Big Foot, the Guide.
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105. The Man in Green.
106. Simple Phil.
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109. Kidnapped.
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117. The Mohegan Maiden.
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131. Wrecker's Daughter.
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136. The Indian Hunters.
137. The Traitor Spy.
138. Tim, the Scout.
139. The Border Foes.
140. Sheet-Anchor Tom.
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159. Snowbird.
160. Swamp Rifles.
161. Lake Rangers.
162. The Border Rivals.
163. Job Dean, Trapper.
164. Giant Chief.
165. The Unseen Hand.
166. Red-Skin's Pledge.
167. Shadow Jack.
168. Silent Hunter.*
169. White Canoe.
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172. Despard, the Spy.
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184. The Red Rider.
185. The Dacotah Scourge.
186. The Red Scalper.
187. The Outlaws' Plot.
188. Black Rover.
189. Yellow Chief.
190. Phantom Horseman.
191. Red Slayer.
192. The Spectre Skipper.
193. Swamp Rifles.
194. Graylock, the Guide.
195. The First Trail.
196. Eagle Plume.
197. Shawnee Scout.
198. Burt Bunker.
199. Red Outlaw.
200. Prairie Pathfinder.
201. White Serpent.
202. Phantom Foe.
203. Masked Guide.
204. Metamora.
205. Gray Scalp.
206. Buckskin Bill.
207. The Buffalo-Trapper.
208. Ocean Outlaw.
209. Scarred Eagle.
210. Redlaw, Half-Breed.
211. Quadroon Spy.
212. Silverspur.
213. Squatter Dick.
214. The Forest Monster.
215. The White Hermit.
216. Red Belt.
217. Mountain Gid.
218. Indian Spy.
219. The Scioto Scouts.
220. Nick Doyle.
221. The Blue Clipper.
222. The Mad Ranger.
223. King of the Mountain.
224. The Mohave Captive.
225. Black Arrow.
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227. The Forest Princess.
228. The Mute Chief.
229. The White Grizzly.
230. The Partisan Spy.
231. The Texas Trailer.
232. The Prairie Queen.
233. The Privateer's Bride.
234. The Forest Spectre.
235. The Black Wizard.
236. The Ice Fiend.
237. The Plymouth Scout.
238. Night Hawk Kit.
239. Old Zip.
240. Swiftwing.
241. Mink Coat.
242. Graybeard, Sorcerer.
243. The Black Princess.
244. Keetsea.
245. The Red Prince.
246. The White Apache.
247. Dusky Dick.
248. Red Lightning.
249. The Squaw Sachem.
250. Border Renegade.
251. The Fire-Eater.
252. The Prairie Scout.
253. The White Captive.
254. The Outlaw.
255. Blackhawk.
256. Antelope.
257. Old Avoirdupois.
258. The White Brave.
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Miscellaneous Matter.—E. F, P——, N. Y.—You will find mailable matter defined in sections 131, 132 and 133 of the new Code published in this issue of the MAIL. Section 133 is specially devoted to miscellaneous matter. On our third page will also be found a definition.

Club Newspapers.—B H. L., O——, N. Y.—No part of the newspapers sent in a club, according to Section 211, Reg. 1866, can be forwarded to another office, except on prepayment of postage at transient rates.

Weekly Sabbath-School Papers.—E. B. C., N—— B——, Pa.—Sabbath-school papers published weekly are subject to the regular quarterly rates of postage for each copy. That is, a package of four oz. or more cannot be sent to one address at the one cent rate; this privilege is restricted to small newspapers published less frequently than once a week. Sec. 160, Code 1872.

Circulars Printed on Cloth.—N. T. A., G——, N. Y.—1. *Bona fide* handbills or circulars, printed on cloth, would be subject to the same postage as if printed on paper. [Quere: Who is so extravagant as to use cloth for such a purpose?] 2. Additions by writing, or printing with a pen, would subject them to letter postage. Sec. 156, Code 1872.

Medicines as Mailable Matter.—J. B., M——, N. Y.—Medicine is mailable matter of the third class, if not "from its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags or the person of any one engaged in the postal service." It must not be liquid, or poison, or contained in glass, or explosive. In other words, it must be harmless in every way to every person or thing, except to the person who intends to use it. On these terms medicine can be sent at the rate of two cents for two ounces. Secs. 133 and 163, Code of 1872.

Notifying Publishers.—E. B., F——, Vt.—1. Notices to publishers should be sent in accordance with section 362 Regulations of 1866; as section 28 of the Partial Regulations under the New Code makes no change in the instructions given there. 2. Newspapers and circulars cannot be forwarded except on the prepayment of postage at transient rates. 3. If such matter is inadvertently forwarded without prepayment double postage should be collected at the office of delivery. Sec. 152, Code of 1872.

Class of Office.—H. J. M, M——, O.—Offices, the salaries of which are $150, belong to the fifth class.

Separating Offices.—L P. B., W——, O.—At offices of the third, fourth or fifth class, the Postmaster General may make allowances for clerk hire. Sec. 84, Code 1872. Apply to the Postmaster General.

Franking.—S. E. V. B., C——, Pa.—We refer you to sections 180 to 186, inclusive, of the new code for information on franking.

County Paper.— P. M. S., Mt. P——, Pa.—Weekly papers may be sent free to subscribers living in the county of publication, but not to subscribers living in an adjoining county. Sec. 23 new Postal Reg.

Basis of Salaries.—B. J D, B—— Vt—We refer you to section 83 of the new code. The section is too long for us to reprint here.

Post Office Blanks.—G. M E., D——, Ill.—The blank agent at Washington, D. C., furnishes all the usual blanks required by postmasters. Blanks for the weekly and monthly arrivals and departures of the mails are furnished by the contract office.

Postmaster Administering Oath.—W. W. M., P—— C——, Utah.—A postmaster's commission is not considered the kind of commission referred to in section 53 of the laws of 1860, and section 15 of the new code.

Route Agencies.—H. S., R——, Ill.—Concerning route agencies, mail agencies, etc., we are not prepared to give local information. You had better write to the Assistant Superintendent of Postal Railway Service for your district.

Insufficiently Prepaid Letters.—J. B., M——, N. Y.—Letters prepaid one full rate should be forwarded charged with the amount due. Sec. 151, Code 1872.

Readjusted Salary.—M. T, R——, Mich.—The salary of any particular office is one of the local subjects which it is impossible for us to answer, as it is wholly with the Postmaster General. We may, however, observe that we judge from our correspondence that a reduction in salaries is quite common.

Wrapping Letters.—B. G. L., P——, M——, Conn.—Officers supplied wholly or in part by railway post offices are governed in respect to wrapping by special instructions from the Superintendent of the railway mail service. (Sec. 88, Reg. 1866.) Railway postal clerks have the right to take off wrappers, and in the cases you refer to it was doubtless done by them.

Signing Return Registered Letter Bill, etc.—I. W. H., S——, O.—The return registered letter bill should be signed by the receiving postmaster. It is the receipt he gives to the mailing postmaster for the letter. 2. Domestic mail matter may be registered on payment of postage, at the rate of three cents for each half ounce or portion thereof, and a registration fee of 15 cents for the matter without regard to its weight.

Compensation for Registering Letters.—J. S., S——, N. Y.—There is no extra compensation for registering letters. It is in the course of a postmaster's regular business. 2. Postmasters are required to report quarterly the number of registered letters mailed, stating separately the number of domestic and foreign. Sec. 7, Reg'n Reg. 1868. 3. You will find a great deal of useful general information in the MAIL, but to embrace everything special you require would take too much space. However, it is our intention in the last number of each quarter to give some useful hints in making up quarterly returns.

Postage.—J. P. G., M——, N. Y.—There has been a change in the postage on circulars and newspapers to one cent for two ounces, or fraction thereof.... J. H. B., L——, Pa.—Mail matter arriving at a post office unpaid should be charged double the prepaid rates. Section 152, Code of 1872.... L. W., M——, Ill.—We cannot answer questions of dispute on the postage on foreign letters without we have the envelopes to examine the postmarks and foreign and domestic charges.

Mail Messenger Service.—W. J. P., L——, O.—Mail messengers are allowed only at offices more than a quarter of a mile from a railroad station or boat landing. Permission must be obtained from the contract office to employ them. Sec. 471, Reg 1866.

POSTMASTERS who want to conduct their offices properly should take the UNITED STATES MAIL.

Postmasters by Election.

The following remarks on this subject are taken from an article in the New York *Nation.* While we agree in the main with the conclusions of the writer, one of his statements will perhaps be read with a little bewilderment by postmasters, who are informed by him that the office is a "lucrative" one:

It is curious to observe how our political ideas run in a circle, and how we dodge from one to another of a series of expedients; when one fails, going back complacently to one that failed before, as if it were some new and admirable discovery. It is because we have lost the practice of looking below the surface, and have reduced our notions of political science to a few commonplaces in the way of theory, and a few habits in the way of administration. Several years ago it was decided that pure Democracy required us to give the election of all possible officials to "the people," and that this would secure us a wise, honest, and genuinely popular administration. It was seen, however, in time that the result was something neither wise, honest, nor popular, and it has seemed well nigh agreed by all thinking men that one of the first things to be aimed at now was to reduce very much the number of persons to be chosen by popular election. This one principle at least seemed fully established by the experience of the past twenty-five years.

Now comes civil-service reform. We find in appointed as well as in elected officials a lack of capacity and honesty, and we set to work to remedy this, the most crying evil of our politics. But all at once, in the midst of an earnest and hopeful effort, we are surprised by the reappearance of this old principle, tried and discarded in regard to one set of functionaries, and now put forward as a new idea which will put an end to all trouble in regard to another set. We have just come to the conclusion that popular election is a bad way to choose certain officers, and a fatal way to choose certain others; that it is much safer and better to leave their selection to a magistrate whom we can trust, and who is distinctly responsible. If this is so, what reason is there to think that popular election would work any better for postmasters than it does now for judges and commissioners?

We know very well what popular election means. It means that a set of politicians, a "ring," or a "regency," or, in the best case, a "committee" pick out one of their own number whose turn it is, and present his name for the party to vote at the polls. When a long list of names is to be voted, this is inevitably and universally the case with all but one or two. With regard to the leading names—the Governor, the Mayor, the Member of Congress—it is somewhat different; that is, with regard to prominent and responsible places, there is a certain amount of popular sentiment to be considered, a certain feeling of the necessity of presenting honorable names, and a certain, if small, power of control at the polls. But with regard to the great majority of names voted, they are as truly *appointed* as if the Governor selected them and sent them in to the council or the legislature for confirmation. The only difference is that they are appointed by irresponsible, instead of responsible persons. Now the question is whether the postmaster would come under the first head or the second. His is a purely administrative office, calling merely for good business abilities and habits, not at all for political qualities; why should it be filled by a person selected on political grounds any more than a station-master or express agent? In the next place, the office is a lucrative one, and would inevitably be the subject of even greater scheming and intriguing than is the case now. Anything that should add to the present scramble in politics would be a calamity.

We do not think, therefore, that it would be a movement in the direction of civil-service reform to have postmasters elected by the people. We fear that it would result in an even worse state of things than at present, because the scramble for the office would be in irregular and irresponsible caucus, instead of before an upright and responsible secretary; and because it would be throwing an attractive and lucrative post into the most open competition of common politicians. We choose too many persons now by popular election. Nobody—but the wire-pullers themselves—knows even the names upon the ticket that he votes. This vote is simply the expression of a desire that a certain party may be in power, and of confidence (if it goes so far as this) in the leaders of the party, who have selected the list of names which he puts into the box. This is all very well, in the highly organized and intense life of the present day, we cannot expect more of the mass of voters than just this. But it shows that the way to turn to account this expression of will and confidence is to place before the community only a very few names, and those of well-known persons, as candidates for important and responsible positions. Then voting would mean something; and one who had received this mark of confidence could be left very well to make subordinate appointments on his individual judgment.

We do not say that the proposed change would work harm in the rural districts where towns are small, and where there is constantly operative the restraints of public opinion, each man knowing every other man, and knowing pretty much all about him. But until there is general acknowledgment of a truth which certainly is not now generally acknowledged; until we all agree that large towns must be governed in a way entirely different from that which we invented in the days when the country was a country of villages; until we admit that the method of government proper for New York when New York was half the size of Harlem is not the proper method for the Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Brooklyn of to-day, each of them with its numerous rings—until we admit this, and act upon the knowledge, it will not be time to give the people any more elective offices to fill. It is already the case in small towns that the postmaster is practically elected by the people among whom he lives. He must, as a rule, be of the dominant party, though that is not necessary, and the rule has frequent exceptions, but the men who unite to recommend him, and who may be said to re-elect him, are of all parties. They choose him because they know him to be capable, honest, and obliging, because ever since he was a boy they have had opportunity for examining into his character and discovering whether he is a person into whose hands they are willing to confide interests so important to them. And we dare say the records of the Department would show that the class of postmasters thus chosen to manage small post-offices, where the emolument is so slight as to be pretty well out of the scramble for political power, have proved themselves as faithful and efficient as any servants the public has in place. They are like the town clerks of our smaller towns, many of whom have been in office for a long term of years, whose politics are largely matter of indifference to their fellow citizens, who are subject to the form of election, but who never have the reality, and who serve the public capably and with fidelity. These two classes of officers, the appointed and the elected, are alike good officers; and they both are good for the same reason. They are picked out by their neighbors who know them thoroughly; they are existing illustrations of that reform in the civil service which would give us public servants intelligently selected instead of public servants who are put in office because they have been the private servants of some one who could get higher offices than they, and would put them into the lower.

But apply the rule of election which really or practically prevails in country towns to the postmastership of a city like New York or Boston, and we shall simply offer one more inducement to the politician by trade to continue in business, and have one more election or one more candidate for whom to vote.

Gossip about Letters.

"A foot-post doth come from Bury, in Suffold, to the 'Green Dragon,' in Bishopsgate street, every Wednesday, by whom letters may be conveyed to and fro." So writes the water poet, John Taylor, in his "Carrier's Cosmography," A. D. 1637. In like manner we learn that a foot-post from Walsingham came every second Thursday to the "Cross Keys," Holburn; one from York, to the "Rose and Crown," in St. John street. Letters, however, could be sent every Monday to Scotland "by the post that doth lodge at the 'King's Arms,' at the upper end of Cheapside." Letters did not travel then as fast as a certain general made one travel, by enclosing it in a cannon-ball, and firing it into a besieged town, for the purpose of conveying a message. Between the time when the first letter was written, and that signaled by the postman's knock this morning, there never was a more singular mode of despatch.

The first letter ever written! Where is it? Let us be content to know, as beyond dispute, that the earliest sample we have of a letter is that of David to Joab. When we remember the contents and the purpose of that letter, we may be honestly ashamed of the writer. We could have wished this letter had not been preserved; and we turn from it readily to consider the letters of more recent and less sacred kings.

* * * * *

In the days of heavy postage no one had the slightest scruple in cheating the revenue. Persons leaving home, whether for inland or foreign travel, were importuned by friends to carry letters for them to other friends. An idea prevailed that, if the letters were carried "open"—that is, unsealed—there was no infraction of the law, and that, consequently, no penalty could be exacted. This was a popular error. The law, moreover, was evaded in another way. A newspaper was sent by post in an envelope; inside the latter a long epistle was often written in invisible ink, generally milk. When this was dry the writing could not be seen. By holding the paper to the fire the writing came out in a sepia color, and the law was broken. The post office authorities discovered this pretty trick, and parties were threatened with prosecution; but as the receivers invariably protested that they did not know who the senders were, it was almost impossible to obtain a conviction. Senders, indeed, grew a little nervous, and many changed their method of conveying information in spite of the law. In place of writing in milk on the covers of the newspapers, they made slight dots in ordinary ink under such printed letters as suited their purpose for conveying intelligence. This was troublesome for both sender and receiver, and it was therefore used only for brief messages. The postal tax pressed most heavily on the poor, but the ingenious poor discovered means to evade it. For instance, a son or daughter in town dispatched a letter to parents in the country, who were too poor to pay the postage. The parents declined to take such letter in, which they had legal right to do. Returned to the General Post Office, the letter, on being opened, was found to be a blank sheet of paper. The fact is, that parents and children had agreed to send these blank sheets as indications that all was well with the sender; the receiver got that much of news and had nothing to pay for it. The letter was never taken in unless a particular mark was on the cover, which intimated that something of importance was to be read within.

Although a high rate of postage fell most heavily upon the poor, there was scarcely any one who did not feel it. Every one wished to be relieved from it. We can hardly realize how peers, who could frank a large number of letters daily, and how members of Parliament, who could frank, every day except Sunday, a few, were beset by friends for franks for themselves, or for *their* friends, or for their friends' friends. We have an illustration of this fact in the "Diary, Letters and Journals of Sir George Jackson," an exceedingly amusing and instructive book, recently published by Sir George's widow. Writing to his mother at Bath, in 1802, the then apprentice diplomatist says: "My sister tells me Bath was never so thin. I sympathize with her, knowing how voluminous her correspondence is, and that the thinness of Bath means 'a dearth of *frank* men,' there being, she says, only Lords Rosslyn and Harcourt to fly to."

In those old days heavy postage made long letters. As the receivers paid the postage they naturally expected their money's worth. Often a sheet of Bath post, or even a foolscap, was crossed and recrossed, and not a hair's breadth of the paper was left without its line. A letter then was written bit by bit, day after day, till the whole was completed. It was, in its way, a newspaper or a book; it was sent all through the branches of a family; it was lent to friends; it even went to mere acquaintances, and strangers made extracts from the choicest parts of it. In the second series of Miss Mitford's "Letters and Correspondence" she refers to one of these epistles. It was written by a lord who had been traveling on the Continent, and it was a clever, sensible, and instructive document. Miss Mitford borrowed it for the purpose of copying the contents, to accomplish which it cost her six mortal hours, which the lady did not think were ill-spent.

When postage was high, letters were luxuries in which persons far above the condition of those who are called poor, could not often indulge. We cannot give a better illustration of this than one we find in a letter addressed by Mr. Collins, the artist, to his brother, in 1816, when the landscape painter was twenty-eight years of age. Collins was then at Hastings sketching, and had invited his brother to come down from Saturday to Monday. "The whole amount of the expense would be the coach, provided you put two biscuits in your pocket, which would answer as a lunch; and I would have dinner for you, which would not increase *my* expenditure *above tenpence.* I shall be at the place where the coach stops for you, should you be able to come. Write me nothing about it unless you have other business, *for a letter costs a dinner.*" This was the artist who was overjoyed to receive fifty pounds for his "Cromer Sands," the picture for which, at the sale of the Gillott collection, a purchaser was found to give, quite as joyously, three thousand seven hundred and eighty guineas.

It has been said that, if heavy postage produced essays, cheap postage makes epigrams. But the latter were not wanting in the very earliest days. Nothing could be more epigrammatic than the note sent by one Irish chief to another: "Pay me tribute, or else"—To which the equally epigrammatic answer was: "I owe you none, and if"—Of this sort were the notes between Foote's mother and Foote. "Dear Sam—I'm in prison. Yours, E. Foote." The old lady was under arrest for debt. The son's answer was: "Dear Mother—So am I. Yours, S. Foote." And again, the letters between old Mrs. Garrick and young Edmund Kean: "Dear Mr. Kean—You can't play Abel Drugger. Yours, &c." To which intimation Edmund wrote back: "Dear Madam—I know it. Yours, E. K." Instances occur now and then where a joke has been played, the fun of which was to make a man pay heavy postage for very unnecessary information. When Collins, the artist, was once with some friends around him, one of them resisted every attempt to induce him to stay to supper. He withdrew, and the friends in council over their banquet, resolved that the sulky guest should be punished. Accordingly, on the following day, Collins sent him a folded sheet of foolscap, in which was written: "After you left we had stout and oysters." The receiver understood what was meant, but he was equally resolved to have his revenge. Accordingly, biding his time, he transmitted, in a feigned hand, to Collins, a letter in which the painter read only, "*Had* you?" Therewith the joke seemed at an end; but Collins would have the last word. He waited and waited, till the thing was almost forgotten, and then the writer of the last query opened a letter one morning in which he had the satisfaction of finding an answer to it in the words, "Yes, we had."

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Suggestion.

POST OFFICE, C——, Ga., May, 1872.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: This is the first time I have troubled you with any of my suggestions, and I will not ask you to read these unless you have the time. I was appointed Postmaster of this village in April of last year and about that time saw a copy of the MAIL. I subscribed at once, and have been up to this time a constant reader of the same, and would not be without it for double the price of subscription. That to collect unpaid postage is a very important duty, but at the same time a very unpleasant one, all will admit, and that the government loses largely from this cause alone I believe no one will deny. Scarcely a week passes but what we postmasters in this section have some unpleasantness with some one in regard to unpaid postage. Now for the remedy. Compel letter writers to fully prepay all letters. When any letters are dropped in the letter-box not fully prepaid, cancel the stamps that are on them and forward them by the first mail (without advertising) to the dead letter office. This would cause parties, the writer imagines, to be careful to fully prepay their correspondence, or at least they would not suffer many letters to be sent to the "D. L. O.," for they would lose the stamps first placed on their letters. That the dead letter office would have to employ more clerks for the first six months after the passage of such a law I do not doubt, but it would be, as I think, much better in the end. I may on a future day make some suggestions relative to the prepayment of newspapers, etc. Hoping you will give this a place in the June number of the postmasters' organ—the MAIL,—I am, very respectfully, F. P. B——, P. M.

The Postman's Ring.

BY MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY.

Of all the parables, day by day,
That thrill the heart of this life of mine—
Making strange and beautiful sign
Of gracious meaning in common way—
The very blithest and dearest thing
Is the sound in the house of the postman's ring.

It tells a story. Though deep and far
Stretch the want and the wish of man,
Hid in the bud of an infinite plan,
All blessed and sure providings are.
God's love rings the bell at the door
That the postman stands and waits before.

For He knew when He made it—earth and sea,
The world so wide, and his child so small,
Something must reach across it all
From heart to heart that would listening be.
And so from the first he laid away
Seed of purpose that fruits to-day.

And because no service of man to man—
No thought or method that matches near—
With outward emblem can half way read
The depth divine of the heavenly plan,
Almost the dearest and hopefullest thing
In the livelong day, is the postman's ring.

It minds me well of so sure a hand,
So glad a summons, may tell and send
Our earthly tidings from friend to friend,
There cannot be less in the Perfect Land.
Soul messages may not be stayed or crossed:
Out of God's mails no letter is lost!

Dear heart! that dwellest I know not where—
So near—so distant—I may not see
While I sit below with thoughts of thee
Is some such usage of gladness there?
Do the angels come to thy door and say,
"We have brought thee a word from her to-day?"

—*Scribner's for July.*

Letter Addresses.

To Pleasant Brook post office I bid you go,
In New York State, neither fast nor slow,
And find D. A. Lovejoy, both tall and straight,
That *sad* young man without a *mate.*

Go, little missive, in pursuit
Of Edwin McI——, the sweet galoot,
In Williamstown city, New York State,
Where he resides, or did of late;
And if by chance he does neglect you
Come back to me and I'll protect you.

☞ The postal telegraph system is working very well in England. During the last week of June, the messages ran up to more than three hundred thousand—an excess of seventy thousand over the corresponding week of last year. For the quarter ended in June, the increase exceeds a million over the same quarter in 1871. These figures have great significance. When the lines were worked by the companies an annual augmentation of ten per cent. was thought high; but at present, under the government, the rise is more than thirty per cent.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.
F. S. THOMSON, ... Publisher.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1872.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a number in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **143** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

[OFFICIAL.]

Rates of Postage to Spain, Russia and Constantinople.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that correspondence for Spain, Russia and Constantinople may hereafter be forwarded in the German mails at the following rates, to wit:

Names of countries and routes by which mails are dispatched.	Letters, per ½ ounce	Newspapers each, if not exceeding 4 ounces	Book packets: Not exceeding 1 ounce	Book packets: Over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces	Book packets: Over 2, but not over 4 ounces	Book packets: Every additional 4 ozs or fraction	Samples and patterns, per 4 ozs
Spain.							
By direct mail, via Bremen or Hamburg	11	6	3	6	9	9	9
Closed mail, via England	15	7	4	8	11	11	11
Russia.							
Direct, via Bremen or Hamburg	10	6	3	6	9	9	9
Closed mail, via England	11	7	4	8	11	11	11
Constantinople.							
Direct, via Bremen or Hamburg	10	6	3	6	9	9	9
Closed mail, via England	11	7	4	8	11	11	11

"Post-Official Redtapery."

Under the above heading, there is published in the New York *Nation* the following letter to the editor of that paper:

POST-OFFICIAL REDTAPERY.

To the Editor of the Nation:

SIR: Some weeks ago, while in the City of New York, I received from Hartford, Conn., sundry proofs, covered by a two-cent stamp and enclosed in an envelope marked "printed matter," and having the opposite corners cut open. I had already received several similar envelopes at Washington, D. C., and returned proofs in like manner from that place; so, naturally having no doubt about the propriety of what was allowed at headquarters, I undertook to do the same thing from New York. The proofs did not reach their destination. On enquiry, I was informed by the New York post-office that they were "held for postage," without further explanation. But I afterwards ascertained indirectly that the letter of the law excludes all regularly-made envelopes, however cut open at the ends or corners, and that, to be on the safe side, the sender must take the trouble to paste a piece of paper around his printed matter. Many postmasters, however, do not feel themselves bound to carry out this literal strictness. Hence the rule becomes oppressive by its uncertainty. It may be asked, "Why make a fuss about nine or twelve cents postage?" I answer, it is not *that* which I am concerned about; indeed, I shall always take good care hereafter to put my proofs into a regular envelope and pay letter postage on them. It is the false pretence and the disappointment. Besides, I do not pretend to make myself a standard. There certainly seems to be persons to whom the difference in postage is an object, or is supposed to be; else why pass such a law?

It may also be said that, as paternal government is looking up, especially since Greeley's nomination, these little technicalities are of service to the public, and teach us to be precise and conscientious, and not to violate the letter of an absurd law, even if some of the authorities connive at our violation. Leaving out all other objections to this plea, one sufficient answer is that the greater penalty usually falls on the party who did not commit the fault. Thus, in the present instance, while I did not escape entirely unscathed, being put to the trouble of writing several letters on the subject, the principal sufferer was the Philological Association, whose whole machinery was brought to a stand-still for ten days.

In short, the "printed matter" regulation seems to be a part of that carefully-arranged system by which our erudite government so sedulously discriminates *against* all the higher branches of literature and learning. Just look at the items. First, the denial of international copyright, owing to which, as one of the Harpers' own tools confesses, lexicons, critical editions of the classics, and learned commentaries generally, are almost unknown as native productions. Then our judicious tariff trebles, or more than trebles, the price of many books required in special subjects, and never by any possibility republished here. Then we have a supremely absurd law about manuscripts being postable at low rates, *provided* they are *book* manuscripts—which constitutes perhaps *one per cent.* of the written matter despatched to editors and publishers, not to speak of the *impossibility* in many cases of deciding beforehand whether a manuscript is "book" or not. Finally, we have this petty, piddling legislation about printed matter. And all the while we brag and crow about our national encouragement of literature, which consists chiefly in plundering the foreign and snubbing the native author.

CARL BENSON.

Lenox, Mass., June 10, 1872.

Now, if Mr. Benson had taken the trouble to obtain his information *directly*, instead of "indirectly," he would have ascertained that "the letter of the law" does *not* "exclude all regularly made envelopes, however cut open at the ends or corners," but simply provides (Sec. 39, Act of March 3, 1863) that "the Postmaster-General has authority to prescribe by regulation the manner of wrapping and securing for the mails all matter not charged with letter postage nor lawfully franked, so that the same may be conveniently examined by postmasters; and, if not so wrapped and secured, the same shall be subject to letter postage." And the regulations (212 and 213) based on this law are as follows: "212.—It is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage, and to detect fraud." "213.—If postmasters cannot make this examination without destroying the wrapper, they will rate the package with letter postage and collect the same on delivery." Regulation 89 further provides that "All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing * * * proof sheets * * * * * must be so wrapped or *enveloped* with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such package must be rated with letter postage."

The obvious intent of this law and these regulations is to guard against the frauds (often attempted) upon the revenues of the department, resulting from the concealment of written communications in packages of printed matter. Of course, no one who knows Mr. "Carl Benson" would suspect him of such fraudulent concealment; and, presumably, the officers of the Philological Association are equally incapable of such conduct (though it is within the knowledge of the writer that several clergymen and a good many ladies are *not*); but we think that neither he nor they would seriously claim to be exempt from the operation of a law affecting all their fellow citizens, nor contend that a postmaster can "carefully examine," with a view to detect possible fraud, the contents of a sealed envelope, from two corners of which a small piece has been clipped.

Copyright and tariff matters are out of our line, and we, therefore, have nothing to say in reply to Mr. Benson's remarks on those subjects; but as to the "book manuscript" question, we think he is bound to produce a good reason why the "manuscripts" of the "watering place correspondent" of the *Daily Trumpeter* or of the gentlemen and ladies who write the love stories for the *Weekly Sensation*, should *not* be charged the same rates of postage as the letters of less gifted mortals, before he can fairly make the fact that they *are* so charged a cause of complaint or a reason for bringing railing accusations of "piddling legislation" and "red-tapery" against Congress and the Post Office Department.

The "Champion" Mail Robbery.

In May last the post office at New Rush, South Africa, situated in the midst of the recently discovered diamond fields, was entered and robbed of a mail pouch destined for Cape Town, which contained a large number of diamonds inclosed in letters and packages, as well as about one thousand pounds sterling in bank notes, and a number of drafts and checks. For some time no trace of the depredator could be found, but at length he was, almost by accident, discovered in the person of an Englishman named Harding, recently arrived at the diamond fields, who was arrested on a charge of having robbed a fellow-passenger of £100. A search revealed no less than 2,374 diamonds, weighing *six pounds*, concealed in a powder flask and in the barrels of his gun, and the greater portion of the money in a small courier bag belonging to him. After one day's examination before a magistrate, Harding made a full confession, which is thus detailed by the correspondent of the New York *World:*

He said that he heard that a warrant was out for his apprehension for stealing the £100, and one night he was standing by Du Beers' post office when he saw the postmaster leave with his assistant, and it occurred to him that he would certainly find £100 in a mail bag, and he would thus be able to save himself. He then went to the office and broke through the window by forcing his elbow through a pane of glass, which he smashed. He then drew back the bolt and opened the window. The Cape Town bag was at hand, and he walked off with it under his coat. He then returned to Du Toit's Pan, where his tent was, and for some days pursued his usual avocation. On opening the bag, he found that he had become possessed of a white elephant, and he did not know what to do with the immense quantity of diamonds he had. How he secreted them the evidence given in court shows. The letters and papers, with the drafts, are all buried, and he has given the authorities all the information which will lead to their restoration. The prisoner, in fact, seems to be doing his utmost to repair the mischief he has done. The greatest sympathy is felt in the colony for his relatives, who live at Acton, in Surrey, and are people well to do. He has been committed for trial on both charges.

I have never seen so splendid a collection of diamonds as those taken out of Harding's courier bag and gun barrels. Some one suggested that 2,374 diamonds were so heavy that if they were placed in a gun it would be difficult to carry such a weapon so loaded. After seeing the 2,374, I have arrived at the conclusion that it would not be difficult for a moderately strong man to carry off half a dozen guns so loaded. But if their weight is nothing, their appearance is splendid. There are of course a large number of off-colored stones, a few splints and some boart. The diamond of eighty-nine carets is white and could be octahedron, but that one side is splintered off. It is otherwise a white stone, but not of much value, as it has some specks. The sixty-two caret stone is almost a decided yellow, perfect in shape, and free from flaw or speck. Then from the large mass is a small regiment of white stones, perfect octahedrons, of dazzling brightness, and over which the gaslight glimmers in flashes of fire like a summer's sun on a sea of glass. Aladdin, with his wonderful lamp, never dreamed of conjuring up anything so dazzling as these 2,374 diamonds when all spread out. How are these diamonds to be returned to their owners? Can any one go among the 2,374 and swear to a certain diamond being his property? With the exception of the large splintered one we do not believe that any one can. The sixty-one, possibly, could be identified, but we do not know how the others can be sworn to."

We don't know to whom the proprietor or postmaster of Du Beers' post office is responsible; but it seems to us that the more prudent of the lucky finders of diamonds in that neighborhood will scarcely venture to intrust their treasure, in future, to the custody of gentlemen who exercise so little care in protecting it.

Death of Alexander W. Randall.

On the 25th ultimo, Hon. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, formerly Postmaster General, died at his residence in Elmira, N. Y., at the age of fifty-three, after a few weeks' illness. He was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., but at an early age he went to Wisconsin, where he studied and practiced law, and was, in 1847, elected a member of the Territorial Convention which framed the Constitution. In 1856 he was elected Governor of the State, in which capacity he was most active and efficient in promoting the raising of troops in defense of the Union. In 1861 he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome, and, though he filled the post but a short time, his duties were performed to the eminent satisfaction of the State Department and the nation. In 1863 he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General, and on the resignation of Postmaster General Dennison, in 1865, he was appointed his successor, retiring in 1869. He was eminently fitted for the duties of that office, and fulfilled them with ability and fidelity. Personally, he was a courteous gentleman and a faithful friend, whose loss will be deeply regretted.

The Registration Fee.

Section 127 of the Postal Code provides that the fee on domestic registered matter "shall not *exceed* twenty cents," and some postmasters seem to have construed this provision as fixing the fee *at* twenty cents, and have charged that amount. We are hardly able to see how this strange misconception could have occurred—especially as the former law (Sec. 279, Laws of 1866) also provides for a fee "not exceeding twenty cents"—the fee being fixed at first (Sec. 352, Reg. of 1866) at *twenty* cents, and reduced on January 1, 1869, to *fifteen* cents, which rate has not since been changed. And although the Regulations of 1866 are declared to be still in force, so far as they are not inconsistent with the Regulations under the new code, yet as the Regulation (352) of 1866 fixing the fee at twenty cents was *superseded* by the Regulation of 1869, which reduced the fee to *fifteen* cents, the latter Regulation only is in force.

THE *Magazine*, *Weekly* and *Bazar* published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers stand in the front rank of American periodical literature, and brilliantly defy competition and rivalry in their several spheres. Among their constant contributors they number the most eminent and popular authors of Europe and America, and offer literary and artistic attractions which may be truthfully characterized as unparalleled for quality, variety and quantity. The *Magazine*, with lavish prodigality, gives us in the same number serials by Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins and Miss Thackeray, the magnificent papers of St. Emilio Castelar on the "Republican Movement in Europe," and a rich variety of illustrated articles, stories and poems. The *Weekly* treats of all topics of current interest, and gives the best illustrations that can be obtained from every available source, both foreign and domestic, besides short stories and serials by such authors as James Payn, George Eliot, Wilkie Collins, Miss Braddon and others whose names have become familiar as household words. The *Bazar*, a journal especially adapted to home reading, is also rich in literary and artistic attractions, and well worthy of its great and constantly-increasing popularity.

The unparalleled attractions of these periodicals have made them a necessity in every American family, and postmasters and other agents will find them the most popular publications to canvass for. By reference to the advertisement in another column it will be seen that the publishers offer very liberal terms with reference to clubs, etc.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

We are drifting on a sea of uncertainty this month. The last Congress, amid its last throes of adjournment, passed a code of postal laws comprising some of those already in force, amending some, and introducing some entirely new. Very radical changes have been made, some of which will require instructions from the Postmaster General before they can go into effect, and not a few will require official decisions to explain. In our usual article, then, we do the best we can under the circumstances, leaving open a wide door by which to escape, if time should prove that escape will be necessary.

In noticing a communication which suggests the complete reversal of the present style of addressing a letter, viz., first the State, then the county, then the post office, and lastly the person's name, we are reminded that a similar proposition was made some years ago, and had quite a run through that instrument of reform, the press. Why it was abandoned we do not now recollect, probably because for a while it would lead to a mass of inextricable confusion in the forwarding and delivery of letters. Our personal conviction, however, is that if by one sweeping common consent among letter-writers the system could be adopted, it would be beneficial, as it is more rational....Again we must protest against the use of the word post-*mistress*. If we may be allowed an old, hackneyed word-play, we would say, the business of the Department is only with the mails, and any lady who is rendered happy by an appointment to the charge of a post office, must for the time be content to become a male, so far, at least, as to be called post-*master*. While on this subject we must congratulate those of our married lady citizens who have official aspirations on the fact that the new code provides a way for their gratification. (Sec. 65.)....We have received several communications on the readjustments of salaries lately made. We must make our usual reply, which is, we can only state the law on the subject and cannot undertake to explain why the salary of any individual office is increased or decreased, further than affected by the law. ....Our correspondent who desires to know to whom to send for blanks, should read the preface to the Post Office Directory, on the "Organization of the Department." He and others who wish for information of this character will find it there....One correspondent "cannot do without the MAIL; he likes Mons. Tonson's good hits at delinquent postmasters, and would not miss that part of the paper for subscription." He is a man of taste and the judgment. Another has left the service, but "can't enjoy good health without the MAIL." May he live long and enjoy excellent health through the good things we send him monthly. But we must close. It is very pleasant to repeat these "kind words;" but they are hardly "post office matters."

LIGHT IN THE DISTANCE.—The new Post Office building at New York is progressing finely. Good weather and favorable winds to waft hither the granite-laden vessels will keep the superintendents and artisans in working trim, and materially aid in the speedy completion of the splendid superstructure.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF RULINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR JUNE, 1872.

1. Correspondence addressed to members of Congress is entitled to *free* transmission by mail, subject to the restrictions in P. Reg. Sec. 124.
2. Exchanges can only be sent from one publisher to another, and should be addressed and delivered to the office of publication. They cannot be forwarded to any other place without prepayment of postage at the usual rates.
3. A presentation of his commission by a newly appointed Postmaster, is sufficient authority to the incumbent to deliver the office to him.
4. Circulars sent in bulk by mail to one address are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed.
5. There is nothing in the Postal Laws or Regulations forbidding a Postmaster to sell goods in the building in which the office is kept, provided he complies with the regulations, sections 24, 25 and 26.
7. Photographic cards sent by mail should be enclosed in *unsealed* wrappers, or wrappers opened at one or both ends so that they can be examined without destroying the cover—otherwise they are subject to letter postage.
8. Letters to persons not found at the office addressed may be forwarded to any other office without additional postage; but letters, when once delivered according to their address cannot be remailed without prepayment of postage at letter rates by postage stamps affixed.
9. Articles of clothing are subject to letter postage by mail, except to non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the U. S. military service, as provided in Postal Laws, section 221.
10. No postal cards, except those issued by this Department, can be recognized or admitted into the mails as such. The Postmaster General will, at an early day, cause suitable postal cards to be issued under the law, for the accommodation of the public.
11. Any communication wholly or partly in writing, sent by mail, is subject to letter postage whether sealed or unsealed, except *book* manuscript and corrected proofs passing between author and publisher. Manuscript sent by mail for publication in newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, is subject to letter postage.
12. Letters addressed to fictitious persons or firms, or to no particular person or firm, not being deliverable under the Regulations, should be returned at the end of each month to the dead letter office.
13. Letters containing indecent, vulgar, or profane language on the envelope should be excluded from the mail. Laws, section 221.
14. The Postal Laws give no authority to the Postmaster General to remit the postage on mail matter directed to any public institution or private individual.
15. Postmasters should collect postage on sample copies of newspapers, arriving at their offices, unpaid; and on printed matter containing writing letter rates of postage should be collected. Postage, at transient rates, should be collected on newspapers *forwarded* from one post office to another.
16. Samples of cloth, with card attached containing description and price in writing and figures, are subject to letter postage.
17. Subscribers to *weekly* newspapers printed and published in the county in which they reside may receive the same free of postage.
18. It is no part of the duty of the Department or of a Postmaster to enquire by whom the subscription to a newspaper has been paid.
19. The Congressional Globe and Appendix are permitted to pass by mail *free* of postage. Laws, section 261 A.
20. The publisher of a newspaper has a right to enclose his bill within the package which he has sold to a news agent or dealer.
21. Writing on the margin of a transient newspaper subjects it to letter postage, which should be collected before delivering.
22. It is contrary to the rules of the Department to furnish copies of papers on file, except when a suit is pending and counsel certify that such copies are material to the issue.
23. All mail matter passing by mail *at less than letter rates of postage* must be so enclosed as to admit of examination without destroying the wrapper—otherwise letter postage must be collected. Regulation, section 210.
24. The law only authorizes *book* manuscript and corrected proofs to pass by mail between author and publisher at printed rates of postage.
25. Letters paid one full rate (3 cents) should be sent to their destination, unless the Postmaster is satisfied that the sender designed to have them mailed underpaid.
26. There is no provision in the New Postal Code allowing the use of postal cards other than such as may be issued by the Department, with stamps impressed upon them. Substitutes for them are subject to letter postage.
27. Publications issued less frequently than once a quarter must be prepaid at the mailing office by postage stamps attached, at transient rates of postage.
28. Quarterly rates of postage cannot be accepted for less than one quarter.
29. Postmasters should not stop letters passing through their offices on account of insufficient postage, the Postmaster at the office of delivery should correct such mistakes and collect the deficient postage.
30. Ordinarily letters should be delivered according to their address; but parents are entitled to control the correspondence of their minor children, residing with and depending upon them for support.
31. A Postmaster has no right to deliver mail from his office directed to another office, unless the office addressed has been discontinued, nor has a Postmaster the right to forward printed matter, except upon the prepayment of postage, at transient rates.
32. Circulars enclosed in sealed envelopes with the corners cut are subject to letter postage.
33. A request to return upon the wrapper of *printed* matter should not be regarded. Only matter *prepaid at letter rates* can be returned at the request of the sender without extra postage.
34. The New Postal Code, section 139, provides that where packages of newspapers or other periodicals are received at a post office directed to one address and the names of the subscribers to whom they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, are handed to the Postmaster he shall deliver them to the subscribers.
35. The New Postal Code, section 119, provides for the detention of letters and circulars which relate to *illegal* lotteries *only*. All mail matter sent *by* or *to legal* lotteries is entitled to pass by mail.
36. Postmasters are not *required* to distribute newspapers not received by mail, except *weeklies* printed and published in the county and sent to subscribers residing therein; nor are they permitted to do so when it interferes with the regular duties of their office.
37. The 4th of July and the 25th of December are legal holidays and may be observed by Postmasters the same as the Sabbath; and in like manner Postmasters should observe Decoration and Thanksgiving days.
38. The Postal Code, section 184, provides that all publications *sent or received* by the Smithsonian Institution marked "Smithsonian Exchange" shall pass *free* in the mails.
39. A *written* order is *not* necessary to authorize a Postmaster to forward letters to a party who has left the place; a verbal request of the person himself or of some one authorized to make such request is sufficient. No additional postage is required for forwarding if the letter has not been delivered; but when once delivered according to its address postage, at letter rates, is required if it is returned to the office for remailing.
40. No Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster, or Clerk employed in any post office shall be a contractor or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.
41. Circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, except books, can now be mailed at a prepaid postage of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof to one address, under the New Code. This refers to circulars by mail from one office to another. Circulars dropped into a letter carrier office, unsealed, for *local* delivery are subject to 1 cent each, to be prepaid by postage stamp affixed.
42. Newsdealers have the right to mail newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers without prepayment of postage, the same as publishers; but cannot mail *weekly* papers *free* of postage.
43. New Code, section 159, provides for the payment of postage quarterly or yearly in advance on newspapers sent to subscribers—payment to be made either at the office of mailing or delivery, as heretofore. If paid at the mailing office the Postmaster should notify the Postmaster at the office of delivery.
44. Mutilated currency loses its legal value and cannot be received in payment of postage.
45. When a subscriber to a newspaper pays postage in advance, and, before the expiration of the term paid for, changes his post office and orders his paper sent from the office of publication direct to his new address it is the duty of the Postmaster, on being satisfied of such payment, to deliver the paper without further postage charge till the expiration of the time paid for.
46. In the event of the death of a Postmaster his Deputy should sign the official papers as provided in Regulation, sections 296 and 542.
47. Chromos, protected by their boards, may be sent by mail in packages not exceeding twelve ounces in weight for 1 cent for each two ounces, &c. On packages of greater weight letter postage is required.
48. The New Code, section 133, requires that all liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials, and obscene books shall be excluded from the mails.
49. The postage on transient newspapers is, under the New Code, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, instead of 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, as heretofore.
50. A Postmaster is not authorized, under any circumstances, to open letters deposited in his office not addressed to himself. A letter dropped into a post office, without address, should be sent to the Dead Letter office.
51. *Book* postage, under the New Code, is 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof instead of 4 cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof, as heretofore.
52. Periodicals, when sent as transient matter, cannot be allowed to pass by mail at less than 1 cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamps affixed, to one address.
53. Citizens cannot be permitted to put up letter boxes in post offices. Postmasters are required to collect rent for all boxes used, no matter by whom owned. At least one quarter's rent should be collected when a box is assigned to any person.
54. The Department furnishes marking stamps *free* to all offices entitled to them, *but never sells them*.
55. Specimens of "Entomology and Conchology," when sent by mail, should be rated as third class matter, and prepaid, by postage stamps affixed, at 2 cents for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, to one address—packages not to exceed twelve ounces in weight. New Code, sections 133 and 163.
56. Newsdealers cannot return their surplus stock of magazines, &c., to their publishers without prepayment of postage at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof.
57. A business card printed, impressed, or *pasted* on the wrappers of sheet music or other transient matter does not subject the package to extra postage.
58. The law makes no provision for remailing printed matter, except upon payment of postage at transient rates before remailing.

ABSTRACT OF RULINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR JULY, 1872.

1. Postmasters on taking charge of an office to which they have been appointed will receive and receipt to the outgoing postmaster (in duplicate) for all the property belonging thereto.
2. Chromos may be sent by mail in packages not exceeding 12 ounces in weight for one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. New code. Letter postage must be charged when the packages exceed 12 ounces in weight.
3. The pay of letter carriers in cities of less than one hundred thousand population is not increased, under the present rule, to exceed $100 a year.
4. Samples of grain can be sent as merchandise, limited to packages of 12 ounces in weight. New code, sections 133 and 153.
5. An outgoing postmaster should render returns up to the date his successor takes charge of the office.
6. Money order offices are not established until the salary of the postmaster amounts to $250 a year, and then only at the beginning of each fiscal year.
7. The law only authorizes *book* manuscript and corrected proofs to pass between authors and publishers at printed rates of postage. Manuscript intended for publication in newspapers and periodicals must be prepaid at letter rates of postage.
8. When any newspaper or magazine [illegible] ularly sent by mail, has been refused or not called [illegible] the subscriber for one month, the postmaster should write a statement of the facts to the postmaster at the mailing office, to be by him communicated to the publisher. Reg. 1866, sections 391, 392.
9. The words "please exchange," in writing, on the wrapper of a newspaper, subject it to letter postage.
10. A request to return, on printed matter, cannot be regarded unless postage stamps are remitted to prepay such return at transient rates.
11. The department neither owns nor erects boxes in post offices, except in offices in buildings owned by the Government.
12. A postmaster should not change the site of his office without authority from the Department.
13. Under the new code "electrotypes" may be classed as mailable matter of the third class, and pass by mail at a prepaid postage of 2 cents for each 2 ounces, or fraction thereof, on packages to one address, limited to 12 ounces.
14. Packages of stereotype dies and plates may be mailed as third-class matter at a prepaid rate of 2 cents for each 2 ounces, or fraction thereof, in packages not exceeding 12 ounces to one address—prepayment by postage stamps required.
15. The postage on newspaper "cuts" is 2 cents for each 2 ounces, or fraction thereof, on packages to one address, and not exceeding 12 ounces in weight, to be prepaid by postage stamps.
16. There has been no change in the law in regard to *small* newspapers. New Code, Sec. 160.
17. Samples of wheat, flour, coffee, tobacco, etc., may be transmitted by mail at the rate of 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof in packages not exceeding 12 ounces to one address, to be prepaid by postage stamps.
18. Applicants for employment in the postal service must state definitely the position they desire, and they must reside within the delivery of the office to which they desire to be appointed postmaster.
20. The Act of Congress changing the rates of postage on newspapers, etc., approved June 8, 1872 (the new Code), is now in full force.
21. The postal laws do not authorize newsdealers to return their surplus stock of magazines, etc., to their publishers, without prepayment of postage at the rate of one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.
22. The Department invariably refuses all applications for the erection of bulletin boards, signs, notices, etc., in or about any building or room occupied as a post office.
23. Postmasters are forbidden by Regulations to take out of the mails any matter not addressed to their offices, except in case of discontinued offices, to which they are nearest.
24. Stencil plates inclosed in packages not exceeding 12 ounces, to one address, and so inclosed as to permit of examination without destroying the wrapper, may be mailed at the prepaid rate of 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, when not accompanied by writing.—New Code, sections 133, 133 and 163.
25. At post-offices where letter carriers are not employed, postmasters are not required to distribute daily, semi-weekly or monthly papers deposited in their offices for distribution to subscribers. They may do so as an act of courtesy, if it does not interfere with their regular official duties.
26. It is contrary to the rules of the Department to furnish papers on file, or copies, except upon certificate of counsel that they are required as evidence in a pending suit.
27. *Weekly* papers only are entitled to be sent free to subscribers within the county where such papers are printed and published.—Regulations, section 228, edition 1866.
28. When a mail arrives at an office on Sunday, it is the duty of the postmaster to keep his office open for one hour or more, if the public convenience requires it, unless it be during the time of public worship, in which case he should keep his office open for one hour or more, if necessary, after the religious services have ceased.
29. Under the new code, packages of circulars may be transmitted in the mails at the prepaid rate of one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.
30. Postmasters are not required to refund any difference in postage between the old and the new rates, except such as may be collected after notice from the department that said reduced rates are in force.
31. Printed matter cannot be forwarded from one office to another unless the postage is furnished for such purposes at the transient rates.
32. Postmasters are required to be always in readiness, in person or by deputy, to receive the mail when it arrives.
33. Bank books, bank receipts and bank checks having writing thereon are subject to letter postage. The domestic rate (3 cents the half ounce, etc.) is established for all mailable matter wholly or partly in writing. (Laws, Section 244, edition 1866.) Only *book* manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers are excepted.
34. Circulars and cards not having any writing on them may be sent (under the new code now in force) in unsealed envelopes, to one address, at a prepaid rate of 1 cent for each 2 ounces, or fraction thereof.
35. There is no provision in the postal laws for forwarding "drop letters" prepaid by a 2 cent stamp (less than one full rate for mail letters). Such letters addressed to residents of the city temporarily at summer residences or places of resort, within the delivery of other offices, cannot be forwarded unless full rates of postage are furnished for such purposes.
36. Small packages of merchandise, not exceeding 12 ounces in weight, composed of dry material not calculated to damage the mails, may be mailed to one address for 2 cents for each 2 ounces, &c., prepaid by postage stamps, if not connected with any written matter except the address.
37. The postal laws do not exempt postmasters from working on the public roads.
38. Packages sent in bulk (by a privileged person) should have a frank on each separate address to justify a postmaster in delivering them free of postage.
39. Seeds, cuttings, bulbs and scions are classed in the new code (now in force) as third-class matter, and limited to 12 ounce packages, subject to examination.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway Post Office Clerks, Route Agents, Mail Route Messengers, and Local Agents for June, 1872:

SPECIAL AGENTS.

W. Maxwell, at large.
R. A. Long, at large.
R. G. Savone, at large.
John H. Popp, at large.
L. L. Pinkerton, at large.
A. R. Leib, at large.
Edgar Selye, at large.
Geo. G. Carrow, at large.
James McDowell, at large.
Geo. L. Van Hoeson, at large.
Joseph W. Holden, at large.
Robt. K. Smith, at large.
E. L. Alexander, at large.
W. T. Blackford at large.
Fred. D. Herd, at large.
James N. Davis, Ass't. Supt. Railway Mail Service.

RAILWAY POST OFFICE CLERKS.

W. Brown, Head Clerk, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
R. C. Frazier, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
J. O. Hill, Cincinnati to St. Louis.
E. J. Metzger, Cleveland to Indianapolis.
S. R. Ritchie, Head Clerk, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
T. J. McClung, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
D. W. Martin, Assistant, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
G. W. Pepper, Assistant, Buffalo to Toledo, Ohio.
Y. Ashley, Head Clerk, Milwaukee to St. Paul, Minn.
R. N. Solberg, Milwaukee to St. Paul Minn.
A. Spencer, Head Clerk, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
W. Spanable, Head Clerk, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
N. G. Drake, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
B. B. Beardsley, Assistant, transferred to Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
D. F. Dodge, Assistant, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
J. Wilson, promoted to Railway Post Office Clerk, Philadelphia to Pittsburg.
E. P. Cuyler, Assistant, Philadelphia to Pittsburg.
C. E. Fellows, Head Clerk, Philadelphia to Pittsburg.
L. Wood, Philadelphia to Pittsburg.
C. O. Howard, Bristol to Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. H. Hilderbrand, Assistant, transferred to Philadelphia to Pittsburg.
J. Hawk, San Francisco to Ogden, Utah.
W. J. Hughes, Head Clerk, Baltimore to Canandaigua, N. Y.
J. H. McCall, Baltimore to Canandaigua, N. Y.
N. S. Dorwin, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
W. L. Bryant, San Francisco to Ogden, Utah.
Edward D. Durkee, New Orleans to Canton, Miss.
James G. Loomis, New Orleans to Canton, Miss.
A. C. Mullen, New Orleans to Canton, Miss.

ROUTE AGENTS.

W. S. Johnston, New York to Philadelphia.
W. G. Bradley, Elizabethtown to Eddyville, Ky.
A. W. Millard, Binghampton to New York.
R. B. Hardin, Columbus, O., to Indianapolis, Ind.
E. Lewis, Philadelphia to Crisfield, Md.
J. Lusk, Hannibal, Mo., to Maples, Ill.
J. J. Daird, Cincinnati to Toledo, O.
A. J. Cunningham, Philadelphia to New York.
G. W. Chapman, San Francisco to Healdsburg, Cal.
C. H. Carpenter, transferred to Utica to Binghampton, N. Y.
J. B. Collins, Norwich to Cortland Village, N. Y.
J. P. Harbaugh, Baltimore to Hagerstown, Md.
J. W. Sherer, Harrisburg to Altoona, Pa.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

A. D. Maynard, Utica to Smith's Valley Station, N. Y.
C. P. Petrie, Aurora to Forreston, Ill.
W. Meredith, Aurora to Forreston, Ill.

LOCAL AGENTS.

H. T. Mask, Corinth, Miss.
L. Watson, Omaha, Neb.
A. S. Dukes, Jr., Branchville, S. C.

ABSTRACT OF DEAD LETTER OFFICE REPORT FOR MAY, 1872.

Received—	
Ordinary domestic letters	251,353
Local, or drop	47,898
Held for postage	27,330
Misdirected and otherwise unmailable	5,718
Addressed to Hotels to parties who have left	2,189
Registered	439
Fictitious addresses	2,050
Addressed to places in Foreign Countries, originally mailed in United States	5,682
Total domestic	346,366
Addressed to places in U.S., originally mailed abroad	19,052
Total received	366,318

SENT OUT FOR RETURN TO WRITERS.

Ordinary letters without enclosures	189,248
Money letters with enclosures ($7,156.35)	3,166
Letters enclosing checks, drafts, &c.	1,781
" " articles of property (jewelry, &c.)	979
" " papers of value	3,256
" " photographs	3,083
" " bearing official Franks	83
" " congressional Franks	344
Unmailable letters returned to writers	21,121
Held for postage, forwarded to parties addressed	1,115
Letters bearing cards or requests, returned	1,804

Changes in Special Agents, Railway Post Office Clerks, Route Agents, Mail Route Messengers, and Local Agents for July, 1872:

SPECIAL AGENTS.

John T. Howlett, at large.
Chas. Cochran, Jr., Chief of Mail Depredations.
J. T. Callaghan, at large.
J. E. Walker, at large.

RAILWAY POST OFFICE CLERKS.

S. Hadsell, Assistant, transferred to New York and Boston.
S. S. Hartshorn, Assistant, additional, transferred to New York and Boston.
L. J. Parker, Assistant, additional, Buffalo to Toledo.
G. O. Dearborn, transferred to Boston to South Berwick Junction, Me.
J. Welsh, New York to Boston.
F. E. Clark, Assistant, New York to Boston.
N. P. Noyes, New York to Boston.
J. A. Maher, Assistant, New York to Boston.
J. R. Williams, additional, Toledo, O., to Lafayette, Ind.
F. L. Church, additional, Chicago, Ill., to Green Bay, Wis.
W. H. Fry, transferred to Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn.
S. M. Dills, transferred to St. Louis, Mo., to Atchison, Kan.

ROUTE AGENTS.

L. D. Jones, Nashville to Chattanooga, Tenn.
W. J. Bost, Athens, Pa., to Fair Haven, N. Y.
H. Grimes, transferred to Atchison and Wichita, Kan.
P. F. Clowes, transferred to Atchison and Little Blue, Kan.
F. A. Whaley, San Francisco to Sacramento, Cal.
W. S. Tilsworth, New York to Unionville, N. J.
C. L. Chapman, additional, Brooks Crossing, Me., to Contraband way, N. H.
W. M. Nash, Charlotte, N. C., to Augusta, Ga.
O. B. Knighton, Quincy, Ill., to Edina, Mo.
O. Robbins, relief, Newport, N. H., to Lawrence, Mass.
B. P. Finch, New Haven, Ct., to Williamsburg, Mass.
E. Hall, Binghamton to New York, N. Y.
W. Whipple, transferred to New Buffalo to Pentwater, Mich.
S. Stevenson, transferred to New York to Liberty Falls, N. Y.
J. O. Hester, Macon to Brunswick, Ga.
C. W. Lassiter, additional, Plymouth, N. C., to Portsmouth, Va.
J. Ruth, additional, Dubuque, Iowa, to Brownsville, Minn.
A. B. Shepard, Boston, Mass., to Lancaster, N. H.
D. M. Kelly, Albia to Northwood, Iowa.
H. Paris, transferred to New Ulm to Winona, Minn.
J. H. Hicks transferred to St. Louis, Mo., to Sequoyah, Ind. Ter.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

R. E. Bouldin, Baltimore to Washington.
H. Davis, Grand Rapids to Holland, Mich.
J. Mayhall, new service, Anchorage to Shelbyville, Ky.
M. S. Adams, new service, Grand Rapids to Casnovia, Mich.
J. W. Perry, new service, Chariton to Garden Grove, Iowa.

LOCAL AGENTS.

W. H. Lewis, Mattoon, Ill.
B. Boaz, Asst., Indianapolis, Ind.
F. Hollendecker, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Railway Mail Service.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1872.

To Railway Postal Clerks and Route Agents:

The Postmaster General has directed that the intentions of the President in the direction of Civil Service Reform shall be carried out as soon as practicable in the Railway Postal Service.

To that end, every Railway Postal Clerk and Route Agent in this division will in due time be examined as to his qualification, proficiency and fitness for his work.

The examinations will relate solely to what appertains to the special work of postal service belonging to each person examined.

A record will be kept of the result of each person's examination, and on that his standing in the service will thereafter depend.

ROSWELL HART,
Assist. Supt. R. M. S. 2d Division.

Examinations in accordance with the above notice are being prosecuted as speedily as circumstances permit.

Each R. P. O. Clerk and Route Agent, whether he has been examined or not, is expected to continue to inform himself thoroughly respecting the topography of his State and country, and should give special attention to routes with which his own connects, so that he may without hesitation describe their directions, terminal points, countries through which they run, end times of arrival and departures of Mail Agents.

For the convenience of those who may find it necessary to despatch letters by the 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. trains from New York to Boston after the closing of mails for those trains at the New York Post Office, a letter box is placed in the baggage room of the New York and New Haven Railroad depot at Twenty-seventh street, from which letters are collected up to five minutes previous to the starting of each of the trains mentioned.

Letters can also be mailed at any car on which mail matter is distributed, but this accommodation is intended only for correspondence too late for the regular closing of mails.

The following statements of times of arrival and departure of trains on which mail matter is distributed are mainly for the guidance of Railway Post Office Clerks and Route Agents, and it is proposed to continue them each month:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AGENTS.

Leave New York P. O. 8.45 A. M. Leave James Slip 8. A. M.
Arrive Greenport 1.00 P. M. Arrive New York P. O. 6.40 P. M.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD AGENTS.

Leave New York P. O. 7.30 A. M. Leave Roosevelt street 8.00 A. M.
Arrive Patchogue 1 05 P. M. Arrive New York P. O. 6.30 P. M.

HARLEM RAILROAD AGENTS—A. M.

Leave New York P. O. 6:40 A. M. Leave Grand Central Depot 8:25 A. M.
Arrive Chatham Village 2:05 P. M.
Leave " " 12:30 P. M.
Arrive Grand Central Depot 6:37 P. M. Arrive New York P. O. 7:15 P. M.

HARLEM RAILROAD AGENT—P. M.

Leave Pawling 6:00 A. M.
Arrive Grand Central Depot 9:05 A. M. Arrive New York P. O. 10:10 A. M.
Leave New York P. O 4:00 P. M. Leave Grand Central Depot 5:05 P. M.
Arrive Pawling 7:58 P. M.

HARLEM EXTENSION AGENT.

Leave Rutland, Vt., 9.15 A. M. Arrive Chatham Village 3 25 P. M.
Leave Chatham Village 4.00 P. M. Arrive Rutland, Vt., 9.40 P. M.

NEW YORK & NEW HAVEN AGENT—A. M.

Leave New York P. O. 6.00 A. M. Leave 27th street 7.00 A. M.
Arrive New Haven 10.20 A. M.

NEW YORK & NEW HAVEN AGENT—P. M.

Leave New Haven 6 30 A. M.
Arrive 27th street 9.30 A. M. Arrive New York P. O. 10.00 A. M.
Leave New York P. O. 3.00 P. M. Leave 27th street 3 45 P. M.
Arrive New Haven 7.10 P. M.

ROSWELL HART,
Assistant Supt. R. M. S., 2d Div.

New York, June 27th, 1872.

Major E. H. Kennedy, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, died at Onatonna, Minnesota, on the 7th ult., from a disease contracted while an officer of the Union Army.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ Special Terms to Postmasters.

Charles Reade.

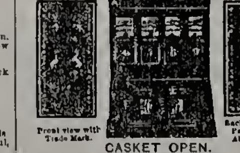
Wilkie Collins.

In the August number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will be commenced a NEW NOVEL by CHARLES READE, entitled "A SIMPLETON: A STORY OF THE DAY." It presents the same unrivaled powers of subtle insight into character and graphic delineation, the masterly construction and development of plot, the variety of incident and dramatic situation, the fervid and intense style, which have given his novels so firm a hold on the reading public of England and America.

A NEW novel by WILKIE COLLINS will also be commenced in the October number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

☞ New Subscribers will be supplied with HARPER'S MAGAZINE from the commencement of Charles Reade's story, in the August number, 1872, to the close of the Volume ending with November, 1873—making SIXTEEN NUMBERS—FOR FOUR DOLLARS.

BLOOD'S
PATENT NEEDLE CASKETS.
PATENT LOCK ATTACHMENT.



CASKET OPEN.

BEWARE OF ALL SPURIOUS IMITATIONS
Sold by the principal Jobbers, Retailers and News Agents throughout the U. S.
O. HOWARD BLOOD, PROPRIETOR AND PATENTEE.
BEECKMAN, CHAMBERLIN & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR U. S. 82 & 84 WORTH ST, N. Y.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of July, 1872:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Compropst Mills	Huntingdon	Pa	2,011
Midway	Richland	La	8,041
Young's Station	E. Feliciana	"	8,004
Tuscola	Leake	Miss.	7,152
Cushman	Moultrie	Ill.	11,638
Atterberry Station	Menard	"	11,915
Spring Place	Johnson	Kas	14,005
Myatt's Mills	Wake	N. C.	5,219
Vera Cruz	Brown	Ohio	9,336
Little Prairie	Hopkins	Ky	9,738
Hill View	Bullitt	"	Special
Edna Mills	Clinton	Ind	12,300
Dodge Station	Walker	Texas	8,683
Oakwood	Leon	"	8,666
Peach Tree	Jasper	"	8,658
Sandy	Blanco	"	8,563
Mount Oaynor	Hays	"	8,558
South Apalachin	Tioga	N. Y.	2,759
Creswell	Russell	Va	4,674
Ronceverte	Greenbrier	W. Va.	4,406
Border Springs	Lowndes	Miss.	8,829
Lone Poplar	Pope	Ark	7,624
Denmark	White	"	7,623
Avoca	Benton	"	7,656
Marton	Franklin	"	7,646
Dardenville	Van Buren	"	7,555
Cutler Station	Perry	Ill.	11,911
Litchfield	Taylor	Iowa	11,018
Barrieville	Beaver	Pa	Special
Irondale	Jefferson	Ala	6,615
Bridgeport	Caddo	La	8,067
Flat Creek	Winn	"	8,047
Malone's Store	Jackson	Ark	7,660
Green Hill	Titus	Texas	8,819
Dimondale	Eaton	Mich	12,802
Smithville	Midland	"	12,516
Up River	Manistee	"	12,911
Marsh Creek	Allegany	N. Y.	3,049
Alum Wells	Tucker	W. Va.	4,242
Clarksfield	Swift	Minn	Special
New Prairie	Pope	"	13,731
Rosalia	Stevens	Wash. Ter	Special
Spokane Falls	"	"	"
Pine Grove	"	"	"
East Wallingford	New Haven	Conn	975
Nelsonville	Austin	Texas	Special
Kloten	Calumet	Wis	"
Tabor	Racine	"	13,042
Merriam	Scott	Minn	13,505
Pelican Rapids	Otter Tail	"	Special
Richwood	Becker	"	"
Isowen	Luzerne	Pa	2,415
Garland	Tipton	Tenn	Special
Minnowford	Giles	"	"
Drake's Grove	Union	Ky.	9,829
Commercial Point	"	"	"
Richland	Harrison	"	9,845
Antioch Mills	"	"	"
Fillmore	Logan	"	9,753
Richardsville	Warren	"	9,747
Hickory Flat	Simpson	"	9,833
Cloyd's Landing	Cumberland	"	9,827
Bluff City	Henderson	"	9,744
Van Boren	Grant	Ind	12,408
Melrose	Grundy	Iowa	Special
Penn Valley	Bucks	Pa	2,104
Chaud	Ogle	Ill.	11,913
Price's Station	Queen Anne	Md	3,511
Bhawan	Baltimore	"	3,539
Iron Ridge	Crawford	Mo	Special
Iron Fork	Ozark	"	10,903
Ounter's Big Spring	Camden	"	Special
Jewett	Madison	"	"
Bardleyville	Taney	"	10,921
Shell Knob	Barry	"	Special
Steffenville	Lewis	"	10,518
Hughes	Nodaway	"	10,524
Embey	Grundy	"	11,094
Chenlago	Cortland	N. Y.	Special
Taylor's Station	Jefferson	Ky	9,796a
Saundersville	Oallia	Ohio	9,166
Dick	Lafayette	Mo	Special
Dassard	Ralls	"	10,515a
Hudson	Douglas	Minn	13,737
Waconda	Mitchell	Kas	14,132
Sharpsburg	Nash	N. C.	5,002
Standford	Barron	Wis	Special
Shetek	"	"	"
Rice Lake	"	"	"
Strong	Polk	"	"
Marshfield	Bradford	Pa	"
Lovella	Delaware	"	2,401
Wolfsburg	Bedford	"	2,186
Piney Creek	"	"	2,927
Coelon	Somerset	Md	3,310
Banks	Wake	N. C.	5,239
Gurney City	Douglas	Ill	11,611
Oakford	Menard	"	11,915
Mapleton	Peoria	"	11,411
Alsey	Scott	"	11,429
Star Tannery	Frederick	Va	4,671
Allisonia	Pulaski	"	4,710
Phalanx	Trumbull	Ohio	9,523
Hamby Station	Hopkins	Ky	9,733
Glen Ellen	Sonoma	Cal	14,852
Semiahmoo	Whatcom	Washington Ter	15,412
South Cuyler	Cortland	N. Y.	Special
Taylor Center			
Kendalia	Kenawha	W. Va.	4,270
Pickett's Station	Jackson	Ark	7,664
White	Woodruff	"	"
Steven's Creek	White	"	7,523
Garner Station	"	"	7,667
Morrison Bluff	Sarber	"	7,575
Scottsburgh	Caldwell	Ky	9,781
Bryson	Wapello	Iowa	11,001
Carrollsville	Olmstead	Minn	13,562
Perham	Otter Tail	"	Special
Monmouth Beach	Monmouth	N. J.	2,126
Macomb	Pike	Miss	8,002
Kiron	Crawford	Iowa	Special
Green's Ferry	C. Girardeau	Mo	10,316
Laurel	Franklin	N. C.	Special
Tohickon	Bucks	Pa	2,651
Haycock Run	"	"	"
Rosenvick	Chester	"	2,521
West Pikeland	"	"	2,515
Longwoods	Talbot	Md	3,373
American Corner	Caroline	"	Special
Nurneyville	Nansemond	Va	4,724
Somerton	"	"	"
Chapel Hill	Hinds	Miss	7,150
Earl Park	Benton	Ind	12,023
Raub	Benton	Ind	12,028
Fullerton	Te Witt	Ill	11,308
Lakewood	Shelby	"	11,433
Cockseyville	Saline	"	11,663
Spotted Tail	———	Dakota	Special
Richardsville	Wood	Texas	"
Elma	Republic	Kas	"
Union Valley	Madison	Neb	"
Parley's Park	Summit	Utah	"
Atwood	Carroll	Tenn	10,010
Forkvale	Campbell	"	10,048
Shackelford	Lee	Ky	9,802
High Valley	Lake	Cal	Special
Chenloro	Ouachita	La	"
Tesonta	Schuyler	Mo	"
Montserrat	Johnson	"	10,501

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Minden	Rusk	Texas	8,637
Oak Grove	Carroll	La	8,041
Bayou La Chute	Caddo	"	8,013
Leota Landing	Washington	Miss	7,505
Rockholds	Whitley	Ky	9,705
Big Hill	Gonzales	Texas	8,549
Mount Carmel	Smith	"	8,622
Thayer's Corners	Franklin	N. Y.	Special
Eudora	De Soto	Miss	7,208
Graham	Independence	Ark	7,548
Raceland	La Fourche	La	8,001
Manshac	E.B't'n Rouge	"	8,014
Wesley	Washington	Ark	7,371
Bandall	Jefferson	"	7,517
Bonner's Ferry	Cherokee	Texas	8,643
Meadorville	Macon	Tenn	10,112
New Roe	Allen	Ky	9,833
Boxar	Maridon	Ala	7,056
White's Bend	Davidson	Tenn	10,125
Brown's Corners	Huntington	Ind	12,252
Alum Springs	Rockbridge	Va	4,598
Bruly Landing	W.B't'nRouge	La	8,014
Red Oak	Choctaw N.	Ark	7,596
Cassville	Newtown	"	7,376
Pendleton	Arkansas	"	7,506
Mount Holly	Union	"	7,632
Arcola	Fort Bend	Texas	8,514
Miller's Creek	Estill	Ky	9,688

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Wapecau	Grundy	Ill	Bruceville
North Wethersfield	Wyoming	N. Y.	North Java
Hortoes	Franklin	Tenn	Winchester
Green River	Butler	Ky	Rochester
Bingham	Monroe	Ohio	Powhatan Point
Eagle Lake City	Marshall	Ind	Plymouth
Ming Springs	Wright	Mo	Aurora
South Kingston	Rockingham	N. H.	Newton Depot
Cautheren	Scott	Ark	Centre Prairie
Gabert's Mills	Campbell	Ky	Kano
Watson	Allegan	Mich	Allegan
Randolph	Coos	N. H.	Gorham
Elk Spring	Warren	Ky	Bowling Green
Milledgeville	McNairy	Tenn	Adamsville
Houston Furnace	Sullivan	Tenn	Blountsville
Morrison's Mills	Chachua	Fla	Gainesville
Hopewell	Calhoun	Miss	Bellefontaine
Boss	Anderson	Tenn	Clinton
Pleasant Val. Mills	Fleming	Ky	Carlisle
Lyon	La Clede	Mo	Spring Hollow
Christiansburg	Wapello	Iowa	Ottumwa
Hatch	Kossuth	Iowa	Algona
Alum Springs	Rockbridge	Va	Lexington
Buckeye Cove	Pocahontas	W. Va	Mill Point
Citico	Monroe	Tenn	Madisonville
Busseron	Knox	Ind	Oak Town
Proctor	Morgan	Mo	Versailles
Decaturville	Camden	Mo	Lime Creek
Star	Marion	Iowa	Knoxville
Alpine	Wapello	Iowa	Ottumwa
Port Sheldon	Ottawa	Mich	West Olive
Holden	Penobscot	Me	East Holden
War Creek	Hancock	Tenn	Sneedville
Rothrock's Mills	Harrison	Ind	Corydon
Dunnington	Hickman	Tenn	Pine Wood
Palo Alto	Lawrence	Tenn	Louisa
Buffs Creek	Hancock	Ky	Fordsville
Glen House	Coos	N. H.	Gorham
Rose Hill	Seneca	N. Y.	West Fayette
Middleburgh Centre	Tioga	Pa	Niles Valley
Sweden Valley	Porter	Pa	Conwaysport
Touchester	Kanawha	W. Va	Lizemores
Elora	Lincoln	Tenn	Fayetteville
Peytona	Montgomery	Mo	Montgomery City
Summit	Muscatine	Iowa	Muscatine
Roanoke	Suffolk	N. Y.	Riverhead
Mill Site	Douglas	Minn	Holmes City
Boxboro	Middlesex	Mass	West Acton
East Troy Lake	Walworth	Wis	Mukwanago
North Warren	Winona	Minn	Winona
Sherman	Blue Earth	Minn	Mankato
Rawson	Aroostook	Me	Conway
Low Hampton	Washington	N. Y.	Whitehall
White Springs	Hamilton	Fla	Jasper
Ichituchnee	Columbia	Fla	Lake City
Attalaville	Attala	Miss	Durant
Ingleside	San Patricio	Texas	Indianola
Pence's Mills	Warren	Ohio	Spring Valley
Bartley	Gallatin	Ill	Equality
Look	La Salle	Ill	Streator
Farmville	Woodford	Ill	Eureka
Alleghany Station	Alleghany	Va	White Sul. Springs
Saufield	Eaton	Mich	Roxana

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Gregg	Travis	Texas	Manor
Bruin's X Roads	Parke	Ind	Judson
Roanoke	Putnam	Ohio	Leipsic
East Windham	Cumberland	Me	Windham Centre
Clear Lake	Steuben	Ind	Ray
Coal Dale	Perry	Ohio	Hemlock
East Holden	Penobscot	Me	Holden
Walnut Fork	Jones	Iowa	Olin
Catfish	Edgar	Ill	Isobel
Clarenceville	Queens	N. Y.	Richmond Hill
Makanda	Jackson	Ill	Makanda
Pleasant Prairie	Polk	Mo	Morrisville
Tully	Van Wert	Ohio	Convoy
Sugar Creek	Vermillion	Ill	Rankin
Hayesville	Greene	Tenn	Tooka

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the 4th page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed: Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each four ounces or fraction thereof. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. If the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &C., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mention d in the third class. Sec. 131, Code of 1872.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, from a known office of publication, without addition by writing, mark or sign. Sec. 132, Code of 1872.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise, metals, ores, &c., not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. All matter of the third class, excepting books and other printed matter, book manuscripts, proof-sheets and corrected proof-sheets, is limited to twelve ounces in weight. Sec. 133, Code 1872.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. Sec. 156, Code 1872. On drop letters where there is a free delivery two cents a half ounce or fraction thereof, and where there is not a free delivery, one cent a half ounce or fraction thereof. Sec. 157, Code 1872.

The rate of postage on mailable matter of the third class is one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, except for books, samples of metals, ores, minerals and merchandise, which are to be charged two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Sec. 163, Code 1872.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By Section 184, Code of 1872, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

Section 180, Code of 1872, relating to franking, enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress. Sec. 134, Code 1872.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 156, Code 1872.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., one cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails. Sec. 133, Code 1872.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, and there must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves.

No newspaper pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the card, printed or impressed, of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed or written date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

REGISTRATION.—The fee for registration to any part of the United States is 15 cents. This charge is exclusive of the proper postage. Both the registry fee and the postage must be prepaid by stamps.

All domestic registered packages must be charged a letter rates of postage.

The name and address of the writer must be endorsed on the letter.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers*, not over 4 oz. in weight, to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months), 35 cts.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 cents.
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. .... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. .... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ... 3 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

Quarterly postage is payable either at the mailing office, or the delivery office before delivery. It must be paid for not less than three months, nor more than one year, commencing at any time, and must be accounted for in the quarter in which it is paid.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same free of additional postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office; but the law does not authorize them to return surplus stock to the publishers without prepayment of postage, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

BOOKS, not over two ounces in weight, to one address, 2 cts.; over two oz. and not over four oz., 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over six oz., 6 cts.; over six oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.

Other matter, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 4 cents each; books, 10 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anogada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Caymanbrack,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
Cuba,	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for San Domingo, Samana and Port-au Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail .... 5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way] .... 5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail ...... 5:00 A. M..1:30 P. M..6:00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South .... 7.00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way] .... 5:00 A. M. 3.00 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown] .... 7:00 A. M..3.00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th.
each month .... 10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A.M..
3:00 & 4 30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R. .... 5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail .... 5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown..5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold .... 5 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Keyport .... 1:30 P. M.
Long Island .... 5:00 & 9 30 A. M., 4 00 P. M.
" to Mineola ..... 5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
" via South Side R.R..7 A. M.; 2:00 P.M.
Canada. .... 5 A. M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P. M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 11:00 A. M.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10:30 P. M.; [Way] 12:00 M. and 4.30 P. M.
EAST—[Boston Express] 6:30 A. M.; 6 & 12 P. M. [Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. [Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.
SOUTH—[Through] 7.00 A. M.; 5:30 P. M. [Philadelphia Way] 12:30 3.30, 10:30 P. M.
WEST—[via Allentown] 7 A. M.; 12:30 & 10:30 P.M. [via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4.30 & 11 P. M.
CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th. each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10.30 P.M.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of May, 1872, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	316	2,329,178	1,367,134	488,857	2,739,869
Chicago	106	1,178,131	160,985	220,114	1,186,125
Philadelphia	167	1,163,693	582,904	410,381	1,411,938
St. Louis	80	839,866	93,642	153,112	6[illegible],126
Boston	70	519,196	179,874	149,803	758,308
Baltimore	25	415,761	56,311	93,616	320,875
Cincinnati	50	390,168	63,279	93,045	305,823
Detroit	25	275,237	26,394	102,710	148,734
Cleveland	26	244,311	27,740	74,974	165,851
Brooklyn	46	243,660	41,195	106,810	126,652
Buffalo	32	241,361	28,903	90,295	150,546
Louisville	28	232,107	27,368	60,025	149,703
Albany	25	190,271	20,241	65,783	151,0[illegible]
Rochester	18	185,463	11,847	61,164	107,710
Milwaukee	31	180,635	12,281	47,148	115,061
Washington, D. C.	23	161,745	18,954	86,978	130,334
Indianapolis	16	150,165	13,793	47,806	107,438
New Orleans	40	149,528	18,239	76,027	220,063
Pittsburg	16	149,429	13,835	51,704	100,823
Newark	31	135,771	22,387	57,645	84,139
Troy	13	133,486	14,730	43,302	91,421
Syracuse	15	132,281	13,410	57,443	70,501
Memphis	12	105,066	16,143	35,697	64,047
Richmond	14	93,834	6,577	54,371	53,106
San Francisco	24	93,600	26,022	33,316	146,091
Utica	12	84,612	7,690	34,844	65,858
Toledo	10	81,800	6,728	31,946	67,642
Nashville	8	78,174	4,221	29,097	33,153
Dayton	12	75,336	4,503	34,026	60,448
Williamsburgh	13	75,328	7,206	29,150	26,179
Providence	14	72,309	13,703	32,237	3[illegible],153
Hartford	11	65,321	8,951	28,277	35,009
Allegheny	9	60,180	5,578	41,446	27,423
Wilmington	8	57,645	2,965	22,724	27,209
Jersey City	6	56,319	3,154	10,603	17,584
Lowell	0	52,113	2,924	23,217	49,011
New Haven	6	51,321	8,289	22,704	30,758
Lawrence	6	46,932	2,083	25,841	43,321
Portland	8	48,400	6,009	28,585	63,161
Worcester	7	46,016	5,349	21,772	27,390
Charlestown	5	44,185	2,301	13,709	21,888
Reading	6	41,530	2,538	10,931	21,368
Manchester	8	41,1[illegible]3	1,890	24,803	20,128
Lynn	8	40,780	2,937	31,150	32,117
Erie	0	40,082	3,153	34,593	17,233
Cambridge	4	39,338	1,979	8,297	11,426
Trenton	4	36,433	2,788	11,036	22,183
New Bedford	6	35,107	1,163	16,997	30,915
Cambridgeport	4	34,734	1,801	15,423	14,046
Lancaster	8	32,705	1,621	13,318	10,086
Harrisburg	4	29,777	2,137	11,808	11,623
Salem	8	29,325	1,954	14,909	10,353

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of June, 1872, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	318	2,253,802	1,301,242	462,309	2,349,854
Philadelphia	167	1,1[illegible]3,879	552,497	416,218	1,330,793
Chicago	106	1,091,864	149,089	197,520	1,113,846
St. Louis	80	803,051	71,508	135,895	473,171
Boston	70	488,818	151,346	130,156	707,803
Baltimore	35	383,996	55,174	93,544	305,8[illegible]3
Cincinnati	50	368,871	58,737	74,276	278,572
Detroit	25	254,336	31,989	81,488	129,319
Buffalo	32	227,560	31,532	89,591	148,965
Cleveland	26	224,990	25,448	66,534	172,727
Brooklyn	46	217,906	47,932	87,761	112,605
Louisville	26	215,502	27,670	55,145	146,562
Albany	25	191,208	18,724	61,655	153,161
Milwaukee	31	160,768	10,740	39,240	102,283
Rochester	18	161,900	10,606	67,276	95,863
Indianapolis	19	157,427	13,776	47,555	101,714
Washington, D. C.	25	148,392	17,525	67,941	109,200
New Orleans	40	139,080	14,919	133,519	196,920
Syracuse	15	129,503	11,934	53,016	75,675
Pittsburg	16	126,465	14,643	49,834	190,971
Newark	31	126,244	25,427	52,898	77,653
Troy	13	120,806	13,889	37,290	83,181
Richmond	14	94,920	6,695	27,763	43,518
San Francisco	24	88,705	20,260	30,753	114,008
Memphis	12	86,183	6,906	24,226	61,646
Utica	12	80,644	6,947	31,079	50,582
Toledo	10	74,725	4,077	29,138	79,752
Dayton	12	72,200	5,545	34,677	69,424
Williamsburg	13	71,674	5,943	23,590	24,088
Nashville	8	70,303	3,516	25,775	29,865
Hartford	11	68,736	9,457	25,997	34,833
Providence	12	68,192	11,575	23,427	32,316
Wilmington	8	63,706	4,778	29,708	23,851
Allegheny	9	62,300	4,917	31,267	24,217
Jersey City	8	51,280	4,314	12,223	19,603
Lowell	0	48,763	3,538	19,289	53,778
New Haven	0	48,299	8,146	22,818	51,[illegible]3
Worcester	7	42,251	4,912	19,298	25,244
Portland	0	41,136	2,342	23,677	[illegible]
Lawrence	0	41,377	1,604	23,751	37,[illegible]39
Erie	0	39,871	4,695	32,053	18,963
Cambridge	4	39,205	2,862	9,093	11,075
Reading	0	38,037	2,908	10,820	20,013
Manchester	8	37,833	1,645	21,340	10,503
Charlestown	5	37,775	1,731	18,292	19,898
Trenton	4	35,970	2,038	13,889	23,[illegible]
Lynn	6	35,707	1,982	16,797	25,058
New Bedford	6	31,817	1,228	16,318	13,262
Cambridgeport	4	32,092	2,418	14,417	14,619
Lancaster	6	31,263	1,968	12,513	9,839
Harrisburg	4	29,088	1,942	10,249	11,264
Salem	8	23,285	2,210	12,485	18,206

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge*.

Collections from letter boxes are also free.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of August, 1872.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Inman	U. S.	3	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	3	German Mail via Bremen
Stettin	U. S.	3	German Mail via Stettin
Bremen	U. S.	7	German Mail Direct
Guion	U. S.	7	Europe via Liverpool
Havana	U. S.	8	Havana & West Indies
Hamburg	U. S.	8	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Bermuda	U. S.	8	Bermuda
Aspinwall	U. S.	10	S. Pac. and Cent'l Amer.
French	U. S.	10	French Mail Direct
Bremen	U. S.	10	German Mail Direct
Havana	U. S.	10	Havana and Mexico
Inman	U. S.	10	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	14	German Mail Direct
Guion	U. S.	14	Europe via Liverpool
Havana	U. S.	15	Havana & West Indies
Hamburg	U. S.	15	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Inman	U. S.	17	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	17	German Mail Direct
Aspinwall	U. S.	20	S. Pac. and Cent'l Amer.
Guion	U. S.	21	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	21	German Mail Direct
Hamburg	U. S.	23	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S.	23	Havana and Nassau
Brazilian	U. S.	23	Brazil, W. Ind. & Argen.
French	U. S.	24	French Mail Direct.
Inman	U. S.	24	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	24	German Mail Direct
Bremen	U. S.	28	German Mail Direct
Guion	U. S.	28	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S.	29	Europe v Ply., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S.	29	Havana and West Indies
Bermuda	U. S.	29	Bermuda
Aspinwall	U. S.	30	S. Pac. and Cent'l Amer.
Havana	U. S.	30	Havana and Mexico
Inman	U. S.	31	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S.	31	German Mail Direct

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 23 days.

N B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

CAMPAIGN BADGES.

W. A. HAYWARD,

208 and 210 BROADWAY,

THE LARGEST BADGE MANUFACTURER IN THE UNITED STATES.

I want an Agent in every town and city in the Union.

I will send a set of samples on the receipt of $1, or any amount, by express, C. O. D., to any place in the Union, together with my wholesale Illustrated Catalogue. My assortment comprises Campaign Badges and Medals, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Temperance, American Mechanics, Red Men's, School, College, Club and Society Badges for every known order. Also Studs and Buttons, Chains, Rings, Brooches, Ear rings, Charms, together with everything in the Jewelry line.

Notice to Postmasters.

COLLECT POSTAGE IN ADVANCE!

TRYON'S SYSTEM

For Keeping, Rendering and Collecting Accounts of Postage in ADVANCE on Newspapers, Periodicals and Box Rents, is distinguished for simplicity, certainty and celerity.

It is inexpensive, costing for the System and Directions for Use, with 16 blank sheets arranged for two years, $2. After which it is only necessary to order the number of sheets required for the business of your office, at a cost of $3 50 per 100. If but 20, the expense is only 70 cents, or 35 cents for each year after the first two.

The use of the Postage Receipt, although desirable, is optional. Cost, 50 cents per 100.

Send for descriptive circular and example, to

WM. TRYON,
Bethalto, Illinois.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.

Improved Stamping Ink.

All know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $4 per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden lane, New York.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SPRING BACK ACCOUNT BOOKS,
No. 45 MAIDEN LANE.

A Splendid Opportunity!
FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Finely colored Lithographic Pictures of the several Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates. Sell rapidly. Pay handsomely. Also beautifully designed Badges in gilt, &c.

Full line Samples with Price List for $1. Address
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN CO.,
TRENTON, N. J.

Wade's Double-Index Post Office Book
FOR P. O. ACCOUNTS.

2300 POST OFFICES SUPPLIED.

Ninth Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

JUST PUBLISHED.

After three years' labor and an expenditure in cash of over $6,000, I present the above to my brother Postmasters as the most simple, accurate, and labor-saving system of P. O. accounts in use.

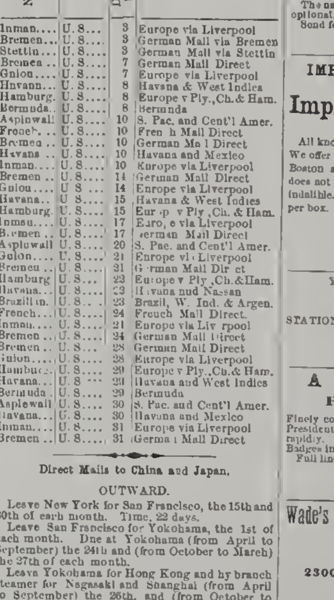
Securely wrapped and postpaid for $5.60.

Address A. B. WADE, P. M.,
South Bend, Ind.

WADE'S DOUBLE-INDEX P. O. BOOK $5.60
WADE'S SINGLE-INDEX P. O. BOOK 1.50

YALE LOCK BOXES.

26,000 IN USE IN 220 POST OFFICES.



YALE LOCK BOX, No. 2.

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for riveting to the wood-work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above; the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES

LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,

Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions, prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

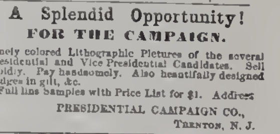
Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

CALL-BOXES and other Post Office Furniture made by special machinery at very reasonable Prices.

ESTIMATES submitted on Application.

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
Manufacturers of

Unpickable Bank and Safe Locks,
Night Latches, Store Door Locks,
Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.



CAUTION.

THE YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO. desires to notify Postmasters and others using, purchasing or manufacturing Metallic Post-Office Lock Boxes that proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York against certain infringers of the letters patent for Post Office Lock Boxes, heretofore granted to Linus Yale, Jr., the exclusive right to manufacture under said letters patent being in the undersigned.

And we are advised and believe that the several Post-Office Lock Boxes now in the market (all of which were introduced after and modeled from that made by us) are likewise infringements of the said letters patent. We will not hesitate to proceed vigorously against any and all persons who manufacture, buy or use any of them, and we desire the users of the Boxes to understand that they are equally liable in damages with the manufacturers.

STAMFORD, CONN., Dec., 1871.

YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AUGUST, 1872.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one quarter ounce	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one half ounce	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints &c., & Patterns, or Samples: Newspapers (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	8	....
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	12	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg let. 18c per ½ oz.	....	*14	K	L	M	h 8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h 8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).	....					
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 19c ℔ ½ oz	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	8	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	....	CC	2	v	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y	....	18	4	10	16	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	b 2	v	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco, once a month	....	10	2	v	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	b 2	o	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	6	7	E	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via Kingston	....	18	4	10	....	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda	....	16	b 2	v	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	h 8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	h16
Botuschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	C†	C†	t 8
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	10
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7u	4	C	6	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	b 2	k4	....	h 5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
…nah, via North German Union direct	....	23	19	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	b 2	k 4	....	h 5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	6	D†	D†	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	18
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Central America	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	28	8	20	20	18
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	8
Chili, British mail, via Colon	....	23	b 4	10	10	h 8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	26	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica	....	10	b 2	v	....	
Costa Rica	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	h 8
Czernavoda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	6	F	13	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h 8
do Stettin, once a month	....	7	b 2	V	....	10
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	F	12	h 8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g	....	7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	6	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	28	8	20	20	18
do via North German Union direct	....	28	13	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	....	23	b 4	16	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	v	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*16	6	H	12	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*16	9	H	13	h 8
do (Upper) do do do	....	16	9	H	g	....
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
do (Upper) do do do	....	17	10l	g	g	....
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d18
do do via Brindisi	....	20	8	cB	cB	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Faroe Islands, via Denmark	....	*7	4	E†	E†	10
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	6	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
France, direct mail	....	16	b 2	v	4	....
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	h 8
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain	....	....	....	....	....	12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	14	9	H	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	h 8
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	q14
Greenland, via Denmark	....	7	4	E†	E†	16
Greytown, via Colon	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	....	....	h 8
Guatemala	....	10	b 9		....	....
Guiana (British), reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.	....	10	2		....	h 8
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	....	....	....
Havana	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Heligoland, via England	....	14	6	D†	....	16
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via Kingston	....	18	4	10	....	....

COUNTRIES.	Not exceeding one quarter ounce	Not exceeding one half ounce	Newspapers (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*6	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Iceland, via Denmark	....	10	8	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece	....	....	....	....	....	....
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	l8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	6	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	h 8
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	h 17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	h 17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	h 14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	h 14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	8	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do. (clo'd m'l via Eng.)	....	13	8	F	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	8	D†	D†	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
Manilla via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	C†	C†	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	8	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	13	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b 8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	16
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	8	b 2		....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	b 2	k4	....	h 5
Newfoundland	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 5
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	23	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	12	b 2	4	....	10
Nicaragua	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Nice	....	CC	b 2	v	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do Stettin, once a month	....	8	b 2	V	....	....
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	9	G	13	h 8
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	b 2	k 4	....	h 5
Panama. Reg. Letters, 18c. per half oz.	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Colon	....	23	b 4	10	10	h 8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	0	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Ploješchti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Poland, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	h 8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	h 8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	5	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	....	*8	b 2	k 4	....	h 5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*8	3	C	6	8
do via Stettin, once a month	....	*8	3	C	6	....
do via N. German Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2		....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	13	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h 8
do direct mail, via Bremen or Hamburg	....	10	6	G†	9	....
do closed mail, do do	....	11	7	G†	11	....
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	b 2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Savoy	....	CC	2	v	4	....
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*8u	3	C	8	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	h 8
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	6	7	E	11	h 8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8

COUNTRIES.	Not exceeding one quarter ounce	Not exceeding one half ounce	Newspapers (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do N German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	b 3	v	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	8	D†	D†	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
do direct mail, via Bremen or Hamburg	....	11	6	G†	0	....
do closed mail, do do	....	12	7	G†	11	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*10	8	G	11	h 8
do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	b 2	V	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England)	....	*11	6	G	13	h 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.)						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do via Bremen or Hamburg	a	8	3	A†	A	8
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	b 4	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tullcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg let., 18c. ½ oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c. ½ oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernavoda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	b 2	k 4	....	h 5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	23	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Venezuela, by American packet	....	10	b 3	8	....	....
do British do	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	23	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
West Indies, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas or Havana	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	11	10	h 8
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	r 8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE, showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by Letters A, B, C, etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2¾ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2¾ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	20	....	....	20
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Brindisi	4	....	....	8	....	....	16	....	....	16
C.—via North German Union direct	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union direct	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union direct	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union direct	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng.	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.—via N. G. Union direct	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union direct	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union direct	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	16
J.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng.	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	....
K.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	....
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	....
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	....
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	....
M.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	....
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	....
N.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	....
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	....
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	....
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	....
P.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	....
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	....
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	....
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	18	....
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	....
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	....
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	....
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	10	....	....
U.— do	....	....	10	....	12	....	....	14	....	....
V.—	2	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	....
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	....
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	....
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	....
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
B.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	8	....	....	8
C.†—	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	18
D.†—	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
E.†—	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
F.†—	5½	....	....	9	....	....	12	....	....	12
G.†—Direct mail, via Bremen or Hamburg	3	....	....	6	....	....	9	....	....	9
G.†—Closed mail, do do	4	....	....	8	....	....	11	....	....	11

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, via BELGIUM:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof; *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼ oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½ oz. 22c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾ oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition one cent *for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce.* The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

CC.—Open mail to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepayment optional.—Via England: For 1-3 oz. and under, 10 cents; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., 16 cents; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 cents; prepayment compulsory. Registered letters 6c. additional for each 1-3 oz. rate.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.
b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, the charge is on each newspaper irrespective of weight, in all other cases the charge is on each newspaper, if weighing four ounces or under, and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.
c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.
d.—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.
e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "by French mail" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.
f.—The charge on Newspapers to Great Britain, or via Great Britain, and to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, and all places except those marked b increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.
g.—Cannot be sent.
h.—Letters only can be registered.
i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 6 cents each by closed mail via England.
k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.
l.—Letters, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter insufficiently paid is also forwarded (but not if wholly unpaid), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy or Denmark; but no other matter than letters will be forwarded to Great Britain, Ireland or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless fully prepaid.
m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.
n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. Books.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.
o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.
p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.
q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.
r.—Postage on registered letters 30 cts. a half oz.
s.— " " " 31 " "
t.—10 cts. reg. fee additional for every ½ oz.
u.—Letters only, unpaid or partially prepaid, are forwarded and charged with double the amount due.
v.—2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

NORTH ATLANTIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, $1,666,000.

GENERAL OFFICES,

No. 71 Broadway, New York.

104 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

11 State Street, Boston.

Offices and agencies in all parts of Europe. The North Atlantic Express Company, in addition to their regular forwarding and delivery of merchandise, packages, baggage, specie and other valuables to and from all parts of Europe and the United States at fixed tariff rates, covering all charges, except duties and fees exacted by governments, is now prepared to forward and deliver

Small Prepaid Parcels

to any part of Europe at the following rates, covering all charges whatsoever, except duties and fees that may be exacted by the government of the country in which place of destination is situated.

Table of Rates

to and from New York and all towns in the countries named below, having direct railway connection with Liverpool, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg.

Articles wholly or partially composed of glass or other fragile materials, or perishable articles, not taken at these rates.

	Not over 1 lb. weight and 3 in. square and $10 in value	Not over 2 lbs. weight and 6 in. square and $15 in value	Not over 3 lbs. weight and 6 in. square, and $20 in value	Not over 4 lbs. wt. and 6 in. sq., and $25 in value
Austrian Empire, Belgium, Denmark, France, German States (all), Great Britain, Holland, Switzerland	60c.	80c.	$1 00	$1 20
Italy (N. of Florence)	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	1 75
Italy (S. of Florence)	1 25	1 50	1 75	2 50
Norway, Sweden	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 75
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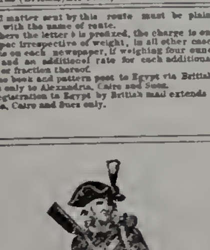

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AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XII., NO. 12. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1872. WHOLE NO. 144.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

POND LILY, August, 1872.

Home again, after an absence of three long, weary months of travel and sunburn. After my experience at Mayngavia as detailed in the June issue of the MAIL, I felt exceedingly anxious to get back here; but the fate ordered otherwise. By a pre-arrangement I was to meet Jane Mary at Underdone, the terminus of the Pointnopoint Railway, and when I arrived there I was not a little surprised to find Cousin Gracious Saikes and his French valet with her, and luggage enough for a small regiment. I was most cordially greeted by Saikes, but J. M. appeared just a little offish, which, of course, I soon found out was attributable to my failure to report progress at Mayugavia, and to send for her, as I promised. I endeavored to explain, but, armed with a woman's weapons, she cut me to the quick by remarking that "she would never doubt again about the spirits at Mayugavia—my red nose furnished convincing evidence to her that I had been among them." But the dear deme soon grew good natured, and then Cousin Gracious proceeded to unfold his plans. "Friend Tonson, I have came hither to meet you and my relative Jane Mary for the purpose of preventing you from returning to Pond Lily at this time. The scorching weather is unendurable, and mosquitoes have stormed our castle and are now in peaceable possession. To remain there any longer at this season of the year, and in such a torrid and insect-laden atmosphere, was simply a question of life or death; and as I have, I religiously hope, something yet to live for, I unhesitatingly and promptly decided on the life side, and here I am; and now I'll tell you what I have determined upon. I have turned my back on Pond Lily for sixty days, and during those sixty days I design to hunt up and enjoy comfort for myself and my two dear relatives. We will go down by the sea shore and then up in the hill tops, and after that we will spend a few days looking at the fearful beauty and listening to the ceaseless voice of the mighty cataract, and then, traveling slowly homeward, we can sojourn briefly at some of the rural watering places by the way, and thus pleasantly fill up the intermediate time, until cooler days make their appearance." I mildly suggested that it would be necessary for me to visit the old homestead for the purpose of procuring a suitable and sufficient supply of apparel for dame and I; but he incontinently closed my mouth by remarking that ~~going back was out of the question~~—"we will stop at New Census *en route*, and there your wardrobes can and shall be replenished to your entire satisfaction. The train by the Broad Gauge route leaves in an hour. I have secured suitable accommodations in a sleeping coach, and to-morrow morning we will be in New Census. So hurry up, my old boy; get your traps ship-shape. I have my stuff all in order. By the by, you dropped something," pointing to an object lying at my feet. Without replying, I picked it up, and saw that it was a lady's glove. I was about to mention the fact, when J. M. rudely snatched it from me, tore it into pieces and threw the fragments from her in disgust, at the same time hissing into the porches of my ear the words: "Oh, you wicked wretch! Arn't you ashamed of yourself! That glove belonged to a spirit, didn't it, my dear? Oh, you bad, *bad* man!"

Providentially the steam scream of the approaching train interrupted this domestic lecture, and in a few minutes we were aboard and on our eastward way. The luxurious fitting of the coach, and the undoubted respectability and good humor of the occupants, had apparently a very soothing effect upon my other half, and every trace of ill-nature soon vanished from her handsome face, and, taking advantage of the fact, I soon succeeded in satisfying her that her suspicions of my marital loyalty were ungrounded and unjust, and we went to sleep at peace with ourselves and all the world. Betimes we were started from our slumbers by the shout of "New Census," and gently raising a curtain I peered out and found we were at anchor in the leviathan depot.

Presently Cousin Gracious made his appearance and announced that a carriage was in waiting, and in a very little while we were landed at the Mansard Hotel. Cousin Gracious being the undisputed commander-in-chief of our forces, had us properly bestowed in elegant apartments, where a reasonable time was devoted to toilet exercises, and then we were summoned to a sumptuous breakfast to which we paid all due respect. After breakfast I proposed that Cousin Gracious and J. M. should do the necessary shopping, giving as a reason that I had some letters to write, which was assented to; but after they had gone out I changed my mind, and concluded to saunter down to the post office and see some of my old friends, and possibly make some new ones; but unfortunately, as upon a former occasion, it happened to be vacation time, and the establishment was almost deserted. Some had gone down the lake shad-fishing, others up the canal on a canoe excursion, and the balance were quartered out among the farmers in the neighborhood, living on milk and spring chicken diet to recuperate their systems, almost worn out with the arduous duties which they were obliged to perform during their working term.

I found my old friend Doolittle, however, in all his festiveness, hard at work paring his nails, and straining fearfully at a segar which refused to burn, owing, probably, to some dampness in its bowels, and which emitted a very limburgery odor. Although apparently well nigh exhausted by his straining efforts, he rose promptly, cordially greeted me, and after reminiscencing a little, he proceeded to enlighten me on postal matters in general and New Census affairs in particular. Since my last visit, things to his mind had improved materially, and he flattered himself that a certain little fellow—nameless for evermore—but not more than a hundred miles off, had a good deal to do with the new order of things. Judge Waver, the assistant, indicated what ought to be done, and the aforesaid little fellow knew how to do it, and he did. People are satisfied with the arrangements for their special convenience, and a certain little fellow will get credit for it some day—and he was willing to wait. Possibly I might think he, Doolittle, was not vigilant because he seated himself in this secluded spot; but it was a mistake, he had his eyes about him, and his ears too, and while enjoying his smoke in this quiet corner, the boys knew he was on the alert, and attended closely to their duties. Just then I happened to peep out into the mailing department, and saw the clerks on opposite sides of the room showering newspapers at each other, many of which in their flight were denuded of their wrappers, and of course would never reach their destination. This circumstance made me a little skeptical in regard to Doolittle's alertness, and he evidently suspected as much, for he parenthetically remarked, "that's nothing, boys will be boys, you know, and must have their fun now and then, but a short cough or a sharp glance from me fetches 'em every time. Please push the door to, and let 'em go it a little. I'll bring 'em up with a round turn presently." As I felt no particular interest in seeing the "round turn" operation performed, I withdrew, leaving Doolittle with a burning match in his hand with which he recommenced his exertions to ignite the obstinate segar.

When I returned to the hotel Saikes and J. M. were there, and had made good use of their time in shopping, and by the evening boat we were off for the coast. Our destination was "Druid's Cliffs," a famous place for boating, bathing, fishing and feeding, and we anticipated having a good time. By way of interlude we had a little hurricane outside, which made our boat roll and rock pretty lively and caused considerable moaning and groaning among fresh water people. Saikes was not affected in the least, but J. M. and your correspondent suffered beyond description. Oh, dear, how sick we were! I expected every moment that we would both be spasmed to pieces, but the tension of the human frame is wonderful. The strain on our joints and hinges was terrible, but nothing gave way. A disjointed limb or ruptured blood vessel might have mitigated our misery a little, but no such luxury fell to our lot. Diabolical basins stared us in the face, and we were forced to pay tribute to them—while the saloon re-echoed with ejaculations from other victims—"Oh, dear!" "Oh, Lord!" "Oh, my!" "I shall die, I *know* I shall!" J. M. and I kept our griefs for our own ears, and our subdued exclamations: "Oh, my dear Molly, you don't *know* how sick I am!" "Oh, my precious husband, this is the last of earth for me!" fell only on our own ears. By and by, however, the winds calmed down, and we got into smooth water again, and then our internal troubles gradually ceased. At an early hour our staunch boat "Sea Weed" hauled into the long wharf at Druid's Cliffs, and we were presently safely ashore and comfortably quartered at the Wannamucca House. Saikes looked as fresh as a new blown rose, but the dame and I were sadly out of repair, and it took us nearly all day to recuperate. A good, refreshing nap eased our aches and a luxurious late dinner revived our spirits, and when the band began to play there was "not a wave of trouble roll'd across our peaceful breasts." Suddenly Cousin Gracious remembered that he had ordered his correspondence to be forwarded to Druid's Cliffs, and asked me if I would be kind enough to go to the post office for him, to which I responded, "with pleasure," and straightway proceeded thither.

I found quite a throng of people congregated in the lobby awaiting the opening of the mail which had recently arrived, and from the length of time occupied, I concluded that it was either a very heavy one or that the people inside worked very leisurely if not lazily. After a little while, however, I edged my way into a corner and was able to get a view of the laborers in this postal vineyard, and was fully enlightened as to the cause of the delay. A very stout elderly gentleman, supposed to be the postmaster, was seated on a high stool, while several little boys were busily engaged in assorting and boxing the letters and papers. As each one in turn took from the table a bundle of letters he would submit them for examination to the gentleman on the stool, who would carefully read the superscriptions and then hand them back to the youths with instructions as to how they were to be disposed of. In this way the anxiously waited for missives were handled over and over again before they reached the boxes, and the consequence was that what ought to have been accomplished in twenty minutes took eighty. When everything was ready several small wickets were sprung open by means of a string held by the postmaster, and a general rush was made for the apertures. Each individual inquired first for his or her own letters, and then for a half dozen others, and I really believe that some inquired for as many as twenty different names, and without a single question being asked mail matter was handed out by the little boys. I verily believe, stranger that I was, that I could have obtained half the remaining letters in the office, had I only known to whom they were addressed by simply asking for them and without a demand being made upon me for my authority therefor. I would not have been the least bit surprised to learn that Mr. Saikes' letters had been taken out when I inquired for them, but fortunately they were still there, and were handed to me with two or three others that did not belong to him, which were at once returned. After this when I hear of letters going astray or being lost at this office I will know just what to attribute the trouble to.

While we remained at Druid's Cliffs I was mail messenger for our party. Many of the guests mailed and received their letters at the hotel; but it was a risk that we did not feel like taking.

It appeared to be a common custom for one or two young persons to seize on letters as soon as they were brought from the post office, and rush up and down the halls with them, shouting out the names of the owners, and keeping nervous and anxious people in suspense by pretending to have called their names in mistake, and in some cases actually concealing their letters for hours, for the very questionable fun of keeping them in suspense, or to enjoy their disappointment. I also noticed in a box kept for the purpose, a large number of letters addressed to coming or departed visitors, many of which had been torn open and otherwise mutilated—some of them several weeks old, which no doubt were eventually destroyed—before they reached the parties for whom they were intended. An inquiry at the hotel after their disappearance would certainly be met with the response from the dapper, cheeky clerks that they hadn't been there, and of course there could be no other way than that they had been stolen at the post office.

Between us, sojourners at fashionable watering places suffer materially in this way, at the hands of some of these flashy employees, who go in for making money enough outside their legitimate business in ninety days to keep them comfortably without working for the balance of the three hundred and sixty-five. Some postmasters and some hotel-keepers do everything in their power to protect such correspondence, but others again do not care a pinch of snuff whether such letters are lost, destroyed or stolen, so long as no responsibility is entailed upon the post office, or no discount asked on exorbitant board bills.

I am strongly in favor of civil service doctrine, but its application at some places I wot of would be "more honored in the breach than in the observance."

Cousin Saikes procured a complete outfit of bathing apparel for all hands at New Census. He was undoubtedly fond of the water, and battled with the surf regularly thrice daily. J. M. and I tried it only once.

In the first place the bathing habiliments were not becoming to our shapes, and were altogether too limited in capacity and tenacity. Secondly, the apparently inviting breakers were fearfully treacherous and no respecters of persons, inasmuch as they buffeted us about to the serious detriment of our flannel armor and to the utter disgust of our stomachs, which were forcibly supplied with potions of the nastiest kind of brine; and, thirdly and worstly, in our dilapidated condition was the overland passage across the beach from the screen of water to the dressing-rooms, between rows of impertinent people, who evidently made it a practice to station themselves there to witness the egress of bathers of all ages, sexes and conditions, and comment on their fine points as though they were fast horses, and loud enough too to be heard without a resort to ear-trumpets. Yes, we only tried it once, but that once entirely satisfied us. The bath-room in the hotel was entirely good enough while we remained at the Wannamucca House.

MONS. TONSON.

The Postal Telegraph in England.

The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* gives the following interesting facts and statistics concerning the operations of the postal telegraph system in England:

There is nothing like having an energetic man at the head of affairs; take Prince Bismarck, for instance, in Germany, and Mr. Scudamore in England. Every one knows, or thinks he knows, all about Prince Bismarck. This is a great mistake, and proves the innate vanity of human nature. Prince Bismarck is far too astute to let the world know more about him than he pleases. But I will let that pass, and proceed to Mr. Scudamore. By many of my readers the name of that gentleman has never been heard. I will inform them, therefore, that Mr. Scudamore is the telegraphic Bismarck of England; the master-mind who welded all the petty telegraphic potentates into one grand British Telegraphic Empire. It was upon his calculations, and at his suggestion, that Parliament determined to buy up all the private telegraph companies, and transfer their business to the state.

Mr. Scudamore has just issued his first official report, showing the result of the plan he advocated. The telegraph promises to become an important source of revenue, like the post office, of which it now forms a branch. Careful consideration leads to the conclusion that, after paying all expenses, it will yield this year a net profit of three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The income of the Telegraph Department is derived from three sources: private messages, messages to newspapers, and the rent accruing from wires and instruments leased to business firms for the transaction of their private business.

I cannot refrain from quoting a few of the figures contained in Mr. Scudamore's report. Private messages, under twenty words, are sent to any part of the United Kingdom at a uniform rate of one shilling each, without any charge for porterage within a mile of the office. The number of private messages has gone up wondrously and steadily since the accession of Mr. Scudamore to his present position. The number for the ensuing year will probably be considerably more than 16,000,000. The increase in press messages is equally surprising. The private companies transmitted about 6,000 words a day. On the 7th of March, the Scotch Education bill was read a second time, and the post office forwarded 111,000 words as press messages. On the 19th of March Sir Charles Dilke's celebrated motion on royalty and the expenditure connected with it came before the House of Commons; the post office flashed 93,000 words in the shape of press messages along the wires; and 58,000 on the 22d of March, an ordinary day, with nothing in particular in Parliament. Sometimes the department has special work to do, and for this a special staff is organized. Thus, during the illness of the Prince of Wales, two members of the special staff were day and night at Sandringham, and the number of clerks was augmented at the neighboring town of Lynn. On Thanksgiving Day the same specials were engaged in St. Paul's Cathedral, whence they telegraphed an account of the ceremony as it was proceeding. Dublin needed special aid when the Prince of Wales went there, while the visit of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, her husband, to Inverary, necessitated the dispatch of the special staff to that romantic but out-of-the-way place. It is, however, at races that momentary pressure is greatest, and that the very best special clerks are required. When the Derby, or any other great race, is run at Epsom, the twelve windows of the telegraph office there are for several minutes completely blocked up with hands thrusting in messages. The regular business at Northampton is about six hundred messages a week. During the races, by no means important ones, the press messages in two days exceed thirteen thousand words, and there were more than three thousand public messages.

The Telegraph Business.

The country is fast coming under the absolute control of a gigantic monopoly in the business of telegraphic communication. This business is in its nature a public necessity, just as much as postal facilities, military defense or the administration of justice. In fact, telegraphic communication is but a modification and improvement of the old postal system which was adopted and maintained by Congress under the constitutional authority "to establish post offices and post roads." The end sought was the best mode of correspondence between the people. Mail bags and post coaches were the best means to effect that object a hundred years ago; then came railroads and steamboat lines, and Congress conformed to the advancement of science, and enacted that these new and improved modes of communication should be mail routes.

Still advancing with the genius of the age, when the electric telegraph was made subservient to the daily correspondence of the country, Congress came forward and by law provided that all telegraph companies might maintain and operate their lines over the military and post-roads of the United States. This was one step in recognition of the electric telegraph as a legitimate part of the means within the control of Congress in the exercise of its constitutional authority over postal communication. Further argument is unnecessary to show that it is the right and duty of our government to assume control of the telegraph system as an important part of the postal establishment, as has already been done in England.

To intrust so important a branch of public service to private telegraph corporations is an unwise policy. Experience shows that the tendency of these corporations is to combine together in action adverse to the interests of the people, or to merge into and be swallowed up by one mammoth company, which thus gets undisputed control of a large business, and carries it on in the well-known spirit of monopoly. The Western Union Telegraph Company presents a most striking instance of the principle of absorption. It has swallowed up some twenty or more important telegraph companies, with any quantity of smaller ones, and now owns and operates all their lines. According to its own showing, this company now owns 60,502 miles of telegraph lines and 138,890 miles of wires. Its total capital is $41,071,510, and its gross receipts from its business for the year ending May 1, 1872, were $8,251,694, of which about one-third was net profit. This enormous business, as the company truly says in a late European circular, "is almost a monopoly of the vast telegraph business of the United States." It is so, indeed; and but a few more lines remain to be absorbed in order to render it a complete and all-powerful monopoly.

This mammoth telegraph company now purposes to put up a building for its central office on Broadway, New York city, at a cost of one million and a half of dollars. Its next step will probably be to buy up and absorb one of the ocean lines, and extend its monopoly to the shores of the Old World. Its recent European circular, designed to elicit the confidence of foreign capitalists, may, perhaps, pave the way for this more extended scheme of securing to itself the sole business of ocean telegraphing. The ostensible purpose of the circular is to put on the English market the company's seven per cent. bonds for one million and a half of dollars, with which to build its projected Broadway building. It is quite clear, however, that a company with over forty millions of capital, and an annual net profit of nearly three millions, need not make so great an effort to obtain such a comparatively moderate sum, and that there must be some ulterior purpose in view in displaying so magnificent an exhibit of its resources before the capitalists of Europe.

The national law in reference to lines referred to above was passed in July, 1866, and among other things it provides that Congress may at any time after five years from that date purchase for postal use the telegraph lines, property and effects of all companies maintaining lines over the post-roads of the United States, at an appraised value to be ascertained by disinterested persons. This provision is preparatory to the adoption of the postal telegraph as a part of the Government post-office establishment—a measure which was recommended at the last session by Postmaster-General Creswell, but failed of adoption. In view of the giant strides of the Western Union Company toward a complete monopoly, it is a matter of the utmost importance to the public welfare that Congress should carry out that recommendation. There is no measure of public reform of greater moment than this.—*Boston Globe.*

O carry this over sea and land,
Ye powers of steam at work;
To Isabella G. F.'s hand,
In Williamsburg, New York.

O postman will you take,
This letter for my sake,
To one who is a stranger in the city;
His name you'll have to know,
So be sure to have it go
To E. E. S., New York.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Cry for Monsieur Tonson.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: *My dear Sir*—Being an old subscriber to the MAIL, and consequently, as I have been taught to believe, entitled to some consideration, I do not hesitate to speak my mind freely upon a matter which not only interests me and my grown-up daughters, but which must be of incalculable benefit or detriment, according to the manner in which it is managed, to the great Post Office Department to which you and I have the happiness of belonging.

I allude to the omission of the letters of the great and good Monsieur Tonson, who, permit me to say, knows more of post office business in a minute than any other man does in a month. My eldest says that Mons. T. must be dead; but I tell her it is not so. The great and good never die. But she sighs just the same, and I grieve to notice that the post office is not swept out as clean, and the once nimble fingers which used to assort the mail seem tired of their work now, since your paper does not bring the welcome communications which in times past adorned its first page. I regret that in place of Monsieur Tonson's letters you publish some novels to sell; true, they are Beadle's, and I suppose must relate to some church matters; but since my daughter attended church with Mons. T. she does not believe in religious novels, and is surprised that you should admit such advertisements to your pages.* She declares that Mons. T. must be dead certain, or else he is gone away heart-broken at the manner in which you conduct your paper—advertising novels and all that sort of trash instead of good, sound reading like Monsieur Tonson's letters. Allow me to say this is my opinion too, Mr. Editor, for no father can miss more than I do the once radiant smile, fresh as the sunrise on a June morning, which once beamed in the post office, from sunrise till twilight, and filled with gladness a doting old father's heart.

My daughter is fading, Mr. Editor; I say this to you in confidence. You must know that I am a widower, and have no one to depend on but my four grown-up daughters and the post office, and when these fail me I know I shall sink in sorrow to the grave.

You must know that Mons. Tonson once had the happiness of stopping at my house. He was let down by the coach late on Saturday night. He was tired, but declared he must go on Monday morning. We sat up late after supper that night, and he related his travels. Oh! where hasn't he traveled? He is truly a man after my own heart, and I admire his parts, but his stronghold is the post office business.

You should have seen him on Monday morning a helping Jerusha arrange things in the post office. You would not have thought him the same being who sat so proudly by her side in the sanctuary on the day before; and really, Mr. Editor, they were the most likely-looking couple there, if I do say it myself, who ought not, being the postmaster and of course friends with all respectable parties in the village. Yes, they were a handsome couple, but I think he is happier in the post office business, and would make a better postmaster than he would a deacon. But you should have seen him and my daughter arrange the post office. I always thought I understood the system. But such system, such neatness as was brought about by these two in one short week. Yes, he stayed with us a week. I had to be away a large part of the time, and when I came home everything was done, even to arranging for the prompt delivery of newspapers to subscribers, and since that time I have never had a single complaint of any kind at my office. Everybody says it is the most correct office in forty miles, and the most prompt in delivery of mail matter.

Well, I bid my friend Tonson good-by, and Jerusha accompanied him to the coach to get his last instructions in relation to the post-office business, and finally the coach waited while they both went into the post office again to see that everything was right, and perfectly understood. Jerusha understood it, and she has been a perfect queen of a postmistress ever since. Latterly, though she seems to be running down, I tell her she needs a change of air, and that I will have to send her to her aunt's to stay awhile and recruit up. But she says she don't want to leave the office.

Between you and me, Mr. Editor, she expects to see Mons. Tonson get down from the coach again some day.

Now, Mr. Editor, I appeal to you as a father to get Mons. Tonson to write for your paper again. I say as a postmaster that it is necessary for the proper conduct of my office, that I should have the hints of instruction, which he has been in the habit of communicating to the public through the instrumentality of your paper, and which being authorized by the government is, of course, official and can't be gainsaid.

It is true some of the editorial columns of your excellent paper sound when read aloud exactly like the oracular utterances of my old friend Tonson, which only goes to show that the good which men do lives after them, as is notably instanced in the improvement in my post office. I sincerely trust, however, that Mons. T. is not departed, but will come again.

Yours as ever,
JOSHUA MARTIN, P. M.,
Quaker Run X Roads.

Money Order Offices.

E—— P——, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF U. S. MAIL: There are some things in which I think the makers of post office laws have erred, and one of these is in relation to the establishment of postal money order offices. Now, as I understand, the chief object of money order offices is to enable the customers of post offices to send small amounts of money to business men or friends in payment of orders, debts, &c., and thus accommodate both parties. The money order system by the mail gives the best facilities for reaching all classes in inhabited communities, and, therefore, should be (in the opinion of the writer) allowed to *all post offices*, in like manner as the registered business is established. One-half, if not more, have not these facilities, because the salary does not equal or exceed $250 annually. In cities and large villages there are express companies, banks, &c., which can be used by those who desire to remit money; but in small places where they do not have any of these facilities, they must resort to other means.

Now it frequently happens that a person in the country desires to procure some book, or other merchandise, from the city or elsewhere. The mail enables him to write for what he wants, addressed to the proper individual or company; but he does not always like to inclose money in a letter and trust to chances of the party addressed receiving it; and if it is received he has no proof of it (in case the party is dishonest or neglects its acknowledgment), if he does not inclose a money order or have the letter registered.

There are some in the community who object to having their letters registered, because they are forwarded in a special envelope and easily distinguished from other mail matter, and also because the department makes no allowances for those lost or stolen. In conclusion, I remark that if the Post Office Department desires to accommodate its patrons residing in country hamlets and villages (although they are not as numerous, but their wants are just as necessary as though they resided in cities), *let it establish the money order system in all post offices* in like manner as the registered business is established.

H. J. S., Assistant Postmaster.

There is no doubt that the establishment of the money-order system at all, or nearly all offices would be in itself a desirable thing—the difficulty lies in the fact that it is not at present practicable, and this for various reasons which we have not space to enumerate. But it is always practicable to *register* letters, though it would be decidedly impracticable for the department to guarantee the safe delivery of their contents without raising the fee to a pretty heavy percentage of the *amount* inclosed. As to the objections to the "special envelope," our correspondent can inform the objectors that since the use of said envelope began, the losses of registered letters have decreased amazingly, and that it is really the best protective feature of the registration system. But we presume he has found, as we have, plenty of people outside the post office who imagine they know much more about its working than those on the inside.

Troubles of a Watering-Place Postmaster.

The following extracts from a letter written by the postmaster at a watering-place not far from New York, in reply to certain inquiries by a special agent, set forth how times are often "made lively" for post office officials during the summer season at such places:

POST OFFICE, B——.

——, *Esq., Special Agt. Post Office Dept.:*

SIR—Yours of the 20th is at hand. The letters you inquire about, addressed to Mrs. H., are safe: not only three, but four, are now in my possession. The first one, postmarked New York, August 14, was sent by messenger to the hotel; it was not received, because the lady had left, and was returned to the office; two are postmarked the 15th and one the 20th, and of course have not been out of the office. * * * * * *

You ask about the messenger, "how it is done, as complaints are so frequent, etc." Years ago, under the old system, the Postmaster General appointed a carrier from this office for three months in summer. They continued for about four years, and gave general satisfaction. After it was changed to a salary for carriers we made application, but the department refused to appoint.

In 1869 we had no carrier: letters would be taken by employees of hotels, hackmen, ostlers, waiters, servants, and they would call for all directed to their hotel. The letters would be stuck in the rack at hotels, and get handled and soiled with flies, and at the latter end of the season many returned to the post office in that condition. Then there were numerous complaints of every possible kind, some because they were sent, and others because they were not sent, by first opportunity.

In 1870, Mr. ——, of your city, came to me to know if some plan could not be devised to have the mail matter sent as before. I replied that the department would not grant any carrier, and the only way I could suggest would be for himself and neighbors to draw up an order to the postmaster. The following is a copy:

"To the postmaster R——. Please send all letters and mail matter addressed to me and to my care to my residence during the summer, and I will pay the bearer two cents for each letter and one cent for each newspaper so sent, from July 1, 1870."

Another order was drawn for hotels same as above, with the addition, "addressed to me or to my house."

Some private houses and a few hotels declined to order, and they get their letters, sometimes in two, sometimes three days' mail at a time, and I have been blown up by visitors at one of the largest of these hotels for not forwarding letters more promptly. This day's mail for them who order is now (3 P. M.) delivered, while for the hotel above spoken of ten letters and some papers remain.

Our post office is located midway between the village and a new and fashionable place called W——; and some month or so ago a man from W—— came in, boiling over with rage because he did not get his paper at all regular; said we stole his paper, and demanded it forthwith! He left still boiling, threatened complaining and severe litigation. We survived the storm, and the next time he called he had cooled some, but was still distrustful. A day or two after his papers came postmarked at two other offices, with a request by the postmaster of one of them written on the cover, to have the address on his paper changed to R——, as it should be, as very many of his papers had come to that office. The next time he came he had cooled, and had the address changed as requested, and all came right.

Perhaps these two in their rage helped to make the "complaints that are so frequent as to excite the anxious attention of the department."

I have written much because I have much to say; however, I am willing to make any alteration or amendment suggested by yourself or the department.

Respectfully, J. H. J., Postmaster.

Carriers' Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of July, 1872, in the cities named below:

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv.	Drop Letters Deliv.	Papers Deliv.	Letters Collect.
New York	318	3,321,156	1,196,700	449,337	3,641,178
Chicago	106	1,140,447	180,867	234,747	1,201,694
Philadelphia	187	1,125,969	867,313	376,618	1,370,049
St. Louis	64	830,119	73,128	143,677	498,178
Boston	70	802,196	196,741	141,408	642,964
Baltimore	59	398,412	96,384	94,236	329,509
Cincinnati	60	387,203	60,875	82,269	298,367
Detroit	25	363,627	37,184	81,340	143,308
Buffalo	32	346,073	29,799	92,033	158,233
Cleveland	30	338,048	25,206	73,554	190,637
Louisville	26	331,715	58,298	89,844	158,337
Brooklyn	48	223,808	34,561	89,433	113,837
Albany	20	189,533	18,302	63,370	158,761
Milwaukee	21	187,220	11,143	44,482	124,561
Rochester	18	177,120	12,444	85,255	114,048
Indianapolis	18	150,347	18,590	47,476	114,431
Washington, D. C.	30	148,815	19,234	60,620	102,480
New Orleans	40	145,374	19,058	76,068	223,790
Pittsburg	18	140,885	28,826	48,477	123,348
Syracuse	15	136,843	15,006	83,562	82,798
Newark	21	120,579	26,948	53,445	78,468
Troy	12	121,214	17,073	45,598	81,335
Memphis	15	108,675	7,073	28,336	67,039
Richmond	14	99,491	8,564	26,181	88,760
San Francisco	24	97,728	15,317	21,024	149,904
Utica	12	84,205	6,975	32,473	65,678
Toledo	10	78,430	4,289	31,064	88,740
Dayton	12	76,064	8,918	36,588	56,769
Williamsburgh	14	75,306	4,733	24,409	25,938
Hartford	11	73,066	8,326	24,460	21,884
Providence	18	71,949	13,774	29,530	37,813
Nashville	9	62,068	2,729	26,478	30,502
Allegheny	9	60,947	3,263	34,131	31,543
Wilmington	8	56,396	10,151	81,953	21,143
Jersey City	8	54,700	4,470	10,023	10,758
New Haven	11	40,841	18,725	23,523	37,805
Lowell	8	40,244	8,363	17,310	45,249
Portland	8	18,143	3,115	26,846	62,004
Worcester	7	44,771	5,532	18,687	26,148
Charlestown	5	42,631	1,601	13,996	24,611
Lawrence	6	42,054	1,963	27,098	41,344
Erie	8	40,666	6,593	26,490	13,515
Reading	8	41,098	3,330	15,425	22,068
Lynn	6	39,838	2,045	18,426	29,788
Manchester	6	39,111	1,424	22,904	20,324
Cambridgeport	4	34,953	3,789	15,147	17,122
New Bedford	5	31,709	1,340	16,218	23,034
Trenton	4	34,718	3,713	13,696	23,121
Cambridge	4	32,992	3,060	9,173	11,675
Lancaster	5	21,403	1,496	12,709	10,536
Salem	5	26,705	4,159	14,990	16,383
Harrisburg	4	24,080	3,134	11,195	11,016

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly, *free of charge.*

Collections from letter boxes are also free.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post Office Assistant.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

P. S. THOMSON, ... Publisher.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1872.

Special Notices to Subscribers.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **144** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

By an arrangement with Messrs. Harper & Bros. we are enabled to make the following offer to all subscribers to the U. S. MAIL:

For FOUR DOLLARS we will send the U. S. MAIL and any one of the following:

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
HARPER'S BAZAAR.

Four dollars is the regular subscription price of each of the above, and our offer applies to all OLD AS WELL AS NEW SUBSCRIBERS who remit four dollars to us. Send by money order or registered letter. Address Publishers U. S. MAIL, New York.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to Postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to Postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Rates of Postage to the West Indies.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter the full postage (United States and British) on all mail matter for the West Indies, British as well as foreign, forwarded via St. Thomas or via Havana, and thence by British mail packets to destination, is *required to be prepaid* at the office of mailing in the United States, at the following rates, viz.:

Letters, 18 cents per half ounce.

Each newspaper, price current and trade circular, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, four cents.

Book-packets, patterns or samples, ten cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.

Registered letter fee, eight cents per letter in addition to the postage.

The rates of United States postage to Cuba, Jamaica and other West India Islands, forwarded from the United States to destination by *direct steamers*, remain as follows, *prepayment compulsory*:

For letters, ten cents per half ounce.

For newspapers, two cents each.

For book-packets, samples or patterns, the United States domestic rates.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

[OFFICIAL.]

Mails for the West Indies.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1872.

The steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, running between New York and Aspinwall, having ceased to make Kingston (Jamaica) a port of call, the mails for the West Indies (including Jamaica, British Honduras and Hayti), heretofore dispatched by said steamers via Kingston, will be forwarded from New York by the steamers of the U. S. and Brazil Mail S. S. Co., sailing on the 23d of each month.

The rates of postage to be prepaid on correspondence for the West Indies will remain unchanged, except that the postage on correspondence for Jamaica will be the same as charged to the other West Indies, served with mails by British Mail Packets from St. Thomas.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1872.

SIR: I have to request that you will please cause the accompanying notice, in regard to postage to Kerassunde, Asiatic Turkey, to be published in the next issue of your paper, and amend the Table of Postages in accordance therewith.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL, New York, N. Y.

Postage to Kerassunde, Turkey.

The Austrian Post Department, having established a post office at Kerassunde, Asiatic Turkey, notice has been received from the German post office that the prepayment of postage on letters from the United States for Kerassunde will henceforth be *optional*. The rates of postage chargeable on such correspondence remain unchanged, the only change being from compulsory to optional prepayment.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

Partly Prepaid Matter.

The following letter embodies an important ruling of the Department in regard to the proper charge on mail matter, which reaches the office of destination not *fully* prepaid. Under this decision postmasters will in future collect *double* the amount which remains unpaid. Double postage is also of course to be collected on *wholly* unpaid matter which by inadvertence may reach the office of destination:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1872.

POSTMASTER AT ——:

SIR. The postmaster at —— reports the receipt of a letter weighing over half an ounce, mailed at your office, prepaid three cents, and charged due three cents. Your attention is called to this because the Department rules (under the new code, section 152) that the unpaid postage on all matter on which prepayment is required should be doubled and collected on delivery. Please observe this ruling in future.

JAMES H. MARR,
Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Postal Cards.

A serious obstacle to the issue of the Postal Cards, for which there is already a large demand on the part of the public, has been encountered in the fact that while Congress, in Sec. 170 of the new Postal Code "authorized and directed" the Postmaster General to furnish and issue them, it totally neglected to provide for their cost by an appropriation; and as no outlay can be made, or indebtedness incurred, legally, for any purpose for which a specific appropriation has not been made, no Postal Cards can be issued, or contracts to furnish them entered into, until after the meeting of Congress in December next. So the Postmaster General is informed by the Attorney General.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

We have a long letter from Boston, Mass., devoted principally to a question, which has arisen under the new code, of postage on merchandise and other miscellaneous matter. As this question has received attention in our "Answers to Correspondents" we omit further remark here, and notice a request contained in the letter, to "publish in your [our] valuable paper, a concise practical business synopsis of the new law," and give the meaning of various phrases about which hang doubt and uncertainty, especially in the description of mailable matter of the third class. Such a synopsis would no doubt be of practical value, but it is too soon to prepare one, as, for a time, there will arise questions which can only be settled by decisions from the department. Our correspondent seems in some doubt whether 1 cent for 2 ounces or 2 cents for 2 ounces on merchandise is proper, and asks "why not call it 1 cent an ounce instead of 2 cents for 2 ounces." In order to secure a uniformity of practice, mail matter is given a standard weight, on which postage is charged at a standard rate—thus the standard weight on letters is one-half of an ounce, at a standard rate of postage of 3 cents, which means that postage is to be charged at the rate of 3 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. The standard weight of newspapers to regular subscribers is 4 ounces, at a standard rate of 5 cents per quarter on weeklies, "and 5 cents additional for each issue more frequent than once a week." The standard weight on "miscellaneous matter" is 2 ounces, at a standard rate of 1 or 2 cents, as the case may be. Thus it will be seen that the rate is as much on the fraction of a standard weight as on the whole, and that a change of phraseology, as suggested, would mislead as to the proper postage. Our "Miscellaneous Information," on the third page, will be found clear and complete.... In our next letter we find an inquiry, What shall be done with newspapers which have been received by mistake with Papers properly sent? If the mistake occurred at a post office the papers should be sent on the proper course. If not, they should be held, and, if not claimed in good time, should be sold, and the proceeds credited to the department.... In our next, the writer wants to know why postage stamps are used on official letters from the New York office; he is aware that the postmaster cannot frank all the envelopes used. We reply, section 186 of new code provides "that all mail matter not hereinbefore specially made free must be prepaid by postage-stamps." And section 180, that postmasters may frank to cover official communications to other postmasters only. It is, therefore, evident that postmasters must either frank official communications or pay postage on them. There are those who claim that return registered letter bills passing between postmasters, being a part of the machinery of registration, require neither frank nor postage, but should pass through the mails by virtue of the registration regulation requiring them to be sent. Probably our correspondent is one of these.... We have received many commendations on the improvement in the MAIL, especially in the addition of the department rulings and the schedules of railway service. We hope to do better and better, as we find a demand.

We append two extracts, which show what the paper is considered:

"I think your paper fills the bill entirely in relation to postal matters, and could not conduct a post office without it." * * * *

"And trust it [the MAIL] may continue in the future, as in the past, to be *just what every postmaster* and all those connected with the Post Office Department *needs* in the discharge of their respective duties."

Pecksniff on the Post Office.

Some years ago the hours of the Sunday delivery at the New York post office were from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12:30 to 1:30 P. M. As experience showed, however, that the bulk of the delivery was disposed of during the first-named hour, and that the time of the clerks detailed for Sunday duty was almost entirely unoccupied after the expiration of that hour, thus depriving them uselessly of a good portion of the rest appropriate to the day, a change was decided on, and for some time past the Sunday delivery has been limited to the two hours between 9 and 11 A. M. This arrangement was found to work in a very satisfactory manner, not a single complaint has been received from any citizen on the subject, until a short time since, when the illustrious Seth Pecksniff, Esq., (it can be none other than he, though with characteristic modesty he neglected to sign or send his name), favored the postmaster with the following:

P. H. JONES, ESQ., POSTMASTER:

Dear Sir—Will you pardon me for addressing you a few lines on the Sunday mail delivery.

Very many years ago, when I was a youth, and the post office was in Garden street, so numerous were the merchants then residing down town that there would be quite a delivery on Sabbath morning; but since then the merchants have removed to such a distance from the office that it is quite impossible for their letters to be reached before the morning church service.

Until somewhat recently there has been a noon or one o'clock delivery, which suited well, citizens then having time to get their letters and reach their dwellings for their dinner hour. Hence, that after morning service hour was quite acceptable and availed of.

With us it is of less importance; residing at a less remote distance, we can receive our letters, *if they chance to be ready*, before morning church service.

But you will observe that, as the assorting is constantly going on, the letters which might be obtained, as formerly, at the *noon delivery*, would very far exceed in number the limited morning receipt.

Indeed, the early opening amounts to nothing. Being not far from the office I always attend, *but I seldom find any other applicants at the boxes.*

Very respectfully yours,
OLD GARDEN STREETER.

Though I am much nearer the post office than *most* merchants, your morning hours are apt to delay my promptness at church.

And bless your snuffling old soul, Pecksniff, what "a power of good" the sermon must do you when you sit in your pew, after you *have* got to church, with your pocket full of letters—especially if the text should happen to be about keeping holy the Sabbath day, or concerning the Pharisees who lay on other men's shoulders "burdens grievous to be borne!" Of course you don't *open* your letters before going to church (pious man!), but wait till after dinner, and then, while your worldly-minded neighbor (who thinks the post office clerks have sufficient work on week days, and so lets his letters remain uncalled for till Monday) is "breaking the Sabbath" by driving or walking in the country with his family, you peruse your correspondence and lay your plans for establishing early on Monday morning a "corner in wheat," which will enable you to fill your pockets and empty those of the Sabbath-breaking neighbor, and so teach him the lesson that "godliness is profitable." Ah, Pecksniff, you really ought to have signed your name to that letter—we think it does equal credit to your head and heart. And next Sunday when you illumine the post office with your sanctified presence, just ask the post office clerk if he doesn't think so, too?

To Route Agents and Railway Post Office Clerks.

We publish in the present number an important order issued by Roswell Hart, Esq., Assistant Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Second Division, which route agents and railway post office clerks will find contains information of special value to them. We shall continue to publish such orders monthly, and send specimen copies of our present issue to a number of those whom it particularly concerns.

ONE of the favorite lines of steamers to Europe is the North German Lloyds, sailing from New York every Wednesday and Saturday. The steamers of this line are first class and well appointed, making the passage in an average time of nine and a half days. They take passengers to Bremen, Havre, London or Southampton, in first cabin, second cabin or steerage, or bring them from those ports, at very favorable rates. The wharf of the company is at the foot of Third street, Hoboken, N. J. Oelrichs & Co., No. 2 Bowling Green, this city, are the agents.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and blank book manufacturers, of 45 Maiden lane, manufacture for the use of postmasters and others using hand stamps a very superior stamping ink, warranted not to gum up the stamp or evaporate. This ink is put up in boxes and can be sent by mail. Francis & Loutrel's stock of stationery is complete, while their blank books are of a superior manufacture. Their advertisement will be found in another column.

THE YALE LOCK COMPANY, who advertise their post office box locks on our third page, inform us that they are manufacturing these very superior locks in large quantities and supplying many offices with them. They are convenient for small offices as well as large. The key is so small that it can be readily carried in a pocket book; each lock is furnished with three of them. Besides post office locks they manufacture locks of all conceivable styles, sizes and uses. We advise our postmaster readers to send for a circular.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Wrapping Letters.—J. G., B—— S—— H——, O.—1. By Section 89, Regulations 1866, letters for offices not supplied wholly or in part by railway post offices, should be wrapped. The extension of the railway post offices office system, and the changes the system has made in preparing and forwarding packages is such that, when postmasters are in doubt as to the applicability of the regulation referred to, they should obtain instruction from the superintendent of the system. 2. You are not required to wrap letters in transit through your office.

Insufficient Prepayment.—G. L. F. S., C——, S. C.—1. All mail matter prepaid one full rate should be forwarded to destination charged with double the postage due. Habitual failure of postmasters to comply with this law is cause for reprimand. But, as it is human to err, there may be in each office a few cases where the neglect is only occasional, and yet in the aggregate, out of the over 30,000 post offices, any one post office may receive a number of letters insufficiently prepaid and on which the postmaster must charge the amount due. 2. Miscellaneous transient matter which reaches an office wholly unpaid, should be charged at double rates, as required by the new Code, Section 152.

Office Hours.—W. L. D., P—— O——, Fla.—1. "The usual business hours of the place" is the proper time a post office should be kept open, Sec. 27, Reg. 1866. 2. The mails should be received and dispatched on schedule time, and no carrier should be allowed "to come and go all hours of the day and night regardless of schedule time."

Boxes.—W. W. F., C——, N. Y.—The department would not allow the cost of suit in defending a claim to a post office box. As the law requires postmasters to charge rent for boxes a verdict could not be found against a postmaster in such cases, and no justice should entertain such a suit.

Postmarking Stamps.—W. N. C., W—— N——, Vt.—1. Offices that pay the department over $150 a year are entitled to marking and canceling stamps. Sec. 14, Reg. 1866. 2. Official envelopes for registration business are furnished by the Third Assistant Postmaster General. If you write to him for them do not mention any other business in your letter. Sec. 34, Reg. 1866.

Notifying Publishers.—A. O. M. N——, Mich.—Notifications to publishers should be sent to the postmasters at the publishers' places of business. They may then be franked as official communications. Sec. 391, Reg. 1866.

Delivering Letters in Transit.—C. F. H., L—— L—— V——, Ky.—A postmaster has not the right to deliver a letter from his office addressed to another office, except in case of a discontinued office. Sec. 63, Reg. 1866.

Newspaper Account Books.—N. W. McN., W——, Pa.—The department will not allow offices for the expenses of any of the unofficial newspaper account books, but supplies blanks of its own, free. But these books are worth their cost in assisting postmasters to keep their box and newspaper accounts.

Salaries.—D. W. L., J——, Ala.—The amount of salaries for offices is not affected by the new code, except offices not paying more than $199, and not less than $100, which have been changed to the fifth class, by which change the salaries may be increased in even dollars, and not in even tens of dollars, as heretofore.

Delivery of Letter to Married Woman.—W. D. H., A——, Mich.—When a married woman orders letters delivered only to herself, the postmaster must obey the order and refuse them even to the husband. If you have the MAIL for July, 1867, you will find some valuable information respecting the delivery of letters.

Postage.—C. H. L., V——, N. J.—The postage on drop newspapers, periodicals, books, etc., where there is not a *free* delivery by carrier, should be charged in accordance with section 163, new code, viz.: one cent for each two ounces on newspapers and periodicals, and double these rates on books, etc.... J. G. C., B—— C——, W. Va.—The quarterly postage on regular newspapers published twice a month is at the rate of one cent for each issue on each four ounces or fraction thereof. (Section 158, Code of 1872.)....L., N—— Y——, N. Y.—There are two routes to Ecuador; by one the postage is 22 cents, by the other 20 cents.

Merchandise.—We have received over a dozen inquiries concerning the postage on merchandise. We therefore do not reply individually, by the initials of the various querists, but embrace all in one answer. The code of 1872 has made a very radical change in postage on articles of merchandise. By Section 133 any article not weighing over twelve ounces, and not dangerous to the mails or post officials, is made mailable matter, and, under the name of samples, by section 163, is subject to postage at the rate of two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. This includes wearing apparel, hardware, groceries, and, in fact, as the law provides, "all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law." Another radical change is that, by section 126, all such matter may be registered on the payment of the proper postage and the registry fee. Heretofore letter postage was required on all packages that were registered.

We have been obliged to defer till next month several "answers," prepared for this number.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of August, 1872:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Swift Water	Grafton	N. H.	Special
Marion	Montgomery	Pa.	2,402
Fall's Mills	Tazewell	Va.	4,583
Red Oak Ridge	Mercer	W. Va.	4,303
Hulberton	Coahoma	Miss.	7,504
Howth Station	Austin	Texas	8,593
Redmon	Edgar	Ill.	11,914
Albina	Howell	Mo.	10,836
Buttonwood	Lycoming	Pa.	2,798
Steam Valley	"	"	"
Jordan	Lehigh	"	2,648
Rose Bay	Hyde	N. C.	5,036
Beaver	Newaygo	Mich.	12,905
North Lee	Penobscot	Me.	Special
Lyme Centre	Grafton	N. H.	"
Springdale	Fairfield	Conn.	948
Rock House	Russell	Va.	4,576
Woodbine	Prince Wm.	"	4,714
Cane Creek	Calhoun	Ala.	6,682
Welche's Bridge	Tangipahoa	La.	8,021
St. Elmo	Freestone	Texas	Special
Glenfawn	Rusk	"	8,638
Beecher City	Effingham	Ill.	11,433
Amity	Jewell	Kas.	Special
Elmira	Mitchell	"	"
Blue Hill	"	"	"
Fulda	Howard	"	14,225
Colfax	"	"	Special
Covington	Smith	"	
Delavan	Clay	"	14,120
Ellinwood	Barton	"	Special
Guthrie	Dickinson	"	"
Kenton	Greenwood	"	14,086
Soldier	Republic	"	14,227
Montezuma	Nye	Nev.	16,442
McMillen	Bell	Texas	8,576
Miteomah	Webster	Mo.	10,808
Auburn	Hinds	Miss.	7,148
Centretown	Grundy	Ill.	11,491
Bird	Oceana	Mich.	Special
Kibbie	Van Buren	"	12,519
Powellsburg	Clay	Kas.	14,120
Holland	Dickinson	"	Special
Mont Cenis	"	"	"
Lappin	Nemaha	"	14,004
Dockery	Wilkes	N. C.	5,185
Mauch Chunk	Mahaska	Iowa	11,035
Neola	Grundy	Mo.	11,004
Bob	Saline	Ark.	7,612
New Albin	Allamakee	Iowa	11,016
Cross	Buffalo	Wis.	13,369
Rest	Vernon	"	13,271
Reutchler	St. Clair	Ill.	11,900
Freeland	Carter	Mo.	10,920
Tolona	Lewis	"	10,520 a
Mouth of Strawberry	Independence	Ark.	7,510
Bristol	Ellis	Texas	8,675
West Asher	Mitchell	Kas.	14,220
Spring Valley	McPherson	"	Special
Wallace	Wallace	"	14,001
Spring Creek	Howard	"	14,225
South Mound	Neosho	"	10,512
Raymond	Rice	"	14,143
Larned	Pawnee	"	"
Delta	Jewell	"	Special
Hawthorne	Bedford	Tenn.	10,134
Van Zant's Store	Fannin	Ga.	8,187
Millsburg	"	"	"
Marcus	Jackson	"	8,186
Mountain Scene	Towns	"	6,188
Lulaton	Wayne	"	8,191
Horatio	Darke	Ohio	12,018
Hiett	Brown	"	9,526
Mercur	Bradford	Pa.	2,184
Sandy Valley	Jefferson	"	3,090
Williamson	Franklin	"	2,474
Otto Creek	Mercer	"	2,452
Needmore	Fulton	"	3,224
Redclyffe	Forest	"	3,093
Sherman	Wayne	"	Special
Hendley's Mills	Augusta	Va.	"
Look Out	Fayette	W. Va.	4,137
Salt Lick	Macon	Tenn.	Special
River Grange	Monroe	Ky.	"
Saint Philip	Posey	Ind.	11,900
Hillsend	Carroll	"	12,402
Greenfield	Clay	Dakota	13,921
Rich Creek	Marshall	Tenn.	Special
Sharon Hill	Delaware	Pa.	2,901
James Town	Grant	Ark.	7,526
Moffat	Bell	Texas	8,569
Castell	Llano	"	8,682
Poplana	Butler	Ohio	8,046
Shoemaker	"	"	"
Cut Shin	Perry	Ky.	9,784
Smithville	Harlan	"	9,834
Leonard	"	"	"
Clover Fork	"	"	"
Rush Branch	Marion	"	Special
White's Store	Sullivan	Tenn.	"
New Flat Creek	Union	"	"
Thatcher's Landing	James	"	10,317
Glendale	Nodaway	Mo.	Special
Boston	Newberry	S. C.	5,811
Day Hill	Washington	Texas	8,686
Krobue	Burleson	"	"
Bryant	Jay	Ind.	12,010
Mulberry	Jackson	Ga.	8,186
Union Grove	Kaufman	Texas	8,675
Frio Town	Frio	"	8,688
Fowler	Benton	Ind.	12,028
Guelph	Sumner	Kas.	Special
Jewell Centre	Jewell	"	"
Loshes Run	Perry	Pa.	2,401
Lone Hollow	Smyth	Va.	4,717
Gibsonville	Clay	Ala.	6,720
Peach Grove	Greene	Tenn.	5,303
Calvert City	Marshall	Ky.	9,738
Buck Creek	Adams	Ohio	9,320
Murray Centre	Murray	Minn.	13,778
Upton	Miami	Kas.	Special
Bellegarde	Pottawatomie	"	"
Johnson	"	"	"
Hot Hill	Ottawa	"	14,132
Garden City	Harvey	"	14,230
East Wolf	Russell	"	Special
Chillicothe	Phillips	"	"
Eden	Fillmore	Neb.	"
Burton's Bend	Arapahoe	"	"
Silver Zone	Elko	Nev.	"
Lamoille	"	"	"
Ott	Coos	Oregon	15,141
Fairview	Owyhee	Idaho	Special
Canton	Meagher	Monta.	"
Latham	Albany	Wyoming	"
Texas Creek	Fremont	Col.	"
Kentuck	Whitman	Wash'n Ter.	15,414
Pajaro	Monterey	Cal.	14,702
Fresno City	Fresno	"	14,876
La Graciosa	Santa Barbara	"	Special
Point New Year	San Mateo	"	"
Acampo	San Joaquin	"	14,701
Altamont	Alameda	"	"
Jay Em	Republic	Kas.	14,152
Ailanthus	Ottawa	"	Special
Belknap	Howard	"	"
Leland	Morris	"	"
Pawnee Rock	Barton	"	14,143
Silver Spring	Nemaha	"	14,436
West Paradise	Osborne	"	Special
Tanner's Store	Mecklenburgh	Va.	4,797
Smith X Roads	"	"	"
Pleasant Ridge	Lincoln	Ark.	7,517
Little Fourche	Pulaski	"	7,536
Hutchins	Dallas	Texas	8,503
Ino	Carroll	Ind.	Special
Conger	Montcalm	Mich.	12,518
White Post	Montgomery	Kas.	14,136
Nasby	Sarpy	Neb.	Special
Island Station	Arapahoe	Col.	14,001
Randolph	Charlotte	Va.	4,407
Tusquitee Vale	Clay	N. C.	8,255
Gopher	Osceola	Iowa	11,321

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Ewin's Mills	Jackson	Ohio	Jackson
Helgerson	Lyon	Iowa	Doon
Pond Valley	Howard	"	Cresco
Thurston	Steuben	N. Y.	Bath
Spring Lake	Bremer	Iowa	Plainfield
Eagle Bend	Clay	Kas.	Republican City
East Medford	Middlesex	Mass.	Medford
Mount Gilead	Loudon	Va.	Leesburgh
North Elk	Republic	Kas.	Grantford
Norwood	Franklin	"	Ottawa
Palo Alto	Neosho	"	Flat Rock
Beeson	Ritchie	W. Va.	Pennsboro
Duncannon	Stephenson	Ill.	Dakota
Union	Chase	Kas.	Middle Creek
Liperville	Delaware	Pa.	Chester
Olonaboon	Moore	N. C.	Pittsborough
Salem Grove	Alexander	"	Stony Point
Cotton Valley	Green	"	Snow Hill
Ashepoo	Colleton	S. C.	Green Pond
Illmo's Precinct	Russell	Ala.	Crawford
King's Hill	Etowah	"	Gadsden
Dutsey Lake	G'nd Traverse	Mich.	Monroe Centre
La Grange Bluff	Brown	Ill.	Versailles
Amity	Livingston	"	Long Point
Mining	Morgan	Mo.	Versailles
Round Springs	Shannon	"	Eminence
Heart Prairie	Walworth	Wis.	Elk Horn
Hoi House	Fannin	Ga.	Morgantown
Syracuse	Cowley	Kas.	Romanto
Big Bar	Trinity	Cal.	Trinity
Chili	Calaveras	"	Mokelumne Hill
White Oak	Montgomery	Md.	Sligo
Rapp's Mill	Rockbridge	Va.	Lexington
Wolftown	Madison	"	Madison C. H
Americus	Tippecanoe	Ind.	Lafayette
Dover	Boone	"	Thornton
Bow	Merrimack	N. H.	Concord
Van Dyke's Mill	Spencer	Ky.	Taylorsville
Huffstetler's Store	Blount	Tenn.	Maryville
Gallies	Surry	Va.	Surry C. H
Flat Rock	Lewis	Tenn.	Palestine
Will's Ridge	Floyd	Va.	Floyd C. H
Halcyondale	Scriven	Ga.	Cameron
Leighton	Colbert	Ala.	Tuscumbia
Fresno	Fresno	Cal.	Vina
Melnecke	San Joaquin	"	Morano
Munckton	Mono	"	Bridgeport
Pleito	Monterey	"	Jolon
Ollo	Jefferson	Col.	Denver
Rockland	Esmeralda	Nev.	Pine Grove
Washington	Nye	"	Austin
Antelope	Wasco	Oregon	The Dalles
Netarts	Tillamook	"	Nestocton
Deer Park	Suffolk	N. Y.	Brentwood
Ray	Bedford	Tenn.	Bedford
Don Aqua	Hickman	"	Burn's Station
Attica	Saunders	Neb.	Colan
Centre Valley	Cass	"	Weeping Water
Thornton's Depot	Fairfax	Va.	Herndon
Whitehead's Store	Pittsylvania	"	Pittsylvania C. H
New Home	Pawnee	Neb.	Vesta
Wild Cat	Osage	"	Blue Springs
Forest City	Utah	Utah	Alpine City
Windham Centre	Cumberland	Me.	Windham
Mill River	Henderson	N. C.	Boilston
Walnut Creek	Buncombe	"	Asheville
Caroline Seminary	Green	"	Greenville
Independence	Caswell	"	Yanceyville
Armuchee	Floyd	Ga.	Rome
Stegall's Depot	Cass	"	Cartersville

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Villa Green	Hanover	Va.	4,406
Greenwood	Caddo	La.	8,506
Due West	Monroe	Ark.	7,514
Retreat	Grimes	Texas	Special
Mount Holly	Charleston	S. C.	5,807
Ellsworth	Sarber	Ark.	7,567
Alma	Rusk	Texas	8,631
Carolina	Falls	"	8,574
Colita	Polk	"	Special
Peter's Creek	Patrick	Va.	4,560
Natural Dam	Crawford	Ark.	7,590
Cumberland	Choctaw	Miss.	7,096
Barclaysville	Harnett	N. C.	Special
Middlebury Centre	Tioga	Pa.	"
Portland	Ashley	Ark.	7,665
Kingsbury	Meigs	Ohio	Special
Clairfield	Claiborne	Tenn.	10,248
River Hill	White	"	Special
Aldarbrook	Independence	Ark.	7,547
Decaturville	Camden	Mo.	10,663
Marquand	Madison	"	10,502
Alto	Franklin	Tenn.	10,139
Locust Bayou	Calhoun	Ark.	7,636
Hurricane	Saline	"	7,526
Forks of Salmon	Klamath	Cal.	14,737
Purissima	San Mateo	"	14,718
Waverley	Walker	Texas	8,650
Bow	Merrimack	N. H.	Special
East Medford	Middlesex	Mass.	"
Coltharps	Houston	Texas	8,640

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Bloomington	Rich	Utah	Rich Co. Utah
Bella	Clay	Kas.	Morganville
La Grand	Osborne	Kas.	New Arcadia
Gilbert Hollow	Lexington	S. C.	Summit Point
Spring Place	Johnson	Kas.	Glenwood
Jefferson Furnace	Clarion	Pa.	Blair's Corners
Columbus	Madison	Fla.	Ellaville
Magnolia Point	Brevard	Fla.	City Point
Squaw Grove	De Kalb	Ill.	Hinckley
Up River	Manistee	Mich.	Brown
Grand River	Wayne	Iowa	Lineville
Breckenridge	Vernon	Wis.	Brinkman
Lake Tahoe	Douglas	Nev.	Glenbrook
Panther Creek	Ohio	Ky.	Haynesville
Arlington	Osborne	Kas.	Tilden
Glen Park	Wyandotte	Kas.	Rosedale
Pond Grove	Benton	Ind.	Otterbein
Twin Grove	Antelope	Neb.	Oakdale
Four Mile	Butler	Kas.	Lorena
Hobbs Station	Jefferson	Ky.	Anchorage
Younx	Jackson	Oregon	Yoinax
Windham	Cumberland	Me.	Windham Centre

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, etc., etc., for August, 1872.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

None.

RAILWAY POST OFFICE CLERKS.

S. B. Grosemen, transferred to Chicago to Dunleith, Ill.
M. W. Smith, promoted from assistant, New York to Boston.
A. Brown, assistant, transferred to New York to Boston.
J. F. Thomas, head clerk, promoted from clerk, Albany to Buffalo.
P. Powell, promoted from assistant, Albany to Buffalo.
M. P. Wellman, Jr., assistant, Albany to Buffalo.
C. E Moore, head clerk, promoted from clerk, Boston to Albany.
J. H Perry, Boston to Albany.
B. N. Goodrich, Boston to Albany.
J. C. Rawcott, New Orleans, La., to Canton, Miss.
E. L. Fuller, transferred to Detroit to Chicago.
S. S. Foster, head clerk, promoted from clerk, Clinton to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
M. Beck, assistant, Buffalo to Toledo, Ohio.
F. W. Dickhut, transferred to La Fayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
M. Sullivan, head clerk, promoted from clerk, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, W.
O. F Steen, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, W.
P. Almendinger, Chicago to Quincy, Ill.
J. O. Dodge, promoted from assistant, Chicago to Toledo, Ohio.
D. C. Page, assistant, Chicago to Toledo, Ohio.
J. Holzer, assistant, Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

ROUTE AGENTS.

W. A. Youngman, transferred to Racine, Wis., to Rock Island, Ill.
J. Adams, additional, Cumberland, Md., to Wheeling, W. Va.
J. T. Garrison, Memphis, Tenn., to Bowling Green, Ky.
O. Armstrong, Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Col. Ter.
W. H. Purse, Mexico to Cedar City, Mo.
H. E. Hopkins, additional, St. Joseph, Mo., to Alexandria, Neb.
W. L. Morsey, additional, St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo.
T. G. Montgomery, transferred to Detroit, to Bay City, Mich.
C. D. Coleman, transferred to Detroit, to Greenville, Mich.
J. R Jefferson, Duluth to Moorhead, Minn.
S. C. Tennis, Duluth to Moorhead, Minn.
R L. Woodworth, Duluth to Moorhead, Minn.
W. Stewart, Pittsburgh to Erie, Pa
R. P. Wharton, New Orleans to St. Francisville, La.
C. Newland, Columbus, Ky., to West Point, Miss.
E. T White, La Crosse to Prairie du Chien, Wis.
W. P Moring, Salisbury to Pleasant Retreat, N. C.
H. W. Morgan, additional, Houston to Dallas, Tex.
W. C. Nichols, Indianapolis to Cincinnati.
J. B Jones, St. Paul to Sauk Rapids, Minn.
A. G. Hanback, Atchison to Wichita, Kan.
O. Buttrick, New Orleans to St. Francisville, La.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

A. J. Vickers, Opelika to Dadeville, Ala.
S. Hersey, Wilmington, Del., to Ladenburg, Pa.
C. Matthews, additional, Hearne to Joultt, Tex.
E. L. McLellan, new service, Stockton to Oakdale, Cal.
J. Colfax, Pierce City to Carthage, Mo.
H. Megill, new service, Owensboro to Owensboro Junction, Ky.
H. W. Wessels, new service, Litchfield to Hawleyville, Ct.
D. A. Ramsey, Charlotte to Statesville, N. C.
S. Boggs, Pittsburg to Washington, Pa.
W. Roberts, new service, Leavenworth to Grasshopper Falls, Kan.
J. R. Frierson, Quincy, Ill., to Louisiana, Mo.
J. Gibson, Waterloo to Mona, Iowa.

LOCAL AGENTS.

J. Boyer, Paducah Junction, Tenn.
A. L. Hendricks, new service, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
B Falkenhainer, St. Louis.
B. E. Wing, Packard, Ind.

Railway Mail Service.

SECOND DIVISION, COMPRISING THE MIDDLE STATES.

For the convenience of those who may find it necessary to dispatch letters by the 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. trains from New York to Boston after the closing of mails for those trains at the New York Post Office, a letter box is placed in the baggage-room of the New York and New Haven Railroad depot at Twenty-seventh street, from which letters are collected up to five minutes previous to the starting of each of the trains mentioned.

Letters can also be mailed at any car on which mail matter is distributed, but this accommodation is intended only for correspondence too late for the regular closing of mails.

Blank label slips are now furnished to all chief head clerks in this division for the use of clerks on their lines, and the attention of clerks is called to the following summary of the instructions which have been issued in respect to their use:

The practice of writing the direction of a package of letters upon the letters is forbidden.

Facing slips of paper must be used instead, and each clerk who makes up a package of letters for distribution at a terminal office of his route or for any railway post office or any post office not on the line of his route must, in addition to the necessary address, indorse on the facing slip his name, the name of his route and the date the package was made up.

A slip of paper similarly indorsed should be placed by the clerk who attends to the newspaper distribution in each pouch and canvas sack made up to go off the line of his route.

Clerks and others receiving mail not indorsed in accordance with these instructions are requested to report the same, with full particulars, to this office, or in the case of a railroad post office clerk to the chief head clerk of his line.

Each railroad post office clerk is directed to preserve the labels or facing slips received from other routes, and after noting on them the errors in distribution, forward them to the chief head clerk of his own line.

As chief head clerks are required to make periodical reports of the *number* of slips returned to them, as well as of the errors indorsed on them, each clerk will notice that he has a direct interest in indorsing his name on the slips he sends out, for the reason that if his distribution is correct he will have credit for it, whereas if he fails to make the proper indorsements or neglects to use the slips as required, that fact will soon be made patent against him.

CONTINUATION OF STATEMENTS OF RAILWAY MAIL CONNECTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF RAILROAD POST OFFICE CLERKS AND ROUTE AGENTS.

Hudson River Railway P. O.

New York to Albany, N. Y. Mail leaves N. Y. P. O. 6:30 a. m. and 9.30 p. m., and arrives N. Y. P. O. 4:50 p. m. and 11 p. m.

8 a. m. arrives Albany 1:00 p. m. and Troy 1:15 p. m. 11 p. m. arrives Albany 6:25 a. m., and Troy 6:46 a. m. Leaves Troy 4:05 p. m. and Albany 4:20 p. m., arriving at Forty-second street. Y., 10:20 p. m. Also leaves Troy 9:45 a. m. and Albany 10:05, arriving at Forty-second street 3:30 p. m.

8 a. m. makes close connection at Dutchess Junction with Dutch. and Col. Agt.; at Pokeepsie with Pokeepsie and Eastern Agt.; at Albany with N. Y. Cent. R. P. O., and at Troy with Rut. and Wash. Agt. going to Rutland, Vt.

11 p. m. makes close connection at Albany with the N.Y. Cent. R. P. O. and Albany and Susquehanna Agts., at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Agents; and at East Albany with Albany and Boston R. P. O.

4 30 p. m. from Albany makes only a Philadelphia connection.

10:05 a. m. from Albany connects with Harlem R. R. Agt. P. M. from New York with New York and Boston R. P. O., New York and Washington R. P. O, and Erie R. P. O.

Dutchess and Columbia Agent.

Leaves Millerton 6:50 a. m.; arrives Dutchess Junction 9:20 a. m.

Leaves Dutchess Junction 9:40 a. m.; arrives Millerton 12:15 p. m.

At Dutchess Junction makes close connection with Hudson River R. P. O. going north; at Millerton makes close connection with Connecticut Western Agent, with Harlem R. R. Agent going north, and by a margin of nearly two hours with the Harlem R. R. Agent going south.

Poughkeepsie and Eastern Agent.

Leave Stissing 7:41 a. m. Arrives Poughkeepsie, 8:32 p. m.

Leaves Poughkeepsie 10:30 a. m. Arrives Stissing, 11:43 a. m.

Connects at Poughkeepsie with H. R. R. P. O. going north and at Stissing with the Dutch & Col. Agt. going north.

New York, Kingston and Syracuse Agent.

Leaves Rondout 7:00 a. m. Arrives Roxbury 10:30 a. m.

Leaves Roxbury, 2:05 p. m. Arrives Rondout 5:35 p. m.

Troy and Boston Agent.

Leaves Troy 8:00 a. m. Arrives No. Adams 10:00 a. m.

Leaves No. Adams 12:05 p. m. Arrives Troy 1:55 p. m.

Going east connects with Johnsonville & Greenwich Railroad. Also forwards pouches to Cambridge and No. Hoosick, N. Y., and to Bennington and Manchester, Vt. Going west connects with H. R. R. P. O.

Rutland and Washington Agents.

Leave Troy 1:30 p. m. Arrive Rutland, 4:55 p. m.
Leave Rutland, 1:00 p. m. Arrive Troy, 4.40 p. m.

Going north forwards pouches, making direct connection to Addison Railroad agent, Brandon, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington and St. Albans, Vt., and to Plattsburgh, Keeseville and Essex, N. Y. Performs no way mail service between Troy and Eagle Bridge.

Addison Railroad Agent.

Leaves Port Henry, N. Y., 8:35 a. m. Arrives Leicester Junc., Vt., 10:20 a. m.

Leaves Leicester Junc., Vt., 5:50 p. m. Arrives Port Henry, N. Y., 7:30 p. m.

Going east connects with Rutland and Burlington agent going south.

Rensselaer & Saratoga Agent.

Leaves Troy 7:15 a. m. Arrives Rutland, Vt., 11:45 a. m.

Leaves Rutland 2:00 p. m. Arrives Troy 8:15 p. m.

Going north connects at Whitehall with Lake Champlain agt., and at Rutland with Rut. & Burl. agt.

Lake Champlain Agent.

Leaves Whitehall 10:45 a. m. Arrives Rouse's Point 8:30 p. m.

Leaves Rouse's Point 6:00 p. m. Arrives Whitehall :45 a. m.

Lake George Agent.

Leaves Lake George P. O. 7:15 a. m. Arrives Ticonderoga noon.

Leaves Fort Ticonderoga 2:30 p. m. Arrives Lake George P. O. 7:00 p. m.

Connects with Lake Champlain agt. going north.

Rutland & Burlington Agents.

Leave Essex Junc. 7:30 a. m. Arrive Rutland 12:05 p. m.

Leave Rutland 12:10 p. m. Arrive Boston 0:50 p. m.
Leave Boston 7:30 a. m. Arrive Rutland 2:05 p. m.
Leave Rutland 2:10 p. m. Arrive Essex Junc. 5:00 p. m.

Going north connect with Boston & St. Albans R. P. O. at Essex Junc. Going south receive the Boston & St. Albans R. P. O. connection at Essex Junc. and the Addison R. R. connection at Leicester Junc. At Rutland connect with Rens. & Saratoga and Rut. & Wash. agents.

Boston & St. Albans R. P. O.

Leaves St. Albans 6:20 a. m. Arrives Essex Junc. 7:30 a. m.

Leaves Essex June. 7:30 a. m. Arrives Boston 6:20 p. m.

Leaves Boston 8:00 a. m. Arrives Essex Junc. 5.00 p. m.

Leaves Essex Junc. 5:05 p. m. Arrives St. Albans 6:00 p. m.

Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Agents.

Leave St. Albans, Vt., 6.30 a. m. Arrive Ogdensburg 12:25 p. m.

Leave Ogdensburg 1:00 p. m. Arrive St. Albans 7:10 p. m.

Going east connect with Lake Champlain agents at Rouse's Point.

Going west connect with Rome, Wat. and Ogd. agents at Ogdensburg.

Missisquoi Railroad Agents.

Leaves St. Albans, Vt., 7 30 a. m. Arrives Richford, Vt., 9:55 a. m.

Leaves Richford 2:50 p. m. Arrives St. Albans, Vt., 6:15 p. m.

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Agents.

Leave Albany 7:00 a. m. Arrive Binghamton 1:32 p. m.

Leave Binghamton 7:40 a. m. Arrive Albany 1.50 p. m.

Going west connect at Sidney Plains with Route Agent to Delhi, and at Binghamton with Erie R. P. O. day line east and west, but not closely.

Going east make connection, though not a close one, with H. R. R. P. O.

Route Agent Sidney Plains and Delhi.

Leaves Delhi 7:00 a. m. Arrives Sidney Plains 9:00 a. m.

Leaves Sidney Plains 4:15 p. m. Arrives Delhi 6:00 p. m.

Going west connects with Albany and Susquehanna agents going east.

ROSWELL HART,
Ass't. Supt. R. M. S. 2d Div.

New York, September 1, 1872.

SPECIAL TERMS
TO
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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF RULINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR AUGUST 1872.

1. Postage on pamphlets and other transient printed matter must be prepaid, by postage-stamps affixed, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, to one address. New Code, secs. 133 and 163.

2. Letters or papers put into a post office bearing the frank of a privileged person who notoriously has not been in the vicinity for several days, should be treated as other unpaid mail matter. Reg. 1866, secs. 127, 128, and 129.

3. No extra charge is made for any business card or address *printed* on the wrapper of any miscellaneous mail matter, but a *written* memorandum on a newspaper or other printed matter will subject the matter to letter postage. Code, sec. 142.

4. No additional postage should be charged for the correction of mere typographical errors. Code, sec. 156.

5. When a subscriber to a newspaper pays postage in advance and changes his post office before the end of the term paid for, and orders his paper sent from the office of publication direct to his new office, it is the duty of the postmaster at such office, upon being satisfied of the payment, to deliver it without further charge.

6. A postmaster is not obliged to keep his office open on Sunday, unless a mail arrives on that day, in which case he should keep it open one hour or more, if the convenience of the public requires it. Reg. 1866, sec. 27.

7. Monthly publications are subject to a postage charge of one cent a month (payable quarterly) for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof to regular subscribers.

8. Postage on all printed matter passing from a publisher to a subscriber must be paid for at least one quarter in advance, either at the office of mailing or delivery. The postmaster at the office of delivery is fully justified in withholding all such matter until the postage is paid.

9. No postmaster's bond is made in a less sum than $500.

10. Where postage is paid on regular papers at the office of mailing or delivery it is not the province of the postmaster to inquire how the subscription is paid.

11. Old account books, plans of houses, or drawings of any description, made with pencil or pen and ink, are subject to letter postage. Code, sec. 156.

12. Photographs sent by mail in sealed envelopes open at the corners are subject to letter postage.

13. It is the duty of a postmaster to forward prepaid or free matter remaining in his office, at the request of the party addressed, to any other office without extra charge for postage. But *printed* matter cannot be forwarded unless the postmaster is furnished with postage to pay the transient rate for forwarding.

14. Woolen, cotton, or linen clothing may be sent by mail, in packages not exceeding two pounds, to non-commissioned officers and privates in the U. S. army, at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. Code, sec. 164. But when sent to other persons they are subject to a postage of two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, and the package is limited to 12 ounces.

15. Flowers and blossoms when sent as merchandise may pass at the rate of 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, in packages not exceeding 12 ounces in weight.

16. Matter of the second and third class cannot be registered unless prepaid at letter rates.

17. The pay of letter carriers is not increased under the rule of the Department to exceed $800 a year in cities of less than one hundred thousand population.

18. Manufacturers should pay postage upon their returns to assessors for their district.

19. Books are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof (code, 163), to be prepaid by postage stamps. If only part paid the unpaid amount should be doubled and collected on delivery.

20. No package weighing more than 4 pounds should be admitted into the mail, except books published or circulated by order of Congress. Code, sec. 134.

21. A letter prepaid one full rate should be forwarded. Code, sec. 151. In large cities and adjacent districts of dense population, having two or more post offices within 3 miles of one another, any letter mailed at one of such offices and addressed to another of such offices, inadvertently prepaid at the drop rate of postage, should be forwarded charged with double the unpaid postage. Code, sec. 152.

22. The postal law does not exempt postmasters from working on the public roads.

23. Postage is required to be paid *before delivery* on newspapers and periodicals, sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, for not less than one quarter. Payment may be made either at the office of mailing or delivery, *commencing at any time.*

24. Attention may be called to any article in a newspaper by a simple mark without subjecting it to letter postage.

25. Newspapers arriving at an office stamped "prepaid" should be treated as unpaid in the absence of other evidence that they have been prepaid.

26. Parties using boxes in post offices must pay the rent of them, no matter by whom they are owned. Citizens owning boxes in post offices have the right to take them away if the postmaster refuses to pay them, but so long as they permit them to remain persons using them must pay the rent. Code, secs. 43, 44, 134.

27. Postmasters are not authorized to deliver letters addressed to other offices, unless the office addressed has been discontinued and theirs is the nearest to it.

28. It is contrary to the rule of the department to furnish copies of papers on file, unless certified to be material to the issue in a suit already pending.

29. "Bankrupt papers," wholly or partly in writing, are subject to letter postage by mail. Laws 1866, sec. 244.

30. Unsealed circulars are permitted to pass, *by mail*, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof without regard to number, limited to four pound packages. (Unsealed circulars deposited in a letter carrier office *for delivery by the office or its carriers*, shall be uniform at one cent each, prepaid by postage stamps. Rep.) Code, 99.

31. Packages of merchandise, not exceeding 12 ounces in weight, and not liable to damage the mail, are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof when unaccompanied by any writing other than the address, and so wrapped that their contents may be examined. Code, secs. 133, 163. Packages not to exceed 12 ounces.

32. "Spectacle cases" may be sent by mail at the rate of 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Code, sec. 133.

33. To inclose a letter in an envelope having a business card printed on the face or back thereof is not a violation of the postal laws, and does not subject each letter to extra postage.

34. Illegal lotteries are those which have not been authorized by the Legislature of any State, and persons depositing, for transportation by mail, letters or circulars concerning such illegal lotteries, render themselves liable to the penalty prescribed by the Code, sec. 149.

35. Any printed matter, except books, may be sent at *one* cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof to *one* address limited to 4 pounds. Books are subject to a postage of 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, limited to 4 pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress. Code, 134.

36. Samples of metals, ores, mineralogical specimens, engraved plates, stencil plates and electrotypes, limited to 12 ounces in weight, and so wrapped that they may be examined, are subject to a prepaid postage of 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

37. Ladies' gaiters, in packages not exceeding 12 ounces, if so wrapped as to be conveniently examined, and unaccompanied by writing other than the address, are subject to a postage of 2 cents for each 2 ounces, etc., prepaid by stamps. If not fully prepaid the amount due should be collected at double the prepaid rates. Code, secs. 133, 136, 137, 163.

38. Boots and shoes may be mailed at a prepaid postage of 2 cents for each 2 ounces, &c., provided the package does not exceed 12 ounces, and is so wrapped that its contents may be examined without destroying the wrapper.

39. Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may *receive* and *transmit*, by mail, such quantities of either as they may require, and pay the postage as received, at the same rates, *pro rata*, as subscribers to such publications who pay quarterly in advance. Code, sec. 161.

40. When a newspaper or magazine regularly sent, by mail, has been refused or not called for by the subscriber for one month the postmaster should state the facts to the postmaster at the mailing office to be by him communicated to the publisher.

41. None but *weekly* papers pass free by mail within the county where printed and published.

42. In the event of the death of a postmaster the sureties, being responsible, can take charge of the office or employ a deputy to perform the duties until a new postmaster is appointed and qualified.

43. Subscribers to *weekly* papers can receive them free of postage if they reside in the county in which the papers are printed and published even if the post office to which they are sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail.

44. The franking privilege travels with the person possessing it and can be used in but one place at the same time. No person entitled to the franking privilege can leave his frank behind him upon envelopes to cover his correspondence to his absence. If letters or papers be put into a post office bearing the frank of a privileged person who notoriously has not been to that vicinity for several days, it is the duty of the postmaster to treat them as unpaid.

45. Members of Congress are entitled to *receive* letters free of postage. Code, sec. 184.

46. Registering of franked matter does not subject it to postage.

47. Packages of human hair, not exceeding 12 ozs. in weight, and so put up that the contents may be examined, may be sent by mail at the rate of 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Code, secs. 133, 163.

48. Under the new code, sec. 190, postmasters are authorized to register, without fee, letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States, sent to the United States Treasury for redemption.

49. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so.

50. All articles of merchandise, not excluded by the code, sec. 133, shall be carried by mail at a prepaid postage of 2 cents for each 2 ounces, &c., when in packages not exceeding 12 ounces and wrapped so as to admit of examination, and not accompanied by any writing other than the address.

51. When less than letter postage is paid, the ends of the package should be left open for examination of the contents, otherwise letter postage should be charged.

52. A mail carrier cannot carry letters outside of the mail unless they are inclosed in postage-stamped envelopes, except letters handed him more than one mile from a post office, which he should deposit in the first office he reaches.

53. Old bonds (of postmasters) are not returned to them, but are filed in the Auditor's office for settlement of their accounts as required by law.

54. The initials or name of the sender written on the wrapper of a newspaper or other printed matter, in addition to the address, subjects the package to letter postage.

55. Pills and ointment in tin boxes so secured that they cannot damage the mails, but can be examined, may pass by mail at two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof—packages limited to twelve ounces.

56. Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions sent by mail must be put up in packages not exceeding twelve ounces, and admitting of examination, otherwise letter postage must be required. If put up as indicated they may pass at two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Code.

57. *Book* manuscript, proof-sheets and corrected proof-sheets passing between author and publisher may be sent by mail at a prepaid postage of *one* cent for each two ounces, etc.; but manuscript for publication in papers, magazines and periodicals is subject to letter postage. Code, sections 133, 156.

58. The department is not liable, pecuniarily, for losses occuring in the transmission and delivery of letters, but will make all proper efforts to guard against losses.

59. Newspaper postage cannot be paid for less than one quarter, except at transient rates—one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. It is optional with the subscriber to pay his postage quarterly or yearly in advance. The law makes no provision for refunding postage paid on newspapers in advance.

60. No postmaster has a right to refuse to mail a letter that is properly prepaid by postage stamp.

61. Letters deposited in a post office prepaid one full rate (three cents), but requiring two or more rates, should be forwarded with the unpaid postage charged at double the prepaid rate to be collected on delivery. Code, secs. 151, 152, 195.

62. The postage on newspapers (excepting *weeklies*), when deposited in a letter-carrier office *for delivery* by the office or its carriers, is one cent, each paper to be prepaid by postage stamp affixed. Code, sec. 99.

63. Postmasters are required to perform their official duties in accordance with the laws and regulations of the department.

64. Any person who shall inclose any letter, memorandum or other thing, in any mail matter not charged with letter postage, or make any memorandum or writing thereon, and deposit it for conveyance by mail at less than letter postage, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay *five* dollars, and such matter shall not be delivered until the postage is paid at letter rates. New code, sec. 142. Sections 304 and 305, Code, point out the manner of collecting such fines.

65. It is the duty of an outgoing postmaster to deliver to his successor the keys, mails and other property of the office on his application to take charge of the same and showing his commission.

66. Boxes in post offices (except those in Government buildings) are erected by and at the expense of the postmaster, or purchased by him from his predecessor. This, however, is not compulsory.

67. A package containing two or more kinds of mail matter of the third class, to which different rates are affixed by law, should be charged with postage at the higher rate for third-class matter.

68. "Electrotype plates and wood cuts" may be sent by mail at a prepaid rate of two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, when in packages not exceeding twelve ounces, and unaccompanied by any writing other than the address, and so wrapped as to admit of examination.

69. As a general rule letters should be delivered only to the person addressed, or to his or her agent. But parents are entitled to control the correspondence of their minor children residing with and depending upon them for support. In case of a minor whose parents live separately, the parent with whom the minor may at the time reside is entitled to control the correspondence.

70. "Stylographic cards" (for the use of the blind) may pass by mail at one cent for each two ounces, &c., if so wrapped as to admit of examination.

71. All third-class matter, except printed matter, must be limited to twelve ounces.

72. The law does not allow of the use of postal cards (other than such as may be furnished by the Department) at less than letter postage. Code, 170.

73. Letters bearing the indorsement of the Pension Office or its agent should be delivered to the person addressed or to a member of his family, or to a legal representative of the pensioner, but under no circumstances to an attorney, claim agent or broker.

74. Dead letters are deemed to be the property of the Department, and the persons addressed have no right to repay postage claimed to have been overpaid.

75. A husband has no right under the postal law to control his wife's correspondence. Letters addressed to her should be delivered to her or according to her order.

76. A postmaster has no right to detain letters at the mere request of a detective, but should deliver them according to their address, unless some court of competent jurisdiction should otherwise direct.

77. The unpaid postage on all matter on which prepayment is required by law should be doubled and collected on delivery. New Code, sec. 152.

78. Communications addressed to heads of departments, bureaus of the same, chief clerks of departments, or to franking officers of any of the departments, are free.

79. To insure the transmission and delivery of merchandise at the less rates it must be unaccompanied by any writing except the address on the wrapper.

80. Liquids, glass, poisons, explosive materials, obscene matter and matter liable to destroy, deface or damage the mails or injure any one engaged in the service must be excluded from the mails.

81. Any writing or memorandum, other than the address, subjects any printed or other mail matter to letter postage.

82. The publisher of a *weekly* paper can receive a *daily* in exchange free of postage—the privilege of exchange having no regard to the frequency of the issue, but is limited to one copy of each publication.

83. A letter deposited for mailing weighing over half an ounce but less than one ounce, prepaid by a three cent stamp, should be forwarded marked "due six cents," to be collected on delivery. Code, secs. 151 and 152.

84. The only "Postal Cards" authorized by law are those to be furnished by the department; private parties cannot issue *postal cards*. But *business cards* may be mailed (under new code) at one cent each if they contain no writing or memorandum other than the address.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of September, 1872.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure from New York.	DESTINATION.
Havana...	U. S...	4	Havana
Bremen..	U. S....	4	German Mail via Bremen
Guion....	U. S....	4	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg.	U. S....	5	Europ v Ply., Cb. & Ham.
Havana..	U. S....	5	Havana & West Indies
Inman....	U. S....	7	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen..	U. S....	7	German Mail Direct
French....	U. S....	7	French Mail Direct.
Kingston.	U. S....	9	Kingston & West Indies
Aspinwall	U. S....	10	S. Pac. and Cent'l Amer.
Guion....	U. S....	11	Europe via Liverpool
Havana...	U. S....	11	Havana
Bremen..	U. S....	11	German Mail Direct
Hamburg.	U. S....	12	Europe v Ply., Cb. & Ham.
Havana...	U. S....	12	Havana and West Indies
Inman....	U. S....	14	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen..	U. S....	14	German Mail via Bremen
Guion....	U. S....	18	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen..	U. S....	18	German Mail Direct
Hamburg.	U. S....	19	Europe v Ply., Cb. & Ham.
Havana..	U. S....	19	Havana and Nassau
Mexican..	U. S....	19	Havana and Mexico
Aspinwall	U. S....	20	S. Pac. and Cent'l Amer.
Inman....	U. S....	21	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen..	U. S....	21	German Mail Direct
French..	U. S....	21	French Mail Direct
Brazilian..	U. S....	23	Brazil, W. Ind. & Argen.
Guion....	U. S....	25	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen..	U. S....	25	German Mail Direct
Hamburg	U. S....	26	Europe v Ply., Cb. & Ham.
Havana...	U. S....	25	Havana & West Indies
Inman....	U. S....	28	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen..	U. S....	28	German Mail Direct
Aspinwall	U. S....	30	S. Pac. and Cent'l Amer.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the 4th page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union (including Austria and Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE. — Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is six cents per half ounce, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including all the German States and Austria,) and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets to Germany, (as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph,) to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Middle and Lower Egypt, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail, via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight* cents in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

The registration fee on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted to the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each four ounces or fraction thereof. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid, the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page, prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.,) must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Mailable Matter.

By Law mailable matter is divided into three classes as follows:

The first class embraces all correspondence wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class. Sec. 131, Code of 1872.

The second class embraces all matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, from a known office of publication, without addition by writing, mark or sign. Sec. 132, Code of 1872.

The third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, books, book manuscripts and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise, metals, ores, &c., not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different type; seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions. All matter of the third class, excepting books and other printed matter, book manuscripts, proof-sheets and corrected proof-sheets, is limited to twelve ounces in weight. Sec. 133, Code 1872.

The rate of postage on mail letters to any part of the United States is three cents a half ounce or fraction thereof. Sec. 156, Code 1872. On drop letters where there is a free delivery two cents a half ounce or fraction thereof, and where there is not a free delivery, one cent a half ounce ounce or fraction thereof. Sec. 157, Code 1872.

The rate of postage on mailable matter of the third class is one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, except for books, samples of metals, ores, minerals and merchandise, which are to be charged two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Sec. 163, Code 1872.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the executive departments of government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of departments, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or indorsed "Official Business."

By Section 184, Code of 1872, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories, are authorized to transmit through the mails, free of postage, any medals, certificates of thanks or other testimonials, awarded, or which may be awarded by the Legislatures of said States and Territories, to the soldiers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct.

Section 123, Regulations 1866, declares the franking privilege to be of two kinds, either a personal privilege or an official trust. All mail matter addressed to persons possessing the privilege as a personal privilege, may be forwarded free, except in some cases where it is limited to a weight of four ounces. Mail matter to those possessing the privilege as an official trust can only be forwarded free if it appertains to official business. Section 124 names the persons or officers who have the franking privilege of either kind. Besides these, the Commissioner of Education possesses the official privilege; and all copyright books, maps, etc., may be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress, free of postage, provided the words "copy right matter" be plainly written or printed on the package. And postmasters are required to give receipts for such packages if required. Certain Revenue officers, also, besides those mentioned in the section above named, possess the privilege as an official trust, as follows: Assessors may frank on official business to Assessors, to Assistant Assessors and to Collectors; Assistant Assessors may only frank to Assessors. Collectors may frank to Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Assessors; Deputy Collectors may frank only to Collectors. No communication, official or otherwise, from these officers to private citizens can be sent free.

Section 189, Code of 1872, relating to franking, enacts that the signature of the franking party must be written, and not printed.

Packages sent by mail are limited to a weight of four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress. Sec. 134, Code 1872.

On all matter sent by mail not enumerated above as mailable matter, letter postage must be charged. Sec. 156, Code 1872.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material (not in cases) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter, viz., one cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any officer of the post office, are positively excluded from the mails. Sec. 133, Code 1872.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, and there must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves.

No newspaper pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the card, printed or impressed, of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed or written date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or any communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

REGISTRATION.—The fee for registration to any part of the United States is 15 cents. This charge is exclusive of the proper postage. Both the registry fee and the postage must be prepaid by stamps.

All domestic registered packages must be charged at letter rates of postage.

The name and address of the writer must be endorsed on the letter.

Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers*, not over 4 oz. in weight, to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months), 35 cts.

Six times per week, per quarter (3 mos.) 30 cents.
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. .... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. .... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. .... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ... 3 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

Quarterly postage is payable either at the mailing office, or the delivery office before delivery. It must be paid for not less than three months, nor more than one year, commencing at any time, and must be accounted for in the quarter in which it is paid.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in publications, their bills and receipts for the same free of additional postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, to one address, at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters, unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printing matter.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office; but the law does not authorize them to return surplus stock to the publishers without prepayment of postage, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

BOOKS, not over two ounces in weight, to one address, 2 cts.; over two oz. and not over four oz., 4 cts.; over four oz. and not over six oz., 6 cts.; over six oz. and not over eight oz., 8 cts.

Other matter, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

Rates of Postage to West Indies.

To the following islands, in British mail *via* St. Thomas or Havana, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 4 cents each; books, 10 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Granada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Viegna,
	St. Eustatius,	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, *via Havana*, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, if not exceeding 1 ounce in weight 2 cents; when exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 3 cents; when exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; and four cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails.

To the following islands the postage on letters, *via* Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desecado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for San Domingo, Samana and Port-au Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail ....5:00 A. M..4:00..9:00 P. M.
" " [Way]...........5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
East Mail....... 5:00 A. M...1.30 P. M..6.00 P. M.
" [via Newp't & Fall River boat] 3:00 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way] 5:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
South .... 7:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
" [Way]...............5:00 A. M. 3.00 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore] 10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].......7:00 A. M..3:00 P. M.
Cal. [by steamer] 15th, and 30th.
each month....... ....10:30 A. M.
" [overland, via Allentown] 7:00 A. M..
3:00 & 4 30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M
Erie Mail...................5:00 A. M..4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown. 5 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Freehold...................... 5 A. M. 1.00 P. M.
Keyport............................... 1:30 P. M.
Long Island..........5:00 & 9 30 A. M., 4 00 P. M.
" to Mineola.....5:00 A. M..2:00 P. M.
" via South Side R R..7 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
Canada. ....5 A. M.; 2, 4.00, 9 P. M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 11:00 A. M.

Mails are due at the New York Post-Office.

NORTH—[Through] 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4.30 & 10.30 P. M.; [Way] 12:00 M. and 4:30 P. M
EAST—[Boston Express] 6.30 A. M.; 6 & 12 P. M.
[Railroad Way] 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
[Fall River, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat]; 7 A. M.
SOUTH—[Through] 7:00 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
[Philadelphia Way] 12:30 8:30, 10:30 P. M.
WEST—[via Allentown] 7 A. M.; 12:30 & 10:30 P. M.
[via Erie Railway]; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4.30 & 11 P. M.
CALIFORNIA—[by Steamer] 15th, 30th.
each month [Overland, via Allentown]; 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P. M.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco, the 15th and 30th of each month. Time, 22 days.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) the 24th and (from October to March) the 27th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September) the 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for New York, the 3d and 17th, or 18th, of each month. Time, 22 days.

N B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Countries, &c.	Routes of Transmission.	Date of Departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia...	via Brindisi..............	7th	57	2d and 30th
do.	Southampton..............	26th	61	9th
Brazil......	do.	9th	26	18th
Ceylon......	Brindisi..................	6th and 20th	24	2d, 16th, 30th
do.	Southampton..............	12th and 26th	30	9th and 23d
China......	Brindisi..................	6th and 20th	40	2d, 16th, 30th
do.	Southampton..............	12th and 26th	47	9th and 23d
Hong Kong.	Brindisi..................	6th and 20th	40	2d, 16th, 30th
do.	Southampton..............	12th and 26th	45	9th and 23d
India......	Brindisi..................	every Friday.	24	every M'nday
do.	Southampton..............	every Sat'day	29	every Sat'day
Singapore ..	Brindisi..................	6th and 20th	42	2d, 16th, 30th
do.	Southampton..............	12th and 26th	46	9th and 23d

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York four times a week.

A GOOD IMPRESSION

Can be made by using

Collins' COMPOSITION STAMPING-PAD

It does not blur the stamp, and a clear impression is always guaranteed. I will furnish it to Postmasters, free of postage, for FIFTY (50) CENTS. Address

LUTE C. COLLINS,
Assistant Postmaster,
Monongahela City, Pa.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

COLLECT POSTAGE in advance. Tryon's System for Keeping, Rendering and Collecting Accounts of Postage in ADVANCE on Newspapers, Periodicals and Box Rents, is distinguished for simplicity, certainty and celerity.

Send for descriptive circular and example, to

WM. TRYON,
Bethalto, Illinois.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.

Improved Stamping Ink.

All know the great want of a good Stamping Ink. We offer a superior article, now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices. Our Stamping Ink does not dry up, evaporate or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price, for the Black, $3; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

45 Maiden lane, New York.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SPRING BACK ACCOUNT BOOKS,

No. 45 MAIDEN LANE.

A Splendid Opportunity!
FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Finely colored Lithographic Pictures of the several Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates. Sell rapidly. Pay handsomely. Also beautifully designed Badges in gilt, &c.

Full line Samples with Price List for $1. Address

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN CO.,
TRENTON, N. J.

YALE LOCK BOXES.
26,000 IN USE IN 220 POST OFFICES.

YALE LOCK BOX, No. 2.

Patent Post Office Metal and Glass
LOCK-BOX FRONT.

The front consists of a cast-brass frame and door, hinged together; the frame arranged for rivating to the wood-work of the boxes, and the door containing glass in its lower part and a

Yale Patent Flat-Key-Spring-Lock

above; the whole presenting a handsome and ornamental appearance, and unequaled for simplicity, security and convenience of Key.

FOUR SIZES AND STYLES

LOCK BOXES AND DRAWERS,

Fully described in ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing dimensions, prices, discounts, etc., together with full explanations as to the several methods open to Postmasters for reimbursing themselves and deriving an INCREASE OF SALARY from the use of these Lock Boxes.

Circulars Furnished Gratuitously on Application.

CALL-BOXES and other Post Office Furniture made by special machinery at very reasonable Prices.

ESTIMATES submitted on Application.

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
Manufacturers of

Unpickable Bank and Safe Locks,
Night Latches, Store Door Locks,
Closet, Chest, Desk and Drawer Locks.

YALE LOCKS.
SECURITY.
FULL SIZE OF KEY.
BEST & CHEAPEST.
FOR SALE BY THE HARDWARE TRADE.

CAUTION.

THE YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO. desires to notify Postmasters and others using, purchasing or manufacturing Metallic Post-Office Lock Boxes that proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York against certain infringers of the letters patent for Post-Office Lock Boxes, heretofore granted to Linus Yale, Jr., the exclusive right to manufacture under said letters patent being in the undersigned.

And we are advised and believe that the several Post-Office Lock Boxes now in the market (all of which were introduced after and modeled from that made by us) are likewise infringements of the said letters patent. We will not hesitate to proceed vigorously against any and all persons who manufacture, buy or use any of them, and we desire the users of the Boxes to understand that they are equally liable to damages with the manufacturers.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec., 1871.

YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—SEPTEMBER, 1872.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST ISSUE of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For References A., B., C., &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts, Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	3	n		
Aden, British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	28	6	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	b2	8		
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	13	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	G	11	λ8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 18c. per ½ oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	λ8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	λ8
do (small newspapers, not over 9 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England)						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 19c. ½ oz	a	*15	K	L	M	λ8
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	8	cB	cB	d16
do via Italian open mail	....	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	....	CC	9	....	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	23	13	J	g	17
do do closed mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	b2	v	....	λ8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco, once a month	....	10	2	v	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	b2	v	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
Belgium	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via Kingston	....	18	4	10	10	....
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Bermuda	....	10	b9	v	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), Brit'sh mail via Aspinwall	....	18	b4	10	....	λ8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	λ8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	C†	C†	16
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	10
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpa'd 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	b2	k4	....	λ5
Buenaventura (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b4	10	....	λ8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Burgas, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do closed mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	b2	k4	....	λ5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	8	D†	D†	16
do do via Spain						
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b4	10	....	λ8
Central America	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
Chili, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	λ8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	b9	10	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do closed mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	λ14
do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	λ14
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	8	D†	D†	16
Corsica	....	....	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Cuba, direct	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	10	λ8
Czernavoda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do Stettin, once a month	....	*9	7	V	....	....
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
do British mail via Bremen or Hamb'g	....	10	7	E†	10	....
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	b9	8	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	λ14
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	λ14
do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	λ8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	18	....	....	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	λ8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*16	9	H	12	λ8
do (Upper) do do do	....	*16	9	H	12	λ8
do via N. G. U. and Brindisi	....	*15	K	L	M	....
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England	....	*17	10	H	14	λ8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	H	14	λ8
do (Upper) do do do	....	*17	10	H	14	λ8
do via N. G. U. via England and Brindisi	....	*18	K	L	M	λ8
do British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	cB	cB	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	8	cB	cB	d16
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	....	14	W	X	X	p12
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Faroe Islands, via Denmark	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	E†	E†	10
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
France, direct mail	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via England	....	CC	3	....	....	....
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	8	C	6	....
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, Brit'sh mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain						
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6	2	3	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*15	10	H	14	λ8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	*16	11	H	16	λ8
do via British mail	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via Italian open mail	....	*14	Y	Z	....	....
Greenland, via Denmark	....	*9	6	E	9	....
Greytown, via Colon	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	10	λ8
Guatemala	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Guiana (British), reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.	....	18	4	10	....	....
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	10	....	....
Havana	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Heligoland, via England	....	*6	2	3	....	....
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via Kingston	....	18	4	10	....	....
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco	....	10	b9	10	....	....
Ibralia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Iceland, via Denmark	....	10	8	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece	....	....	....	....	....	....
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	λ8
(See also Roman or Papal States.)						
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (REGISTERED letters, 18c per half oz.)	....	10	b2	v	....	λ8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	28	12	J	g	λ17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	18	J	n	λ17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	23	K	L	M	λ14
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	24	K	L	M	λ14
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do French mail	s	....	....	....	....	....
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	s	....	....	....	....	....
Karikal, French mail	s	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	18
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do do. (clo'd m'l via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	18
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	B	B	18
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	18	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail	s	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	18	6	B	B	18
Mahe—see Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	18
do do do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	8	D†	D†	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	*14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
Manilla via San Francisco	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	10	λ8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	8	C†	C†	16
do French mail	s	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	3	n	....	....
Minorca—See Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	s	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	—	*9	6	E	9	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
do French mail	s	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	b6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	b10	20	20	18
do French mail	s	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	b2	....	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*8	b2	k4	....	λ5
Newfoundland	....	10	b9	v	....	λ5
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b4	10	....	λ8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	b2	v	....	....
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	12	b2	4	....	10
Nicaragua	....	10	b9	v	....	....
Nice	....	CC	b2	v	4	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*11	8	G	11	λ8
do Stettin, once a month	....	8	b2	V	....	....
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	9	G	18	λ8
(Small newspapers, under 9 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	b2	k4	....	λ5
Panama. Reg. Letters, 18c. per half oz.	....	10	b2	v	....	λ8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b4	10	10	λ8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Ploješchti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	0	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Poland, French mail	s	....	....	....	....	....
do (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*8	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	6	D	8	λ8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	λ8
Pondicherry	....	10	b2	v	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	8	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	....	....	λ8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*18	9	H	12	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	λ8
do via England (see Egypt)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do French mail	s	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	.	*6	b2	k4	....	λ5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*8	3	C	8	8
do via Stettin, once a month	....	*8	8	C	6	....
do via N. German Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	b2	....	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
do French mail	s	....	....	....	....	....
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	8
do do French mail	s	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	2	λ8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
Russia, do do direct	....	*11	6	G†	2	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	7	G†	11	λ8
do direct mail, via Bremen or Hamburg	....	10	6	G†	2	....
do closed do, via England & Bremen or Hamb'g	....	11	7	G†	11	—
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	b2	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	....	6	2	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	λ8
Savoy	....	CC	2	v	4	....
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	●	*8u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	λ8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	λ8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	λ8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	18	8	F	12	λ8
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	λ8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	λ8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	s	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	b2	v	....	λ8
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	.	28	6	•A	A	16
do via Brindisi	...	34	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	...	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	...	*12	8	F	13	λ8
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	b2	v	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	8	D†	D†	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
do direct mail, via Bremen or Hamburg	....	11	6	G†	9	....
do closed do, via England & Bremen or Hamb'g	....	12	7	G†	11	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	..	34	10	20	20	16
Sweden, via North German Union direct	..	*10	8	G	11	λ8
do via Stettin, once a month	....	10	b9	V	....	....
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England)	....	*11	9	O	13	λ8
do (Small newspapers under 9 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do via Bremen or Hamburg	a	8	8	A†	A	8
Syria—see Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	..	18	b4	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do do via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tultcha—see Turkey.						
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 18c. ½ oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c. ½ oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Sores, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	λ8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	11	7	F	10	λ8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	8	F	13	λ8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	18	4	10	10	λ8
Uruguay, by Am. pk't. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	....	*6	b2	k4	....	λ5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Venezuela, by American packet	....	10	b8	8	....	....
do British do	....	18	4	10	....	λ8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	18
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	18
do via San Francisco	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Viege—see Switzerland.						
Wales—see Great Britain.						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	8	E	9	λ8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	λ8
West Indies, direct	....	10	b2	v	....	λ8
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas or Havana	....	18	4	10	10	λ8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	10	10	λ8
[See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	b2	v	....	λ8
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	r8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE, showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by Letters A, B, C, etc.

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2½ oz.	Not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Not over 3¾ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
A.—via Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	20	....	....	20
B.—via Southampton	4	....	....	8	....	....	12	....	....	12
B.—via Brindisi	4	....	....	8	....	....	16	....	....	16
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	5	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5	....	....	7	....	....	9	....	....	9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	6	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	....	....	8	....	....	10	....	....	10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail via Eng.*	7	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	19
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7	....	....	9	....	....	11	....	....	11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	8	....	....	11	....	....	13	....	....	13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8	....	....	10	....	....	12	....	....	12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	9	....	....	12	....	....	14	....	....	14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	....	....	13	....	....	15	....	....	15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail via Eng.*	12	....	....	15	....	....	17	....	....	17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	9	......
K.— do do via England & Brindisi	..	6	....	....	....	8	....	....	10	......
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	12	......
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	14	......
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	8	....	....	....	10	....	....	12	......
M.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	10	....	....	....	12	....	....	14	......
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	6	....	....	....	9	....	....	12	......
N.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	13	......
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	15	......
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	17	......
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	....	9	....	....	....	12	....	....	15	......
P.— do do via England & Brindisi	....	11	....	....	....	14	....	....	17	......
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	7	....	....	....	11	....	....	15	......
Q.— do do via England & Trieste	....	8	....	....	....	12	....	....	16	......
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	18	......
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	20	......
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	....	10	....	....	....	14	....	....	18	......
S.— do do via England & Trieste	....	12	....	....	....	16	....	....	20	......
T.—via Belgium	....	....	6	....	8	....	....	16	....	......
U.— do	....	....	10	....	12	....	....	14	....	......
V.—	2	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4
W.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	......
X.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	......
Y.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	......
Z.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	......
A.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	6	....	....	6
B.†—	2	....	....	4	....	....	8	....	....	8
C.†—	6	....	....	12	....	....	18	....	....	16
D.†—	4	....	....	8	....	....	14	....	....	14
E.†—	3	....	....	6	....	....	8	....	....	8
F.†—	5	....	....	9	....	....	19	....	....	12
G.†—Direct mail, via Bremen or Hamburg	3	....	....	6	....	....	9	....	....	9
G.†—Closed mail, do do	4	....	....	8	....	....	11	....	....	11

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, *via* BELGIUM.

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 16 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 38 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 18 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 36 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 44 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or specified part thereof: *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ¼ oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½ oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾ oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1 oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and *one cent* in addition for *each* newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books and circulars), 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS, 4 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; CIRCULARS, 2 cents for three or any less number, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*. The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here* from Brazil by this route.

CC.—Open mail to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepayment optional.—Via England: For 1-3 oz. and under, 10 cents; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., 16 cents; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 cents; prepayment compulsory. Registered letters 6c. additional for each 1-3 oz. rate.

a.—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.
b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, the charge is on each newspaper irrespective of weight; in all other cases the charge is on each newspaper, if weighing four ounces or under, and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.
c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.
d.—Registration in Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.
e.—In consequence of the non-existence at present of any postal convention between the United States and French Post Departments, no rates "by French mail" can be inserted in the table, and postmasters will cease to charge the rates formerly published, as chargeable on matter sent by that route.
f.—The charge on Newspapers to Great Britain, or via Great Britain, and to Belgium, The Netherlands the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, and all places except those marked b increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.
g.—Cannot be sent.
h.—LETTERS only can be registered.
i.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 3 cents each by closed mail via England.
k.—Transient pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, two cents per four ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.
l.—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *insufficiently* paid is also forwarded (but not if *wholly* unpaid), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy or Denmark; but no other matter than *letters* will be forwarded to *Great Britain, Ireland* or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.
m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d page.
n.—Printed matter except books and newspapers; the domestic postage of two cents for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction. BOOKS.—The domestic postage of four cts. for 4 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each oz. or fraction.
o.—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.
p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.
q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.
r.—Postage on registered letters 30 cts. a half oz.
s.— " " " 31 "
t.—10 cts. reg. fee additional for every ½ oz.
u.—Letters only, unpaid or partially prepaid, are forwarded and charged with double the amount due.
v.—3 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

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STEAM TO

Bremen, London, Havre & Southampton.

The elegant, first-class steamships of this favorite line will leave regularly as follows:

FROM NEW YORK, every Tuesday and Saturday
FROM BREMEN, every Wednesday and Saturday.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, every Tuesday and Thursday

Taking passengers from NEW YORK to BREMEN, LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE at the following rates, payable in gold:

FIRST CABIN $120
SECOND CABIN 72
STEERAGE 30

And from BREMEN, HAVRE, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK:

FIRST CABIN $120
SECOND CABIN 72
STEERAGE 40

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP may be obtained at the following prices in gold:

FIRST CABIN $225
SECOND CABIN 135
STEERAGE 56

Freight taken at current rates, and through bills of lading given for goods to London, Hull, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, etc.

For freight or passage and further particulars apply to the agents,

OELRICHS & CO.,

No. 2 Bowling Green, New York.

MRS. C. C. THOMSON,

Learning that here is a demand from many persons residing at a distance, for some responsible party to make purchases, offers her services for the selection of any article that may be required for personal wear or household use. Having had a large experience in such selections, and being a person of correct taste and judgment, she feels confident she can give entire satisfaction. All orders intrusted to her will be promptly filled upon the following terms:

Five per cent. will be added to cost of goods.

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Minute instructions should accompany each order. If for dresses, careful measurement. If for bonnets or outside garments, it will be necessary to know the complexion, color of hair, age, and general appearance. Also explicit directions for shipping, with name of person, town, county, and State distinctly written.

Mrs. Thomson refers by permission to
Rev. G. B. FROTHINGHAM,
E. O. FLAGG, D.D.,
C. O. MERCHANT, with A. T. Stewart & Co.,
J. E. COSSAART, with Arnold, Constable & Co.,
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Please find list of some of the articles which may be readily procured here to advantage:

Wedding outfits at various prices, from $125 to $200
Ladies' Robes de Chambre; Cloaks; Ladies' Breakfast Robes; Traveling Suits; Infants' Wardrobes at various prices, from $75 to $150.

Samples for Dress Goods will be sent on receipt of 25 cents.

N. B.—Special attention will be given in getting up in the best style, Wedding outfits, both foreign and domestic.

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THOMAS P. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer of

CHOICE SPECIALTIES IN

Package Confectionery.

Particular attention given to Packages of Superior Quality for the Trade and Railroad Sales.

RELIABLE IN EVERY RESPECT.

MANUFACTORY,
(Established 1861.)

No. 1 Ewing Street,
(Near State and Clinton,)
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

☞ If you are in the Trade send for Descriptive Price List.

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

Policies issued in 1871 .... 10,170.
[illegible]al Issued .... 47,000.
Assets .... $6,000,000.00.

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, President.
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I will send a set of samples on the receipt of $1, or any amount, by express, C. O. D., to any place in the Union, together with my wholesale Illustrated Catalogue. My assortment comprises Campaign Badges and Medals, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Temperance, American Mechanics, Red Men's, School, College, Club and Society Badges for every known order. Also Studs and Buttons, Chains, Rings, Brooches, Ear-rings, Charms, together with everything in the Jewelry line.

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APPENDIX

The accompanying chart lists major institutional holdings of the *United States Mail and Post-Office Assistant* after volume 12. It seemed pointless to list sources for issues prior to that, though many exist, because that material is reprinted herewith. In most instances, the issues listed in the chart have been examined by us, either in original or microfilm form. A "C" in the chart indicates that the particular issue is complete and suitable to offset reproduction. "P" indicates that the issue exists only partially, meaning anything short of absolute completeness. "P" listings range from issues missing only a few words, to issues missing large pieces or even full pages. As the chart makes clear, ten issues between 1872 and 1874 are missing altogether—five issues in volume 13 and five in volume 14. The missing issues in volume 13 are numbers 3, 4, 7, 9 and 12. The missing issues in volume 14 are numbers 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11. In addition, four more issues exist only partially: volume 13 number 2 and volume 14 numbers 1-3. It is assumed (though not proved) that the publication ceased with volume 16 number 8. If it continued thereafter, copies of subsequent numbers have yet to come to our attention.

In the process of locating the issues reprinted here and recorded in the accompanying chart, scores if not hundreds of libraries were checked, in varying degrees of thoroughness. All of the institutional holders of *U.S. Mail*, as cited in the *Union List of Serials*, were searched with the utmost care, usually through what is known as a "stack search"—where library personnel examine what's actually in the stacks, rather than just checking their own card-catalog listing or quoting from the *Union List*. This process is both time-consuming and expensive, but has proved rewarding. Many of the issues reprinted here (or recorded in the chart) do not appear in the card catalogs of the institutions that hold them, nor do they appear in the *Union List*.

The majority of libraries checked were in the eastern United States, in mercantile cities which were arbitrarily deemed likely places where *U.S. Mail* issues might have been saved. Much of the checking was not done by us personally. We deliberately do not list libraries where searching has so far proved fruitless, because we have found, in more than one instance, that holdings of *U.S. Mail* actually existed in institutions previously searched without success.

The Collectors Club of Chicago has declared its firm intention to produce a third reprint volume, comprising the remaining *U.S. Mail* issues. Obviously, it is desirable that this work be as complete as possible. Toward this end, we are publishing the accompanying source chart. Most of the institutions listed have agreed to participate in the reprint. In some instances, the original material is already in our hands. Due to the extreme scarcity and fragility of this material, it is not desirable to do any further microfilming from the originals. (Indeed, repeated microfilming has been one of the major sources of deterioration for the surviving material.) However, we have master microfilm for all the issues listed as "P" or "C", and prior to the appearance of the third reprint volume, we will endeavor to share this material with serious scholars who have pressing need for it.

Readers who appreciate the usefulness of the information contained in these two reprint volumes would do a great service to U.S. postal history by checking out their local libraries, to ascertain if they house any of the missing or partial issues. New discoveries should be reported immediately to the authors, in care of the Collectors Club of Chicago, 1029 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

—Gloria Kaiz-Jones and Michael Laurence, January 15, 1975

SOURCE	VOLUME 13												VOLUME 14											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY																C								
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY											C													
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY													P	P	P									
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA	C				C	C		C		C									C			C		C
YALE UNIVERSITY		P														P								

SOURCE	VOLUME 15												VOLUME 16							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY		P	P							P		C	C	C	C			C	C	
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY													C	C	P	P	P	P		
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA		C	C	C	C			C		P		C		C	P					
YALE UNIVERSITY																			P	

1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876